STATE LIBRARY OF PENNSYLVANIA
3 0144 00138056 7

PL 1.13/2.

CLASS P38.14 BOOK 1.3

VOLUME ~~13 1926~~

PENNSYLVANIA
STATE LIBRARY

STATE LIBRARY
DOCUMENTS SECTION

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LIBRARY
DOCUMENTS SECTION

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2015

https://archive.org/details/laborindustry13unse

INDEX

NOTE: The twelve numbers of Volume XIII, 1926 of "Labor and Industry" are paged spparately. The number of the month precedes the colon and the number of the page follows it.

Month Page

Accidents:

A Contractor's Point of View,------------------------- 9:14

Accident Prevention Plan for Children in Industry------ 11:22

Accident Records of the Alpha Portland Cement Co.,----- 10:7

Accidents Reported in the Metal Products Industry,----- 4:11

Accident Situation in Pennsylvania,-------------------- 7:4

Accidents to Working Women in Penna. Compensated in 1924 12:21

Beware of Electricity,--------------------------------- 7:43

Blood Poisoning,--------------------------------------- 10:15

Building Construction without Accidents,--------------- 9:26

Comparative Industrial Accident Trends Through Successive Months by Separate Years,---------------- 1:32

Dangerous Fascination of Elevator Shaftways,----------- 4:24

Explosives-Handle with Care,--------------------------- 10:9

Five-Year Comparative Statement of Accidents Reported,- 1:31
" " " " " " " - 2:33
" " " " " " " - 3:34
" " " " " " " - 4:44
" " " " " " " - 5:36
" " " " " " " - 6:41
" " " " " " " - 7:67
" " " " " " " - 8:32
" " " " " " " - 9:45
" " " " " " " - 10:36
" " " " " " " - 12:37

Industrial Accidents and Illegal Employment of Minors-- 2:8

Industrial Eye Accidents Are Absolutely Preventable,--- 7:37

More Than a Thousand Days without a Lost-Time Accident- 12:26

No Accident Drives - Their Value to the Industries,---- 6:3

No Accident Record of the Lorain Steel Co.,------------ 2:9

One Hundred and Five Killed and 9,000 Injured,--------- 9:3

Pennsylvania Plan for Industrial Accident Reduction,--- 8:3

Picking the Operator,---------------------------------- 7:18

Protecting Life and Limb in State-Owned Institutions,-- 8:6

Reducing Accidents on Construction Operations,--------- 7:9

Worker's Responsibility in Accident Prevention,-------- 2:3

Adam, D., Lawrence Portland Cement Co.,------------------ 10:3
Allen-Bradley Company,-------------------------------------- 3:7
Auel, C. B., Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co.,- 7:31
Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania,------------------- 1:13
Bonner, J. W., Carnegie Steel Co.,------------------------- 6:3
Budd, Edward G. Manufacturing Co.,------------------------ 2:30
Bedding and Upholstery:
  Clean-up Campaign in the Bedding and Upholstery Industry in Philadelphia,------------------------ 2:11
  Effect of Supreme Court Decisions on the Bedding and Upholstery Act,----------------------------- 4:22
  Service Rendered by the Bedding Section Laboratory,--- 12:17
Building Permits,--- 6:18
Building Survey,-- 6:16
State Approval of Buildings,------------------------------ 5:25
Survey of Construction Industry,-------------------------- 6:39
Carnegie Steel Company,------------------------------------ 6:3
7:43
Children:
  First Year's Work of the Bureau of Women and Children, 8:9
  Minors in Our Industry Means Opportunity to Them and to Us,--- 11:5
  Observance of Child Labor Law from the Point of View of the Factory Inspector,------------------ 11:39
  Observance of the Child Labor Law from the Point of View of the School Authorities,------------ 11:36
  Rural Community Child Labor Problem in Industrial Home Work,--------------------------------------- 11:14
Condon, Grace R. D., Philadelphia Continuation Schools,--- 11:29
Cummings, A. C., Carnegie Steel Co.,--------------------- 7:43
DeBlois, Lewis A.,--- 12:30
Departmental Notes,-- 2:27
4:32
6:39
Departmental Regulations,--------------------------------- 5:27
8:26
Directory of Offices,-------------------------------------- 1:33
" " " 2:34
" " " 3:35

Directory of Offices, (Con't)---------------------------------- 4:45
" " " 5:34
" " " 6:42
" " " 7:68
" " " 8:33
" " " 9:46
" " " 10:37
" " " 11:44
" " " 12:38
Dodd, H. W., Superintendent of Schools, Allentown,---------- 5:12
Duquesne Light Co.,-- 1:16
Eberhardt, P. W., Duquesne Light Co.,----------------------- 1:16
Employment:
Behind the Scenes in Junior Placement,------------------ 11:24
Change of Location of State Employment Offices,--------- 4:33
Cooperative Representative Councils - State Employment Offices,-- 2:29
4:26
Efforts of the Bureau of Employment,-------------------- 5:18
Eliminating the Illegal Employment of Children in the Canning Industry,----------------------------- 11:12
Industrial Employment of Negroes in Pennsylvania,------- 1:18
Exhibits:
Department Exhibit at the Sesquicentennial,------------- 9:33
Exhibit at State Farm Products Show,-------------------- 4:34
Pennsylvania at the Sesquicentennial,------------------- 8:31
The Employer and the Continuation School Pupil,------------- 11:29
General Electric Company,----------------------------------- 7:22
Gideon, Harry J., Board of Public Education, Philadelphia,-- 11:8
Goodspeed, M. C., General Electric Company,----------------- 7:22
Graham, Ben. G., Assistant Superintendent of Schools, Pitts. 5:16
Hamilton Watch Company,------------------------------------- 11:5
Hewitt, Arthur C., American Lime and Stone Company,--------- 10:8
Hill, Wm. D.,--- 9:14
Industrial Board,--- 1:8
2:24
4:28
9:36
Preparing Regulations for Pits and Quarries,------------ 10:12
Regulation of Street Trades in Philadelphia,------------ 11:8
Inspection:
Approvel Elevator Inspectors,--------------------------- 2:28

  In the Field with Our Inspectors, 6:12
  The Inspector - What Manner of Man Is He? 3:12
  Training the Operator, 7:20
Kepner, Ira V., 7:48
Kirby, C. Valentine, Director of Art for Pennsylvania, 5:14
Lafferty, M. L., Bell Telephone Company, 1:13
Lewis, John T. Company, 10:13
Ley, Fred T. and Company, Inc., 7:9
Luckenbach, R. H., Edward G. Budd Mfg. Company, 2:30
Mackenzie, Wm. F., 10:13
Miller, R. E., Hamilton Watch Company, 11:5
Morrow, Alex, Atlas Portland Cement Company, 10:5
National Tube Company, 7:20
Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, 7:48
Rehabilitation:
  Accomplishments of Disabled Persons, 8:17
  A Graduating Class from the Bureau of Rehabilitation, 6:21
  What Can the Bureau of Rehabilitation Do in This Case? 3:16
Reynolds, Baxter, Allen-Bradley Company, 3:7
Safety:
  A New Extractor Basket, 6:35
  A Type of Belt Used by the American Bridge Company, 1:16
  Annual Safety Conference, 4:32
  Art Education in Relation to Industrial Safety Teaching, 5:14
  Artificial Respiration, 1:16
  Child's Safety Poster, 5:14
  Crane Safety for Operator, 10:13
  Development of Controls for Electric Motors, 3:7
  Fire-proof Buildings Do Not Burn Down, but Do Burn Out, 8:19
  Flying Shuttles vs. Guards, 3:9
  Guards for Rotary Nap Shears for Piercing Die on Power
    Press for Cigar Trimmer, 8:14
  Gurads for Tumbling Barrels, 12:29
  Handling Material in a Chemical Plant, 7:48
  How to Make Rings of Wire Cable, 6:32

How the American Lime and Stone Company Has Organized for
  Safety, ---------- 10:8
Industrial Safety Organization, ---------- 12:30
Meaning of First Aid, ---------- 3:14
Mutuality of Interest between Foundrymen and State
  Inspection Service, ---------- 4:3
Organizing and Putting Across a Safety Campaign in a
  Small Plant, ---------- 7:31
Reinforcing Bracket for Brake Stud on Large Power Press, - 2:30
Relation of Safety Instruction in the Schools to
  Industrial Safety, ---------- 5:3
Reports from Inspection Divisions of Safety Campaign in
  Building and Construction Industries, ---------- 9:29
Safeguards for Respooling Wire, ---------- 6:37
Safety Activities Carried on by the Lawrence Portland
  Cement Company, ---------- 10:3
Safety Activities of the Atlas Portland Cement Co., ---------- 10:5
Safety and Sesquicentennial, ---------- 4:33
Safety in the Construction Industry, ---------- 9:17
Safety in the Quarries of the Alpha Portland Cement Co., - 10:6
Safety Teaching in the Public Schools, ---------- 5:12
Safety Work, ---------- 1:13
Safety Written in Silk, ---------- 3:3
Teaching Safety Through Dramatization, ---------- 5:16
Service the Education Division of the National Safety
  Council Is Prepared to Offer the Pennsylvania
  Schools, ---------- 5:5
Traveling Cranes - Safety Measure, ---------- 7:22
Where Every Man Is a Safety Man, ---------- 4:19
Workers Affected by Electric Leakage, ---------- 6:38
Workers in the Building Industry Are Interested in Safety, 9:15
Sankey, C. E., National Tube Company, ---------- 7:20
Shambach, J. Y., ---------- 11:36
Spahr, Elmer, ---------- 9:15
Spray Painting:
  Abstract of Lead Law, ---------- 6:6

Progress Report of the Investigation into the Hazards Met in the Coating of Surfaces by Means of the Spray Method,-- 2:22

Stevenson, Isabelle, National Safety Council,---------------- 5:5

Workmen's Compensation:

Agreement Settlements in Workmen's Compensation Cases,--- 12:3

Compensation vs. Safety,------------------------------- 12:7

Decisions of Workmen's Compensation Board and of the Courts on Appeals from Decisions of the Board,-------- 4:36

Employes Expressly Excluded from the Provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1915,------------ 10:18

Importance of Compensation Insurance,-------------------- 4:35

Liability of Employers under the Provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Law,------------------- 2:16

Opinions of Superior Court,------------------------------ 8:24

Opinions of Workmen's Compensation Board,---------------- 1:27
" " " " " 2:17
" " " " " 3:19
" " " " " 4:36
" " " " " 5:29
" " " " " 6:23
" " " " " 8:20
" " " " " 9:38
" " " " " 10:24
" " " " " 12:32

Services Rendered in Handling Accident and Compensation Cases,-------------------------------------- 6:10

Summary of An Analysis of Compensation Accidents to Minors for the Year 1926,------------------------------ 11:17

Summary of Recent Court Decisions in Workmen's Compensation Cases,---------------------------------- 3:23

Ten Years' Experience under the Workmen's Compensation Law, 2:13

Woedtke, Leo D., Fred T. Ley and Co., Inc.,-------------- 7:9

Women:

Conference on Women in Industry,------------------------- 1:3

Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company,--------- 7:31

White, J. L., Atlas Portland Cement Company,------------- 10:7

Williams, B. E., Alpha Portland Cement Company,---------- 10:6

Woodruff, Ruth J.,-- 11:24

Whitney, Lena B.,--- 11:29

LABOR & INDUSTRY

Volume XIII Number 1

JANUARY
1926

Featuring
Women in Industry

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
Department of Labor & Industry
HARRISBURG

THE January number of Volume XIII of "Labor and Industry" appears in a new cover. The Department of Labor and Industry is indebted to C. VALENTINE KIRBY, Director of Art Education, Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction, for this attractive cover design.

P 38.14
1.13
v.13
1926

PENNSYLVANIA

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Published monthly by

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

RICHARD H. LANSBURGH, *Secretary.*

VOL. XIII JANUARY, 1926 No. 1.

Contents

Page

Conference on Women in Industry 3
Beatrice McConnell, Assistant Director, Bureau of Women and Children

Industrial Board 8
New Departmental Regulations and Interpretations

Safety Work 13
M. L. Lafferty, Employment Superintendent, The Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania

Artificial Respiration 16
P. W. Eberhardt, General Safety Inspector, Duquesne Light Company, Pittsburgh

Industrial Employment of Negroes in Pennsylvania 18
Robert J. Peters, Director of Bureau of Employment

Opinions of the Workmen's Compensation Board 27

Five-Year Comparative Statement of Accidents Reported 31

Comparative Industrial Accident Trends Through Successive Months by Separate Years 32

Directory of Offices 33

245642

793

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Richard H. Lansburgh, *Secretary*
S. S. Riddle, *Deputy Secretary*

BUREAU OF INSPECTION

Cyril Ainsworth, *Director*
T. J. Gould, *Assistant Director*

BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

W. H. Horner, *Director*
M. G. Lehman, *Assistant Director*

BUREAU OF REHABILITATION

S. S. Riddle, *Director*

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT

Robert J. Peters, *Director*

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS

J. M. Sandel, *Director*

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

David Williams, *Director*

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

William J. Maguire, *Director*
Tolbert C. K. Smee, *Assistant Director*

BUREAU OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Charlotte E. Carr, *Director.*
Beatrice McConnell, *Assistant Director*

DEPARTMENTAL SERVICE

W. A. Riddle, *Executive Secretary*

INDUSTRIAL BOARD

Richard H. Lansburgh, *Chairman.*
Mrs. Samuel Semple,
Joseph H. Willits,
T. J. Gillespie,
John A. Phillips,
J. M. Sandel, *Secretary*

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

T. Henry Walnut, *Chairman.*
Paul W. Houck,
J. L. Morrison,
Richard H. Lansburgh, *ex-officio,*
J. C. Detweiler, *Secretary.*

STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE BOARD

Richard H. Lansburgh, *Chairman,*
Samuel S. Lewis, *State Treasurer,*
Samuel W. McCulloch, *Insurance Commissioner.*

STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE FUND

Gabriel H. Moyer, *Manager.*

CONFERENCE ON WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

By Beatrice McConnell

Assistant Director, Bureau of Women and Children

The Conference on Women in Industry, held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, State Capitol, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, December 8th and 9th, attracted representatives from many different groups in the State. Employers of women were exceptionally well represented. Trade Unions sent delegates; and members of welfare organizations and women's clubs of the State interested in industrial matters were present. Representatives of Y. W. C. A. industrial committees, college faculties, state and federal departments of labor and many other interested persons throughout the State attended the Conference and participated in the discussions. The papers presented by the speakers and the discussions from the floor were able and interesting and the spirit of cooperation and interest evidenced throughout the Conference bespoke a real desire on the part of all the groups represented to consider the existing problems and to arrive, if possible, at some means of raising standards of work for women in Pennsylvania. The full proceedings of this Conference are now being prepared and will be issued by the Department of Labor and Industry as a special Bulletin in the near future.

Governor Pinchot welcomed the Conference to the Capital and expressed his hearty sympathy with the ideas and aims of the Conference. He spoke of the great numbers of employed women in Pennsylvania and of the need for knowing more about the problems and working conditions of these women, and pointed out that in the establishment of a Bureau of Women and Children in the Department of Labor and Industry the State had taken a great step in trying to meet scientifically one of the difficult problems of industry. He expressed his belief that this Bureau with the cooperation and confidence of the employers of the State will be an outstanding factor in raising standards of employment for women and in rendering a real service to industry itself.

Dr. James H. Green, Director of the Retail Bureau Extension Service, Research Bureau for Retail Training, University of Pittsburgh, the next speaker, discussed "Opportunities for Women in the Mercantile Industry." Dr. Green stated that the mercantile industry is one of the most promising fields of work for women, both in interest and financial return. He said that while hours were long and work confining, compensating factors were to be found in the nature of the work itself and in the possibility of advancement for the ambitious employe; and that a young woman willing to work, with ability to plan and work with others, possessing a pleasing personality, assisted, if possible, by definite training, has a splendid opportunity for success in the mercantile industry today.

Eugene J. Benge, Manager of Industrial Relations, The Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia, followed with a discussion of "Opportunities for Women—Office *v.* Factory," as exemplified by the experience of the Atlantic Refining Company. Mr. Benge measured these opportunities for women in terms of physical and spiritual development, happiness, and financial achievement; and as a result of these measurements decided that in the Atlantic Refining Company, at least, the office employe had the greater opportunity. He stressed the fact that opportunities seemed to be largely predetermined by the educational attainments of a girl, that added years of training paid, and paid big, not only in better hours and pleasanter work, but also in better financial returns. Mr. Benge in closing sounded this note for employers, that if difficulty is experienced in obtaining and holding the proper kind of girl in factory work, that it would be well for the employer to take stock, and to study the physical, mental and financial opportunities that his factory offers to women employes.

Mary Anderson, Director of the Woman's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, spoke on "Opportunities for the Immigrant Woman." Her discussion was based on a recent survey of Immigrant Women in manufacturing industries in Pennsylvania made by the Woman's Bureau. Miss Anderson showed that immigrant women in Pennsylvania were largely employed in manufacturing occupations, chiefly in textile and clothing concerns. She spoke of the great ambition of the immigrant women to better their condition and how their desire for an education led large numbers of them to classes in the night schools, whenever they were available. She closed by saying that the immigrant woman like any other woman desires most of all an opportunity to work and live that she may have a chance for happiness and service.

Dr. Ellen C. Potter, Secretary of Welfare of Pennsylvania, spoke on the "Opportunities for Professional Women." She pointed out how opportunities were constantly increasing for the professionally trained woman and gave as an illustration the great increase in numbers of professional women in the various State Departments of Pennsylvania in the last few years. She emphasized the fact that a profession not only required special training for the tasks to be undertaken, but that it also required a spirit of service and a definite code of ethics. Dr. Potter expressed her belief that while in the past many professions had been closed to women, in the future women's professional opportunities would be limited only by the limitations of women themselves.

R. H. Lansburgh, Secretary of Labor and Industry, opened the evening session by a discussion of "What the Department of Labor and Industry Can Do to Raise Standards of Work for Women." He said that while standards of work for women cannot be raised appreciably by direct State action, they can be raised through State assistance, and showed how the Bureau of Women and Children in studying the conditions of labor for women and children throughout the State could render such assistance by cooperation with industry. Secretary Lansburgh closed by saying, "By intelligent study, conducted in cooperation with those interested within and outside of industry, this Department can assuredly assist in raising standards of work for women, although in the final analysis the responsibility cannot rest with or be placed on the State Department but upon industry itself."

Mary Van Kleeck, Director of the Department of Industrial Studies, Russell Sage Foundation, spoke on "What Industry Can Do to Raise Standards of Work for Women." She developed the idea that scientific management in industry would ultimately be the best protection for women in industry. While scientific management means production of goods, it means also the harmonious and efficient conducting of business and this cannot be done if employes are working too long hours, at wages that do not meet the cost of living, and with no opportunity for advancement. Miss Van Kleeck said that well managed companies were already demonstrating the practicability of studying the human problems of their organization as well as the more material problems of production; and that there is today a great opportunity to show that there is no conflict between the standards for human welfare which the State has set up and the best interests of enlightened management.

The morning session on Wednesday at which Dr. William Turnbull, Deputy Secretary of Health, presided, was devoted to Health.

Dr. E. R. Hayhurst, Consultant in Industrial Hygiene, Ohio State University and Ohio State Department of Health, discussed "Factors and Standards Relating to Women in Industry." He stated that outside a consideration of hours and wages the question of efficiency of women in industry might well be left to a new field of study gradually appearing in industry, called Industrial Medicine. To quote Dr. Hayhurst, "Industrial medicine brings about efficiency, through the physiological selection and placement of workers, hygienic as well as surgical watchfulness over them, care of health complaints before disease develops, and the instruction of each individual regarding his or her capabilities. It also influences community affairs in beneficial directions and is a common court for fair dealing in production." Dr. Hayhurst pointed out that while women probably have the greater amount of disability of the two sexes, so much of this is preventable that because they are the steadier workers when well, they should have special attention to keep them so, and that the question of human efficiency in employment offers a rich field for commercial investment as well as for humanitarian measures.

Mrs. Frank Gilbreth of Montclair, New Jersey, who has been a pioneer in the field of scientific management, spoke on "Industrial Fatigue." She said that in the beginning fatigue studies had been too general because of a desire to arouse interest and to furnish information that would be useful in all lines of work, but that now more specific and scientific research is being done. Mrs. Gilbreth illustrated by definite examples how motion and fatigue studies had resulted in better methods of work, with increased production for the employer and lessened fatigue for the worker. She spoke of the relation of monotony of work to fatigue and expressed the belief that Industrial Hygiene, which would include the scientific study for the elimination of fatigue, was the greatest field for real scientific management in industry.

J. B. LeClere, Employment Manager of the H. J. Heinz Company, Pittsburgh, presented a paper on "Industrial Housekeeping" showing its relation to the health and efficiency of the workers, developing the plan of scientific placement and personnel work in its relation to efficiency and health of the workers as it exists in the H. J. Heinz organization. He spoke of the care taken to place the workers at the jobs for which they were best fitted as the first step in this plan of Industrial Housekeeping. He emphasized the attention paid to cleanliness and sanitation and the measures taken to insure proper heating, ventilation, and lighting in all departments. He outlined health and safety measures and touched on the provisions made for the personal comfort of the employes, used by the company in an attempt to keep the physical conditions of the workers at the highest possible point. Mr. LeClere stressed the fact that the successful working out of such a plan presupposed the existence of real cooperation between employers and employes.

The final session was given over to factory inspection and employment problems and industrial home work regulations, discussed by members of the Department of Labor and Industry and representative employers.

Harry D. Immel, Supervising Inspector, Lancaster Division of the Department of Labor and Industry, spoke on "Some Inspection Problems in Establishments Employing Women." Mr. Immel said that he considered the outstanding problem of the inspector was how to convince the employer that the requirements for women employes were really essential to their welfare. He referred to some of these requirements, such as rest rooms, and seats for women and presented sound reasons why employers would find compliance with these regulations a benefit and not a detriment to production as so many of them fear. He touched also upon the responsibility of the workers themselves in the matter and stated that not the least of the factory inspector's problems is the bringing of the workers themselves to a proper attitude toward, and appreciation of, the facilities provided for them.

Charlotte E. Carr, Director of the Bureau of Women and Children, presented the policy of the Department regarding the Industrial Home Work Regulations. She reviewed the Industrial Home Work situation as it was revealed by a study made by the Department in 1924. The findings of this study emphasized the prevalence of child labor, and furnished a sound basis for the regulations affecting Industrial Home Work adopted by the Department in 1925. Miss Carr spoke of the various plans of home supervision as developed by home work manufacturers in the State in their efforts to comply with the regulations which require that work done in the home shall be done in compliance with the Woman's Act and the Child Labor Law. She said that supervision of home work not only is the responsibility of the employer and a practical and paying proposition, but it is also his last chance to save home work as an industry. That "if this method fails unquestionably home work must go, for the time has come when the Commonwealth insists upon minimum standards for industrial workers whether they are employed by the manager in his establishment or by the manager in their own homes."

Mrs. Laura S. Coleman, Supervisor of Home Work, of The Denney Tag Company, West Chester, discussed "Employers' Supervision of Home Work" from The Denney Tag Company's experience. She outlined the system of supervision inaugurated by The Denney Tag Company and showed how it had reacted to the benefit of both employer and employe. In eliminating the insanitary home, or the one in which child labor was prevalent, the poorly done work was eliminated and at the same time contacts with other homes were made so that work could be placed in other homes where conditions were better. Mrs. Coleman expressed the view that from the point of view of her company at least, employers' supervision of home work was the logical procedure and well worth while.

"The Placement of Women by a State Employment Office" was discussed by Margaret E. Norrell, Chief of the Women's Section of the State Employment Office. She brought out the function of the Women's Employment Service and in outlining the procedure of placement service covered such points as,—method used in obtaining orders for jobs and source of applicants, and the plan used to fit the two together so that real placement is done, not merely a person sent to fill an order.

Mrs. Linda S. Patton of the Employment Division, Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia, spoke on "How the State Employment Office Can Best Serve an Employer of Women." She told of the need for the worker to be well fitted to her job, if she is to do her best work and be happy in that work. Mrs. Patton said that the Curtis Publishing Company desired, and to a large degree obtained, a particular type of girl, and this contributed largely to the success of their organization. She stressed the fact that a State Employment office could best serve employers of women when they learned the type of girl an employer wanted and set out to furnish that type of girl; in other words to fit the right girl into the right job.

INDUSTRIAL BOARD

NEW DEPARTMENTAL REGULATIONS AND INTERPRETATIONS

At the December meeting of the Industrial Board a rather large agenda was acted upon, the major portion consisting of rules and interpretations made necessary by the administrative experience of the Department.

The following new rules were approved, and have since been promulgated by the Secretary of Labor and Industry as Departmental Regulations.

DEFINITIONS AND RULES SUPPLEMENTING FIRE AND PANIC ACT

1. Definitions for Application of Act.

"For the purpose of the application of the Fire and Panic Act of May 3, 1909, amended 1917, 1919, 1921, 1923, and 1925, the following terms are expressly defined:

"The term 'lodging house' shall mean and include any building having more than two stories, not a hotel, inn, or tavern in which persons are lodged or received for a consideration for a single day or night or longer period.

"The term 'rooming house' shall mean and include any building having more than two stories, not a hotel, inn, or tavern in which persons are lodged or received for a consideration for a single day or night or longer period.

"The term 'boarding house' shall mean and include any lodging house or rooming house having more than two stories in which meals are prepared and served to the lodgers or roomers, or others not members of the family or of the owner or lessee of such building.

"A lodging house, rooming house, or boarding house shall be considered to be used exclusively for that purpose, provided the owner or lessee is not a resident in the house, or, if a resident, occupies with his or her family not more than a single floor thereof; or provided that fifty (50) per centum or more of the rooms in such house are available to lodgers or roomers or boarders."

2. Amendment to Rule 3 of Emergency Lighting Regulations.

"Motor Generator Systems, operated by Internal Combustion Engines, (except those whose power is derived from natural gas or illuminating gas) shall not be placed within the walls of a place of public assembly unless such devices are placed in a fire proof compartment the bottom of which is ventilated direct to the outer air and the only entrance to which is from the outside of the building."

3. Scope of Emergency Lighting Regulations.

"That approved emergency lighting systems shall be installed in the following types of buildings, except in first and second class cities, where persons are employed or the public assembles after darkness:

(a) Places of Assembly.
   1. Theatre and Opera Houses.
   2. Motion Picture Theatres.
   3. Public Halls and Auditoriums.
   4. Auditoriums of Schools, Colleges, etc.
   5. Places of public resort such as Dance Halls, Skating Rinks, etc., except open air Dance Halls as defined in the interpretation rendered by the Industrial Board, December 11, 1925.
   6. Gymnasiums and Halls where Audiences witness exhibitions, indoor sports, or other amusement or educational programs.

(b) Where Persons are Employed Above the Second Floor:
   1. Public Institutions.
   2. Sanitariums, Hospitals, and Surgical Institutions.
   3. Asylums.
   4. Hotels and Restaurants.
   5. Factories, Workshops and Industrial Buildings where work is frequently done after 7 P. M.; provided, that factories working between dusk and 7 P. M. where the shutting down of power causes the building to be in darkness, and it is necessary for employes to leave the building while such buildings are in darkness, emergency lighting systems shall also be provided.
   6. Mercantile Establishments and Stores.

When emergency lighting system is installed in any of the above buildings, the system shall provide light on all floors used, and to all exits at ground floor.

(c) Other rooms, buildings, and places which the Industrial Board may from time to time, declare to come within the provisions of this rule."

BOILER REGULATIONS

1. Requiring Latches on All Water-tube Boilers.

"On and after December 11, 1925, all water-tube boilers regardless of date of installation which are operated within the State of Pennsylvania shall be made to comply with the requirements of Paragraph P-328 of the 1925 revised Boiler Regulations."

2. Exits from Boiler Rooms, Steam Tunnels and from Tops of Batteries.

"There shall be adequate and sufficient exits provided from all boiler rooms, blow off and ash pits or alleys, high pressure steam line tunnels and all other places where there is danger of employes being trapped in confined space in case of explosions within the boiler proper or burst steam line.

"There shall also be at least two ways down from runways located on top of batteries of boilers."

3. Re-stamping when Original Stamp Becomes Indistinct.

"When the stamping on boilers becomes indistinct, inspectors shall notify the owners or users of such boilers to have them restamped.

"When so notified the owner or user of a boiler shall request the Secretary of Labor and Industry to have such re-stamping done. Proof of the original stamping shall accompany such request.

"Re-stamping shall only be done by approved Department boiler inspectors and shall be identical with the original stamping.

"Notice of completion of such re-stamping shall be filed in the Department by the Inspector who has stamped the boiler together with a facsimile of the stamping applied."

ELECTRIC REGULATIONS

1. Amendment Requiring Rubber Mats in Front of Switch Boards.

"There shall be rubber mats or other suitable insulating material, providing good footing, placed on floors and platforms in front of all switch and panel boards."

ELEVATOR REGULATIONS

1. Amendment to Rule 241 (a) Exempting Hydro Steam Elevators from Certain Requirements.

"Freight elevators, except hand, sidewalk, hydraulic and hydro-steam types, shall be so constructed that the minimum clearance between the highest point of such elevator cars and the lowest point of any overhead construction shall be four (4) feet when the car platform is flush with the upper terminal landing. Hydraulic and hydro-steam elevators shall be so constructed that the minimum clearance between the highest point of such elevator cars and the lowest point of any overhead construction shall be two (2) feet when the car platform has reached its highest possible limit of travel. The minimum clearance between the lowest point of such elevator cars and the bottom of the shaftway (or the top of any construction contained therein) shall be at least three (3) feet when the car platform is flush with the lowest terminal landing. The bumpers shall be so installed that there will be a clearance of at least two (2) feet between the lowest point of the car platform and the bottom of the pit when the bumpers are fully compressed."

REGULATIONS FOR MINES OTHER THAN COAL MINES

The new Regulations for Mines other than Coal Mines were formally approved. They were drawn after considerable research work and field surveys by the Bureau of Industrial Standards. The Regulations, consisting of 38 rules, are published as a separate code and may be secured by application to the Department at Harrisburg. Coal Mines are under the jurisdiction of the State Department of Mines not of the Department of Labor and Industry.

INTERPRETATIONS APPROVED

FIRE AND PANIC ACT

1. Proper Equipment Where Stages Are Used.

"That the Fire and Panic Act applies to every exhibition of a theatrical nature where stage scenery or curtains are used, and asbestos curtains are required to be installed."

BOILER REGULATIONS

1. Boilers Permitted to Operate in Pennsylvania when Stamped A. S. M. E. and Some Other State Standard.

"That all boilers stamped with the symbol of the A. S. M. E. and the stamp of a state other than Pennsylvania may be permitted to be installed and operated in Pennsylvania provided that the inspector who witnessed the construction of the boiler was an approved Pennsylvania boiler inspector and provided further that a shop data report is filed with the Department at the time of petition for installation. Petition for permission to install and operate such boilers shall be made to the Secretary of Labor and Industry in every individual case and such boilers shall be inspected before approval is given."

2. Application of Regulations to Economizers and Superheaters.

"That the Pennsylvania Boiler Regulations do not apply to economizers.

"That the Pennsylvania Boiler Regulations do apply to superheaters which are heated by the same gases that heat the boiler as well as to those that are fired independent of the boiler."

3. Interpretations of Paragraph 317 Requiring Stop and Check Valves.

"That the use of a combination check and stop valve is considered dangerous and will not meet the requirement of Paragraph P-317 of the Pennsylvania Boiler Regulations for the reason that said requirement provides for separate and distinct stop and check valves."

4. Permission to Use Boiler Steel Stock Manufactured to Meet 1918 Boiler Regulations.

"That it is permissible for boiler manufacturers to use their present stock of boiler steel constructed to meet the requirements of the 1918 revision of the Boiler Code."

5. Boilers Removed from State and Returned without Change of Ownership.

"That all boilers which were installed and operated in Pennsylvania prior to July 1, 1916, and subsequent thereto, and which are or have been removed from the State, may be returned for installation and operation in Pennsylvania provided that the ownership has not changed since their first removal and provided further that the boiler in question is reported to the Secretary of Labor and Industry and inspected before being placed in operation."

6. Steam Generators Constructed of Two Flanged Heads.

"That steam generators constructed of two flanged heads with circumferential seam welded and heads staybolted with ends riveted over shall be constructed and stamped in accordance with the requirements of the Pennsylvania Boiler Regulations for Miniature (Small) Boilers."

That the Pennsylvania Regulations for miniature boilers do not prohibit the welding of the circumferential seam of a miniature boiler when it is properly stay bolted.

7. Miniature Boilers with Integral Heads.

"That it is not the intent of Paragraph M-2 to prohibit the installation of boilers designed so that the head is made integral with the shell as such construction is of equal if not greater strength than that of boilers where the head is riveted to the shell."

ELEVATOR REGULATIONS

1. Limit Switches.

"That the installation of limit switches on the cars of elevators is permissible so long as the limit switch is independent of the control circuit, and cannot be used in the normal operation of the car."

2. Console Lifts.

"That organ console and similar types of lifts are considered to be within the definition of an elevator and are subject to the approval of the Secretary of Labor and Industry.

"That permits for such installations are required to be issued before operation."

TEXTILE REGULATIONS

1. Small Flange Pulleys.

"(a) That small flanged pulleys driven by low transmission power, the belting of which consists of tape or similar light material, are exempt from the requirements of the Textile Regulations for the guarding of pulleys."

SAFETY WORK OF THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA

By M. L. Lafferty

Plant Employment Superintendent

The Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania

During the year, 1912, The Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania started its first campaign of Accident Prevention. First-aid lectures and demonstrations were given to all the Plant Department employes, comprising about 4000 persons who were exposed to hazards, as they are charged with the construction and maintenance of the telephone plant.

The accident problem of the work of this company differs somewhat from the shop and factory problem as the employes work in very small groups, the workshop of The Bell Telephone Company being the entire State of Pennsylvania.

The following year, 1913, safety committees were organized in each of the three operating divisions: Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and Pittsburgh. These committees consisted of two permanent members, the Division Plant Superintendent and the Division Superintendent of Methods. The remaining members were selected from workmen and supervisors at the respective locations where meetings were held. The objects of these committees were:

1. To review the accident reports of the past month.

2. Investigate and report on tools, materials, and on methods of doing work which were considered unsafe.

3. Recommend changes in tools, materials, and methods which would tend to prevent accidents.

The respective duties of these several officials were specifically and definitely outlined. Among other things they maintain the statistical records of their districts for making awards to the supervisory employes for their no-accident records. These awards consist of:

A bronze button—one calendar year
A gold button—two calendar years
A pigskin wallet with certificate—three calendar years
A copper loving cup—four calendar years
(795 such awards were made for the year 1924)

To the district having the best no-accident score for a calendar year, a banner is presented. During the year this banner is moved throughout the division monthly. The district having the best no-accident record for the period of the year to date retains the banner for the month. The competition in connection with the awarding of banners is based on a district competing against its own accident record of the past three years.

The following summary of accidents will show that we recognize the seriousness of this problem:

PLANT DEPARTMENT ACCIDENTS

Year	Number of Accidents Reported	Lost Time Accidents	Number of Days Lost
1914	939	322	*
1915	1016	311	5785
1916	1343	398	5927
1917	985	311	4652
1918	655	221	4119
1919	517	162	2317
1920	392	119	2298
1921	356	71	977
1922	365	48	1071
1923	705	56	1252
1924	766	38	1223

*Information not available.

From our experience, we believe that First Aid is indispensable, and the best auxiliary for stimulating accident-prevention work. We have, therefore, conducted each year a general period of First-Aid training when meetings are held and accident prevention is discussed, and First-Aid treatment to the injured is demonstrated. During 1924, nine hundred and seventy-one First-Aid teams were organized, 10,300 meetings conducted in addition to 25 district final First-Aid contests.

To stimulate Accident-Prevention and First-Aid work, awards are made by the Safety Committees for the following:

1. Instances of good First-Aid work adjudged to be in the class of life-saving.

2. Substantial contributions to accident prevention in the way of protective devices.

3. Meritorious personal effort which brings distinctive results in accident prevention.

It has always been our policy to solicit from our employes suggestions concerning safe methods of performing the work and of improvements to tools. As a result of this policy one of our workmen suggested a safety sling. Since

245642

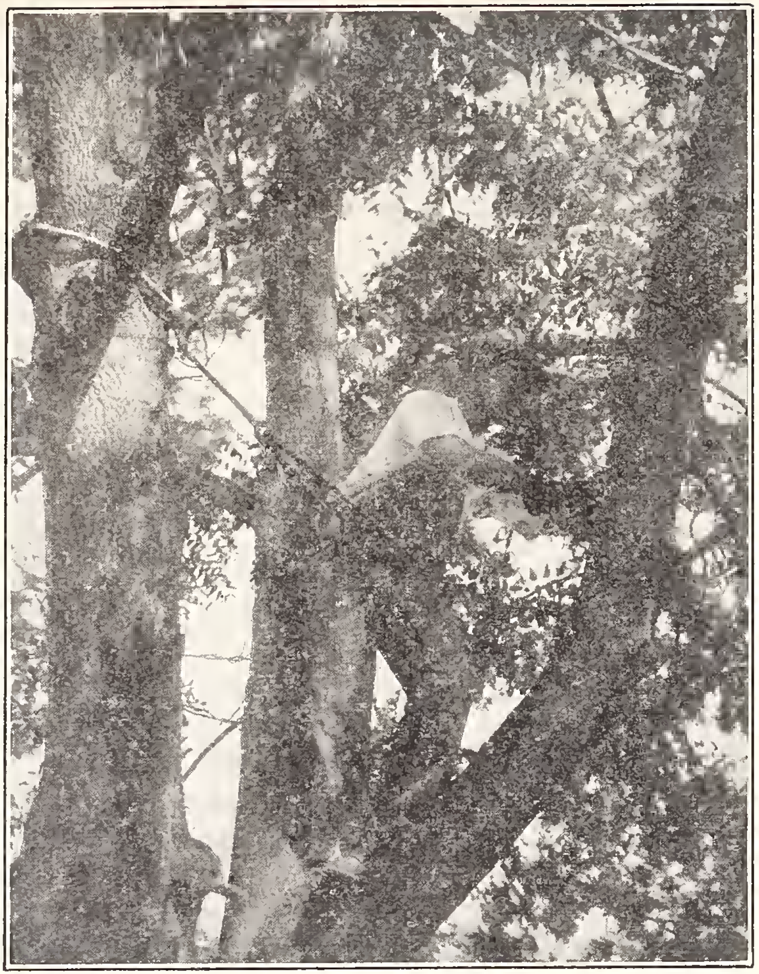


Fig. 1. Safety Belt.—Bell Telephone Co.

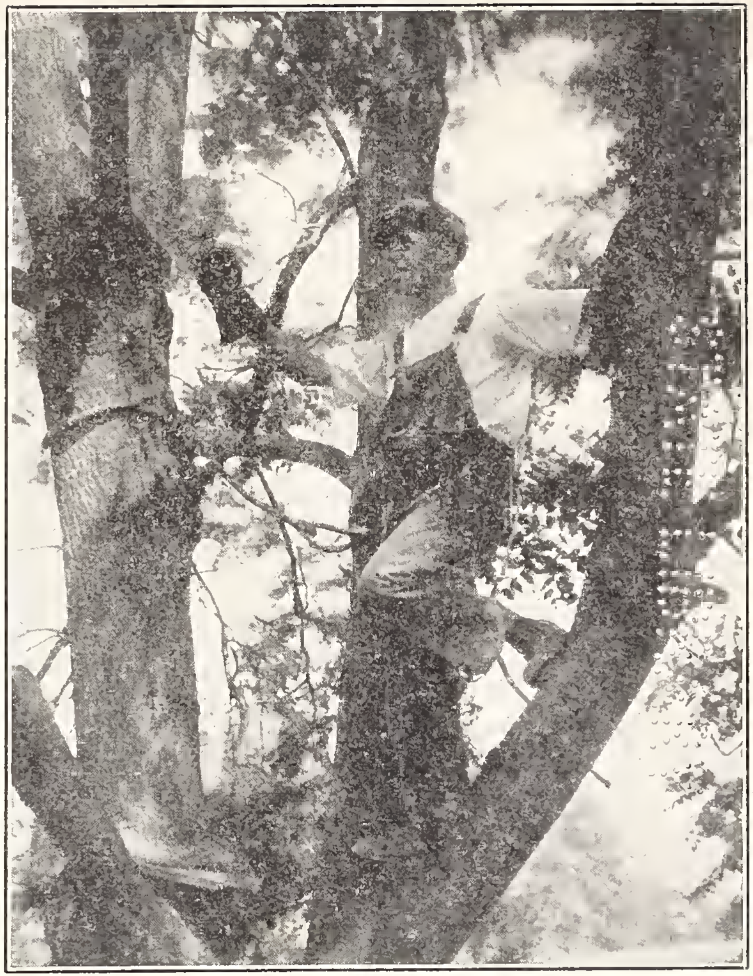


Fig. 2. Safety Belt—Bell Telephone Co.

its adoption, we insist that it be worn whenever a man is aloft in a tree irrespective of the purpose for which he is there. Previous to its use, we were constantly having tree accidents, and since its adoption such accidents have been almost eliminated. This sling has been standardized and is available for use in all Bell System Companies. (See Figs. 1–2) We feel that it might be of use to all industries in which workmen are obliged to work in trees.

A TYPE OF BELT USED BY THE AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

Safety belts are being supplied to all of the men of The American Bridge Company on erection jobs. The belts are very similar to a lineman's belt, made of heavy leather, and having a piece of leather with a hole in it for the purpose of carrying a fork wrench. To this belt a piece of one-half inch line, twelve feet in length, is spliced and held in position by a piece of leather so that the rope cannot be removed from the belt.

By the use of this belt in work at Niagara Falls, the lives of four men have been saved. The use of this belt means saving men's lives, and it does not in any way interfere with the efficiency of the worker; in fact, because he is tied on to the line, he feels much safer and is for that reason a better workman.

SAFETY KINKS

ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION

By P. W. Eberhardt

General Safety Inspector, Duquesne Light Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Believing that some industries, other than those operating public utilities, have not realized the value of instructing their employes in the application of artificial respiration for the purpose of treating gas asphyxiation, drowning, and electric shock victims, I am citing an instance of its use that recently occurred in the Pittsburgh District.

On a Saturday afternoon, Edward Williams, a lineman of the Duquesne Light Company, was off duty at his home in Dravosburg, near McKeesport, Pennsylvania, when he heard that a lad of fifteen, had been drowned in the Monongahela River nearby.

Williams rushed to the river bank, found the boy just being taken from the water. He immediately took charge of the lad, after fighting his way through a curious and excited crowd. He began administering the Schaeffer Prone Pressure Method of Artificial Respiration in spite of the demands of the boy's friends and relatives that he be taken in an awaiting automobile to a nearby hospital. Williams, knowing the danger of such a move, stuck to the job, while the mob continued to offer criticisms and suggestions. In twenty minutes the boy was completely revived.

Several weeks later, while on duty, Williams received an electric shock that rendered him unconscious. He was revived in about three minutes by a fellow employe, thus, in a sense, being himself rewarded for his knowledge of this valuable means of resuscitation and his perseverence in teaching others to use it.

This is only one of many cases where the application of artificial respiration has been the means of saving a life, and it is passed on to your readers with the hope that in the near future the application of the Schaeffer Prone Pressure Method of Artificial Respiration will be universally known and applied.

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT OF NEGROES IN PENNSYLVANIA

By Robert J. Peters

Director, Bureau of Employment

The following questionnaire recently was sent to 1478 employers in Pennsylvania, including only manufacturers, railroad companies, coal mining companies, and general construction companies or contractors. This questionnaire was not intended to include hotels, restaurants, dining cars and similar places where Negroes are frequently and generally employed.

1. During the period from January 1, 1923, to September 1, 1925, how many Negroes, male and female, have you at one time employed?
2. (a) When was the greatest increase in the number of Negroes employed?
   (b) Why?
3. (a) When was the greatest decrease in the number of Negroes employed?
   (b) Why?
4. What degree of dependability have you found in your Negro employes?
5. To what extent have you found the Negro adaptable to your industry?
6. To what extent have you found the Negro liable to accident or injury?
7. (a) What has been the health of the Negro?
   (b) How much time has he lost thru sickness?
8. How many Negroes do you now employ?
9. What is your future policy or program in regard to the employment of Negroes?
10. How do you secure your Negro workers?

The purpose of this questionnaire was stated in the cover letter accompanying it, namely: To secure information whereby it will be possible for the Bureau of Employment of the Department of Labor and Industry to guide Negro workers into more suitable and stable employment and to better living and social conditions.

Replies were received from 1075 employers. Five hundred and fifty-nine (559) employers reported that they did not employ Negro labor.

Four hundred and sixty-one (461) employers reported that they are now employing Negroes and may be classified as follows according to the numbers in their employ:

Five or less	157
Five to ten (inclusive)	54
Ten to fifteen (inclusive)	47

Fifteen to twenty-five (inclusive)	42
Twenty-five to fifty	64
Fifty and over	97
Total	461

Fifty-five (55) employers reported that they formerly employed Negroes but that they are not now employing them. These former employers of Negroes may be classified as follows according to the numbers in their former employment:

Five or less	28
Five to ten (inclusive)	5
Ten to fifteen (inclusive)	7
Fifteen to twenty-five (inclusive)	3
Twenty-five to fifty	5
Fifty and over	7
Total	55

The geographical distribution of the firms or corporations in Pennsylvania employing Negroes was as follows:

Allegheny	103
Beaver	12
Berks	9
Bedford	2
Blair	4
Bucks	1
Butler	4
Cambria	7
Carbon	1
Center	1
Chester	7
Clearfield	3
Clinton	1
Columbia	2
Crawford	2
Dauphin	12
Delaware	10
Elk	2
Erie	9
Fayette	10
Franklin	6
Greene	1
Huntingdon	1
Indiana	2
Lackawanna	3
Lancaster	2
Lawrence	5
Lebanon	2
Lehigh	6
Luzerne	3
ycoming	4
McKean	2
Mercer	5
Montgomery	9
Northampton	9
Northumberland	2
Philadelphia	150
Schuylkill	1
Somerset	3
Tioga	1
Venango	5
Washington	11
Wayne	1
Westmoreland	17
York	8
Total	461

QUESTIONNAIRE

In order to present in this preliminary report a fairly accurate cross-section of Negro employment in Pennsylvania during the past two years, the clearest and the simplest method is probably to take up each question of the questionnaire in its order and to present so far as is possible the prevailing answers by typical employers of the several classes making replies to the questionnaire.

1. During the period from January 1, 1923, to September 1, 1925, how many Negroes, male and female, have you at one time employed?

The answers to this question range from 3 to 1332 from railway employers; from fewer than 5 to more than 4500 from industrial employers; from fewer than 5 to more than 700 by coal mining companies; and from fewer than 6 to 1700 from contractors and construction employers.

During this period the railroads report a gross employment of over 1700; the coal mining companies a gross employment of over 3400; contractors a gross employment of over 5400; and general industries a gross employment of nearly 24,000. In all classes the number of female Negroes employed is so small as to be practically negligible.

2. (a) When was the greatest increase in the number of Negroes employed?

The general industries or manufacturers, the coal companies, and the railroads report the year, 1923, as representing the peak of Negro employment.

The contractors and construction companies report peak seasonal employment during the late Spring, Summer, and early Fall of 1923, 1924, and 1925. The replies of the contractors and construction companies show that while their employment of Negroes was seasonal each year, it was practically constant during the period covered by the questionnaire.

2. (b) Why?

The reasons given for the increase in Negro employment in 1923 by manufacturers and railroads are generally stated as follows:

Increased business,
Increase in volume of orders,
Shortage of white labor,
Shortage of foreign labor due to restricted immigration.

The contractors generally report the increase in Negro employment during 1923, 1924, and 1925 as due to increasing numbers of large contracts for seasonal jobs, such as bridges, state highway construction, city improvements, and to the increasing shortage of foreign labor, especially Italian labor, on account of restricted immigration. In several instances strikes of white workmen were given as reasons for increase in employment of Negroes.

3. (a) When was the greatest decrease in the number of Negroes employed?

While some manufacturers, coal companies and railroads report the low point in Negro employment as reached in 1924, most of the industrial employers, as well as many coal companies, report the low point in Negro employment as being in the early months of 1925.

The contractors and construction companies report the low points as being during the Winter months of 1923, 1924, and especially 1925.

It is impossible to estimate the percentage of shrinkage among the several industries or classes of employers because it varies from one hundred per cent in some instances to zero per cent in others. The gross shrinkage in the genera industrial employment of Negroes was from more than 23,000 in 1923 to less than 17,000 in 1925. The gross shrinkage in Negro employment by coal companies was from more than 3400 to slightly fewer than 1700. The shrinkage in Negro employment during the period as reported by 14 railroads was about 27 per cent.

3. (b) Why?

The same typical reason for this shrinkage is variously given by employers One employer whose shrinkage was from more than 1400 to fewer than 400 was "scarcity of work." Another employer whose shrinkage was from 900 to 694 gives his reason as "general business depression." Another employer whose shrinkage was from 50 to 36 reports "slack business." One railroad company whose shrinkage was from more than 1300 to fewer than 1100 gives as a reason "reduction in forces." The reasons for this shrinkage given by all classes of employers indicate that the employment of Negroes follows closely other employment.

4. What degree of dependability have you found in your Negro employes?

One employer of 60 Negroes replies "in general we have found them to be dependable, but there have been times when we found that some of them could not be depended upon." An employer of more than 1400 Negroes replies that "they require constant supervision to keep them active." An employer of 20 male laborers reports them as "dependable generally under foreman giving orders." An employer of 44 Negroes reports them as "dependable as others doing the same class of work." An employer of 300 Negroes reports their dependability as "fair." An employer of 600 Negroes reports that "their dependability compares favorably with that of other groups." An employer of 64 male Negroes replies "We have had only one case of dishonesty in the last five years, but they require more supervision than our white employes." A contractor employing 40 Negroes reports them as "more dependable than the present white labor." A contractor employing 25 Negroes replies that "the majority are more dependable than the ordinary white common labor." A coal company employing 96 Negroes reports that "the Negro is not very dependable." A coal company employing 250 Negroes reports "the Negro measures up to the average miner in efficiency." A coal mine employing 84 Negroes makes this statement: "The Negroes that have been employed during the period covered by this report have been very dependable. We consider the Negroes employed at this time as being somewhat above the average in a great many respects." An anthracite coal mining company reports Negroes as "fair workers but not steady workmen. They remain away from work at times." A railroad employing 77 Negroes reports their dependability as "good." Another railroad employing 9 Negroes reports them as "just as dependable as foreign-born employes." A railroad employing more than 9,000 Negroes on its entire system reports them as "found to be dependable for the service required of them." A railroad employing more than 1,000 Negroes reports their dependability as "Generally good." An industry employing 150 Negroes reports "Those who apply locally are dependable. Those brought in from other localities are not dependable."

These replies are selected at random and are in every respect typical.

5. To what extent have you found the Negro adaptable to your industry?

A manufacturer employing more than 50 Negroes replies "We have found them adaptable for the class of work that we ask them to do, such as common labor, etc." A manufacturer employing 10 Negroes reports them as "fairly easy to break in." An industry employing 105 Negroes reports them as "adaptable for work around furnaces and for construction work." A manufacturer employing more than 1400 Negroes replies that "they are valuable as unskilled laborers and as helpers to skilled workmen." An industrial employer of nearly 900 Negroes says "they are adaptable to 60 per cent of our work." A railroad employing more than 30 Negroes reports their adaptability as "limited." A railroad employing more than 9,000 Negroes reports the Negro as "adaptable to unskilled and semi-skilled positions." A contractor employing over 100 Negroes reports their adaptability as "very good." A contractor employing nearly 300 Negroes reports them as "indispensable in his work." A contractor employing 40 Negroes reports them as "more obedient and quicker to comprehend the work without complaint." A contractor employing 20 Negroes reports them as "adapted to foundation work and building construction work." A contractor employing nearly 75 Negroes reports them as "most adaptable to asphalt work." He adds "Environment and opportunity make them just as good or bad as other races." A contractor employing 50 Negroes reports them as "almost a necessity on certain classes of construction work." An anthracite coal mining company reports the Negro as "satisfactory, particularly in concrete work." A coal company employing more than 200 Negroes says "Those who are industrious are good workmen and adaptable." A coal company employing more than 80 Negro miners replies as follows: "A great many of the Negroes that are employed have had experience in the mine before coming to us and are average wage earners. The others that have had no experience have been taken into the mines by experienced men and as a general rule have been developing into average wage earners."

These replies selected at random are generally typical.

6. To what extent have you found the Negro liable to accident or injury?

The general answer to this question from at least 80 per cent of the employers answering this questionnaire is that "the Negro's liability to accident does not exceed the average liability of the white worker doing the same kind of work."

A few employers report the Negro as "more liable to accident" while other few employers report the Negro as "less liable to accident." One employer reports the Negro as "less liable to accident than the foreign worker." One employer reports that "on account of his timidity the Negro is more careful than the average white man doing the same kind of work." A number of employers, however, report that "the Negro frequently exaggerates minor injuries and considers them too seriously."

7. (a) What has been the health of the Negro?

In more than 85 per cent of the replies to this question the answer has been "good". This may be because most of the employers answering this questionnaire require physical examinations of all applicants for employment before hiring.

7. (b) How much time has he lost thru sickness?

One employer employing 30 Negroes reports "one day a month lost through sickness." An industrial employer employing more than 1400 Negroes reports that "the time lost through sickness by the Negro is practically the same as the time lost through sickness by the white worker doing the same kind of work." An employer of 40 Negro men reports "time lost through sickness as little or none." An employer employing more than 600 Negroes reports that "the time lost through sickness by the Negro does not exceed the time lost by the white man doing the same kind of work." An industry employing 150 Negro men reports "time lost through sickness as indefinite, but no more than the time lost by white worker." A large steel industry employing 235 Negroes reports "comparatively little time lost by Negro workmen through sickness." Another steel company employing nearly 300 Negro workmen reports "ten per cent is the average time lost by the Negro workman through sickness." A manufacturer employing nearly 500 Negroes reports that "the time lost by the Negro through sickness is on a par with the time lost by the average workman in the shop." A refractories company employing more than 500 Negroes reports the time lost through sickness by Negro workmen as "hardly noticeable." A contractor employing 48 Negroes reports time lost through sickness as "not more than that lost by white labor." A contractor employing more than 200 Negroes reports time lost through sickness as "very little." A Philadelphia construction company employing more than 300 Negroes reports time lost through sickness as "normal." Another Philadelphia contractor employing more than 700 Negroes reports time lost through sickness as "very little." An anthracite coal company employing more than 25 Negroes reports as "very little time lost through sickness." Another anthracite coal company reports that "the time lost by the Negro through sickness does not amount to much." A coal mining company in Western Pennsylvania employing more than 200 Negroes reports "a small percentage of time lost through sickness." A railroad company employing more than 100 Negroes reports "very little time lost through sickness."

A similar report is made by another railroad company employing more than 1000 Negroes.

9. What is your future policy or program in regard to the employment of Negroes?

One employer employing more than 300 Negroes replies "when business conditions warrant we will employ more Negroes." A steel company in Western Pennsylvania employing more than 70 Negroes reports that "it will employ Negroes as needed and as available for the following occupations: riveters, buck-ups, painters, reamers, and common laborers." Another steel industry in Western Pennsylvania employing more than 60 Negroes reports that "its future policy will be the same as in the past." A manufacturer employing more than 100 Negroes answers this question as follows: "Through process of elimination we have developed a considerable force of Negroes in the packing and loading department who are satisfactory. In other departments white labor is preferred, but there is opportunity for steady dependable Negroes." A large steel industry in the Pittsburgh district employing more than 2000 Negroes reports its future policy as "regularly employing Negroes." A large manufacturer employing more than 400 Negroes replies "there will be no change in policy." Another large industry employing more than 130 Negroes announces its future policy as "same as at present." Another large industry employing nearly 200 Negroes reports that "no change in policy is contemplated." A coal company employing more than 80 Negroes replies that "Negroes will be employed in the future as needed." Another coal company employing more than 200 Negroes reports that "it will continue to employ efficient Negro labor as required." Another coal company employing more than 180 Negroes reports that "Negroes will be employed as needed." Another coal company employing more than 50 Negroes reports that "it will employ them when it can get them." Another coal company not employing Negroes at the present time reports that "it will not employ Negroes except when white labor is scarce." Another coal company not employing Negroes at the present time reports that "it will employ Negroes only for tunnel work." One contractor employing about 50 Negroes reports that "he will continue to use them as before." Another contractor in the Philadelphia district employing more than 200 Negroes reports that "he will continue to employ them as now and heretofore." A railroad employing more than 1000 Negroes reports its future policy as follows: "If available when increase in force is necessary due to business conditions, will continue to employ them." Another railroad employing 30 Negroes reports that "it has no future policy concerning Negro employment." A large railroad employing more than 9000 Negroes on its entire system reports that "employment will be open to those who possess the necessary qualifications for the work to be performed."

These answers chosen at random are fairly typical of the replies to this question.

10. How do you secure your Negro workers?

The answers to this question in order of frequency are as follows:

1. At the gate.
2. Through our own employment office.
3. Through employes who inform their friends and acquaintances of openings.
4. Through advertising.
5. Through State Employment Offices.
6. Through private employment agencies.
7. Through foremen.

A number of large employers report that in emergencies they import Negro labor from the Southern states. Many contractors and construction companies state that they secure their Negro help through commissary managers, private employment agencies, and gang bosses.

JOBS OR OCCUPATIONS

This questionnaire reveals that Negroes are generally employed in the following jobs or occupations:

Ashmen
Asphalt workers
Bricklayers
Buckers-up
Carpenters
Car cleaners
Casting cleaners
Chauffeurs
Checkers
Coke workers
Concrete workers
Cooks
Crane loaders
Dinkey-engineers
Drillers
Drivers
Elevator men
Excavation workers
Firemen
Foundation workers
Gashouse workers
Gas makers
Grinders
Helpers
Hod carriers
Hostlers
Janitors
Laborers
Loaders
Longshoremen
Machine helpers
Machine molders
Messengers
Miners
Miners' laborers
Molders
Mortar mixers
Packers
Pile driving workmen
Pitmen
Porters
Reamers
Riveters
Section men
Shakeout men
Shearmen
Stock clerks
Street pavers
Tally-men
Teamsters
Tobacco strippers
Track men
Truckers
Waiters
Water tenders
Wire-drawers
Wreckers

NON-EMPLOYERS OF NEGROES

In analyzing the replies received from employers who have not employed Negroes it appears that their reasons are generally geographical and economic. Many employers report that Negroes "do not live in or come into their districts." Other employers report that "they have never needed to employ Negroes." Certain employers reply that "Negroes are not suited for our lines of work." One large silk mill reports "we never had any in our employment. Cannot use them in the silk mills." Many employers report that they do not employ Negroes but give no reason. In only a few instances, so few as to be practically negligible, does there appear to be any racial prejudice or antagonism.

FORMER EMPLOYERS OF NEGROES

In analyzing the replies of the 55 former employers of Negroes it is found that the reason generally given is this: "Do not employ Negroes except in case of emergency. None in the mill since the war." Another employer replies "Negroes are scarce in this locality. If Negroes apply when vacancies occur we will hire them." A steel company in Western Pennsylvania reports "we do not employ Negroes now, but will employ them if impossible to obtain other labor." A large industry in Northern Pennsylvania gives the following answer: "This company has no objection so far as we know to employing Negroes, but apparently that race has not desired employment in our line of work. Further than this most of our plants are located at places where Negroes seldom congregate."

SUMMARY

The composite impression from a comprehensive examination of all the replies to the questionnaire concerning Negro employment in Pennsylvania may fairly be summarized as follows:

1. General ignorance of Negroes as workmen by those employers who have never used them.
2. No serious or extreme racial prejudice against Negro workmen.
3. General willingness by employers to employ Negroes upon their merits and upon a competitive basis with white men doing the same kind of work.
4. Increasing demand for Negro workmen for construction work, especially for foundation, concrete and excavation work where they may eventually become indispensable.
5. The tendency of Negro employment to follow closely the trend of general employment curves.
6. Restriction of foreign immigration widens the demand and opportunity for Negro workers.
7. The general good health of Negro workmen.
8. The low liability to accident of Negro workers.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD DECISIONS

Costello *v.* Monongahela Connecting R. R. Co.

Practice—award of compensation contested on the grounds that action on claim should have been postponed pending outcome of a suit brought against the third party. Held, that there is ample provision for the defendant to protect its rights and no reason for delaying an award and payment of compensation pending the outcome of the civil suit.

OPINION BY COMMISSIONER HOUCK

The Referee found that the claimant is totally disabled as the result of accidental injuries sutained while in the course of his employment and awarded compensation accordingly. The only objection the defendant makes to the Referee's award is that the Referee failed to find that the claimant has brought suit for damages against a third party for the same injuries, and that he failed to find that the defendant here is subrogated to the right of the claimant against the third party. The defendant contends that the compensation case should be held in abeyance pending the outcome of the civil suit for damages.

We fail to see by what reasoning the defendant hopes to support its contention. The claimant was injured while in the course of his employment with the defendant company. Therefore, he is entitled to compensation; he is entitled to it without delay and entirely irrespective of the outcome of the civil suit. We have nothing to do with the civil suit. The only question before the Referee was whether the claimant is entitled to compensation; the defendant does not question his right to compensation and it was the duty of the Referee to make an award and it is just as much our duty to sustain it.

Section 319 of the compensation act of 1915, as amended, provides for subrogation. This section has been construed by various courts, and the defendant's rights may be fully protected by proper proceedings on its behalf. We know of nothing which would justify a delay of this case pending the outcome of the civil suit.

There is no error in the Referee's disposition of this case and his findings of fact, conclusions of law and award are affirmed, and the appeal is dismissed.

Dennis *v.* Aubrey Lumber Company

Practice—petition for rehearing disallowed where it appeared that the claimant had been afforded every opportunity to prosecute her claim and although represented by counsel repeatedly failed to appear at hearings fixed by the referee.

OPINION BY HOUCK, COMMISSIONER

This is a petition by the claimant for a rehearing. The claimant filed a claim petition November 18, 1922, alleging that her husband died August 18, 1922, as the result of an accidental injury, sustained August 15, 1922. Hearing was set by the Referee for December 13, 1922, and continued to January 17, 1923. The claimant and her counsel were notified of the time fixed for hearing but did not appear; neither did they request a continuance. The Referee thereupon dismissed the petition. The claimant then filed a new claim petition, February 7, 1923. Hearings were fixed for March 12, 1923, May 24, 1923, and August 23, 1923. The claimant and her attorney were notified of these dates but again failed to appear on August 23, 1923; she again failed to explain her absence or request a continuance and the claim petition was again dismissed by the Referee. Nothing further was done by the claimant until she filed the present petition for a rehearing on June 30, 1925, almost three years after the death of her husband. The record shows that the claimant was afforded every opportunity to prosecute her claim; she was represented by counsel and certainly must have been advised as to her rights and duties. We do not think the case is one in which a rehearing should be allowed after this lapse of time. The claimant's petition is therefore dismissed.

Eodice *v.* Edward G. Budd Mfg. Co.

Alleged violation of rules of employment resulting in an accident does not deprive employe of right to compensation.

OPINION BY WALNUT, CHAIRMAN

It would appear from the findings of fact made by the referee in this case and from the testimony that the claimant, Frank Eodice, was on February 21st, 1925, and for some time prior thereto, employed by the defendant, Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company, as a trucker or laborer at an average weekly wage of $20.90; that on the day in question, he met with an accident which resulted in amputations of the distal and part of the second phalanges of the first and middle fingers of his left hand and also more than one-half of the bone and tissue of the distal phalanx of the ring finger of the left hand. The claimant's fingers were crushed in a stamping machine used in connection with the defendant's business. It was the duty of the claimant to carry material to the operator of the machine on a truck. Immediately prior to the accident he had pushed a truck-load of material to the machine and unloaded it, and immediately thereafter, his fingers were caught in the die of the machine and crushed with the result as indicated above. There is some conflict in the testimony as to whether the claimant in passing the machine slipped and fell against it in such a way as to get his fingers caught or whether he undertook to operate it in the absence of the regular operator and in this way met with the accident. The defendant maintains that the latter was what the claimant undertook to do, that orders had been given forbidding any employe to undertake to operate a machine unless he was the operator, and for that reason it is not required to pay compensation.

The referee has not decided definitely which of the two stories is correct. In our opinion, it was unnecessary for him to reach a decision upon this question of fact. He has discussed the law on the subject and we may merely add to his discussion the following quotation from Skinner's "Pennsylvania Workmen's Compensation Law," page 67.

> "There is no provision in the Pennsylvania law for a forfeiture of compensation by reason of the employe's wilful misconduct, nor because the accident was brought about by his negligence or a violation of the rules of the employer."

This quotation is supported by the decisions in Waite *v.* Pittsburgh Limestone Company, 78 Superior, 7, Blouss *v.* Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, 73 Superior, 95, and Gurski *v.* Susquehanna Coal Company, 262 Pa., L.

The Referee's findings of fact, conclusions of law and his award are, therefore, affirmed and the appeal dismissed.

Riggio *v.* American Car and Foundry Co.

Compensation due and payable at the time of death of employe held to be a just debt of the defendant company and payable to the estate of the employe.

OPINION BY MORRISON, COMMISSIONER

The ground of the appeal in this case is the contention on the part of the defendant that the referee was not justified in finding as a fact that claimant had lost the use of his eye. A rehearing was ordered by the Board and the testimony presented at that hearing, together with that of the prior hearing, is, in our opinion, supportive of the referee's finding, in affirming which, as the Board now does, the conclusions of law and award are also sustained and the appeal dismissed.

The testimony of the re-hearing discloses the fact that claimant died May 20, 1925, and a new element is introduced by defendant's filing formal objection to the payment of compensation on the ground that, claimant being dead, the Board is without jurisdiction to make substitution of the administrator of decedent's estate as a party claimant in this case. In support of this contention defendant's counsel submits eight reasons, tersely and interestingly. These reasons virtually interlock, the keynote of which is the contention that compensation accrued and owing to a claimant may not be awarded or paid to the administrator of said claimant's estate or to a personal representative of the decedent-claimant.

With this view the Board is not in accord. The right to compensation is a personal right but this right does not die with the party in every respect. A personal representative may not file a claim petition nor petition for review of a compensation agreement. The instant situation arises out of a contract growing out of Article III of the Workmen's Compensation Act and controlled as to details and procedure by the Workmen's Compensation Act as a whole. Under this contract of hire the defendant is bound to certain performances among other things, to pay compensation to claimant should he lose the use of any eye, at a certain rate per week, for one-hundred-twenty-five (125) weeks, the compensation running from a certain date to be fixed by the referee or the Board.

In this case decedent-claimant was within his rights when he filed a claim petition. He was awarded compensation for one-hundred twenty-five (125) weeks, running from March 22, 1923. This compensation was payable as his wages were payable and over a period to, and including the end of the one-hundred-twenty-fifth (125th) subsequent weeks. Death, however, intervened and the claimant died May 20, 1925. Compensation is not a vested right and therefore, no one has any equity or interest whatsoever in the compensation which would otherwise have been payable from May 20, 1925, to the end of the one-hundred-twenty-five (125) week period. The compensation awarded this claimant and properly available to him in weekly or bi-monthly installments, or as his wages were paid, was a personal right to the extent that it was payable to him but not as punitive damages assessed against the employer for a personal wrong or injury done an employe but as to a creditor.

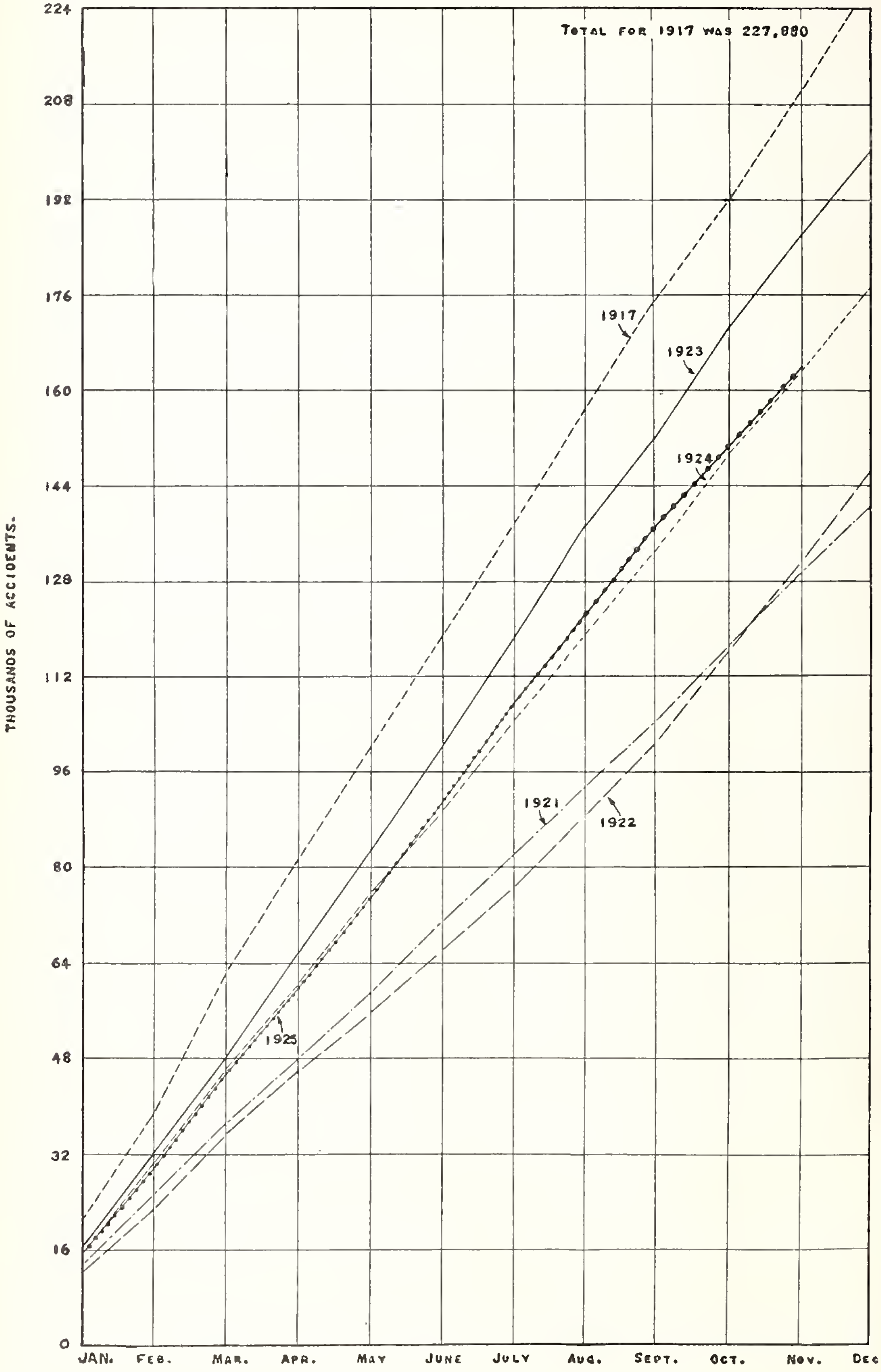
The defendant company was required by law, through an adjudicated proceeding and due process of law, to pay this claimant a certain sum of money at certain intervals. That these payments were not made through the delays of litigation, or compensation law procedure, or for any other reason, does not release the defendant from the payments due and accrued between March 22, 1923, and May 20, 1925. The compensation accrued between March 22, 1923 and May 20, 1925, had already been awarded and it was awarded to Paul Riggio. It is our opinion that this accrued compensation is just as much a debt of the defendant company as though it owed Riggio wages to the same amount over the same period, and that the award is properly payable to the estate. Therefore the award is amended to read "to the estate of Paul Riggio".

Five-Year Comparative Statement of Accidents Reported

	1921			1922			1923			1924			1925		
Month	*Fatal*	*Non-Fatal*	*Total*	*Fatal*	*Non-Fatal*	*Total*	*Fatal*	*Non-Fatal*	*Total*	*Fatal*	*Non-Fatal*	*Total*	*Fatal*	*Non-Fatal*	*Total*
January	196 *196*	13,776 *13,776*	13,972 *13,972*	152 *152*	11,951 *11,951*	12,103 *12,103*	223 *223*	16,710 *16,710*	16,933 *16,933*	233 *233*	15,280 *15,280*	15,513 *15,513*	201 *201*	15,339 *15,339*	15,540 *15,540*
February	155 *351*	11,105 *24,881*	11,260 *25,232*	171 *323*	10,580 *22,531*	10,751 *22,854*	221 *444*	15,276 *31,986*	15,497 *32,430*	181 *414*	14,812 *30,092*	14,993 *30,506*	171 *372*	14,208 *29,547*	14,379 *29,919*
March	172 *523*	11,563 *36,444*	11,735 *36,967*	172 *495*	12,582 *35,113*	12,754 *35,608*	222 *666*	15,653 *47,639*	15,875 *48,305*	212 *626*	15,989 *46,081*	16,201 *46,707*	158 *530*	15,517 *45,064*	15,675 *45,594*
April	133 *656*	10,757 *47,201*	10,890 *47,857*	104 *599*	10,185 *45,298*	10,289 *45,897*	196 *862*	16,689 *64,328*	16,885 *65,190*	151 *777*	13,931 *60,012*	14,082 *60,789*	180 *712*	14,251 *59,315*	14,431 *60,027*
May	166 *822*	10,877 *58,078*	11,043 *58,900*	116 *715*	9,572 *54,870*	9,688 *55,585*	226 *1,088*	17,384 *81,712*	17,610 *82,800*	157 *934*	13,940 *73,952*	14,097 *74,886*	170 *880*	14,523 *73,838*	14,693 *74,718*
June	148 *970*	11,487 *69,565*	11,635 *70,535*	140 *855*	10,532 *65,402*	10,672 *66,257*	188 *1,276*	17,433 *99,145*	17,621 *100,421*	175 *1,109*	14,324 *88,276*	14,499 *89,385*	196 *1,076*	15.656 *89,494*	15,852 *90,570*
July	160 *1,130*	11,196 *80,761*	11,356 *81,891*	124 *979*	10,263 *75,665*	10,387 *76,644*	221 *1,497*	17,749 *116,894*	17,970 *118,391*	185 *1,294*	14,917 *103,193*	15,102 *104,487*	181 *1,257*	16,440 *105,934*	16,621 *107,191*
August	145 *1,275*	11,454 *92,215*	11,599 *93,490*	117 *1,096*	11,871 *87,536*	11.988 *88,632*	216 *1,713*	18,452 *135,346*	18,668 *137,059*	187 *1,481*	14,661 *117,854*	14,848 *119,335*	190 *1,447*	15,141 *121,075*	15,331 *122,522*
September	164 *1,439*	11,241 *103,456*	11,405 *104,895*	138 *1,234*	12,307 *99,843*	12,445 *101,077*	173 *1,886*	15,504 *150,850*	15,677 *152,736*	167 *1,648*	14,230 *132,084*	14,397 *133,732*	143 *1,590*	14,428 *135,503*	14,571 *137,093*
October	186 *1,625*	12.300 *115,756*	12,486 *117,381*	201 *1,435*	14,912 *114,755*	15,113 *116,190*	207 *2,093*	17,380 *168,230*	17,587 *170,323*	180 *1,828*	15,839 *147,923*	16,019 *149,751*	160 *1,750*	13,982 *149,485*	14,142 *151,235*
November	154 *1.779*	11,665 *127,421*	11,819 *129,200*	260 *1,695*	14,824 *129,579*	15,084 *131,274*	163 *2,256*	15,532 *183,762*	15,695 *186,018*	194 *2,022*	13,389 *161,312*	13.583 *163,334*	135	12,273	12,408 ......
December	145	10,852	10,997	195	14,786	14,981	156	14,261	14,417	187	14,018	14,205	....	......	......
Totals	*1,924*	*138,273*	*140,197*	*1,890*	*144,365*	*146,255*	*2,412*	*198,023*	*200,435*	*2,209*	*175,330*	*177,539*	*1.885*	*161,758*	*163,643*

NOTE:—The figures in italics represent the cumulative totals by month under each classification.

Comparative Industrial Accident Trends Through Successive Months by Separate Years.



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

DIRECTORY OF OFFICES

MAIN OFFICES

Harrisburg: ....Office of the Secretary,
Industrial Board,
Workmen's Compensation Board,
Bureau of Employment,
Bureau of Industrial Relations,
Bureau of Industrial Standards,
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Statistics,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
State Workmen's Insurance Fund.

BRANCH OFFICES

Allentown: ....Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
304 Colonial Building.

Altoona: ....Cooperative State Employment Office,
Post Office Building.
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Commerce Building.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
Central Trust Building.

Dubois: ....Bureau of Rehabilitation,
311 Deposit National Bank Building.

Erie: ....State Employment Office,
109 West Ninth Street.

Franklin: ....State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
316 Franklin Trust Building.

Greensburg: ....State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
309 Coulter Building.

Harrisburg: ....State Employment Office,
Second and Chestnut Streets.

Johnstown: ....State Employment Office,
219 Market Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
910 U. S. National Bank Building.

Kane: ....Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Kane Trust and Savings Building.

Lancaster: ....Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building.
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Woolworth Building.

McKeesport: ....Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building.

Meadville: ....Bureau of Inspection,
Masonic Building.

New Castle: ....Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A., West Washington Street

Oil City: ....Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building.

Philadelphia: ....State Employment Office,
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
1519 Arch Street.
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Workmen's Compensation Board,
Manhattan Building, Fourth and Walnut Streets
State Employment Office for Women,
Bureau of Women and Children,
Philadelphia Art Galleries Building
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
1004 Commercial Trust Building.

Pittsburgh: ....Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Fulton Building.
State Employment Office (Main Office),
304 McCance Building, 305 Seventh Avenue.
State Employment Office,
416 Third Avenue.
State Employment Office for Women,
409 McCance Building, 305 Seventh Avenue.
State Employment Office (negro section),
518 Wylie Avenue.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
401 Park Building.

Pottsville: ....Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
1 Ulmer Building.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
Baird Building.

Reading: ....State Employment Office,
108 North Fifth Street.

Scranton: ....State Employment Office,
116 Adams Avenue.
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
Union National Bank Building.

Sunbury: ....State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
Sunbury Trust and Safe Deposit Building.

Wilkes-Barre: ....Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Coal Exchange Building.

Williamsport: ....Bureau of Inspection,
707 First National Bank Building
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
311 First National Bank Building
Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building.
343 West Fourth Street.

York: ....Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Central National Bank Building

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT

Calls for male employes were 13 per cent higher in December, 1925, than in December, 1924. Employment in the groups comprising clerical, machinery and metals, transportation, and common labor was fairly good, while agriculture, building trades, and hotels and institutions had an excess supply of workers.

Requests for female employes were 12 per cent less in December, 1925, than in the same month of 1924, although the employment of domestics and sales women shows gains of 53 per cent, and 46 per cent respectively over December, 1924.

Of the 9,330 men and women who applied for positions at the 14 State employment offices during the month, 66 per cent were sent to positions, and 86 per cent of those sent were accepted by employers.

The net change in employment in December, 1925, from the preceding month, as is indicated by reports received from 879 plants representative of 43 industries, is an increase of one per cent. This apparent stability of general employment does not reflect the pronounced changes within the group, especially the decreases in electrical machinery and apparatus and in furniture. The decrease of 14.1 per cent in the first-named group is due to curtailed production by one company. The 17.8 per cent decrease in the furniture industry is accounted for by a nearly complete shut down of one plant and general small reductions of working force by others due to a small volume of orders.

Increased employment in iron and steel furnaces and steel works and rolling mills was evident thruout the industry. Most plants reported increased tonnage and operating time.

The gain in average weekly wages in the pottery industry and in rubber tires and goods is caused by full-time operation in December contrasted with November, when several days were lost because of holidays and is not due to actual increases in wage rates.

BUILDING PERMITS

Building activity in December, 1925, shows a slight decline when compared with the same months of 1924, according to thereports submitted by 18 of the larger cities in Pennsylvania. The aggregate value of building permits reported for the same cities for the year, 1925, however, shows a gain of $47,156,051 over the year, 1924, or a gain in value of 20.2 per cent. In December, 1925, nine of the cities report gains over December, 1924.

Some writers on the subject believe that the unprecedented building activity of 1925 will continue unabated for some years, maintaining that the rate of present construction is very slightly in excess of the pre-war level. Building shortage in the United States on January 1, 1925, has been estimated conservatively to be seven billions of dollars. One writer, taking into consideration such factors as growth of population, fire loss, depreciation and obsolescence of buildings, constantly rising standards of living, and the varied wants of prosperity is doubtful whether building operations will ever fall below the level of 1925.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND COMPENSATION COSTS

Industrial fatalities reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation numbered 143 during the month of December, 1925. This number brings the total of fatal accidents reported for the year, 1925, to 2,022, or 187 less than were reported during 1924.

The mining industry, in December, reported 38 fatal accidents, 5 of which were reported from anthracite counties. Transportation and public utilities reported 26, manufacturing 9, construction 18, commercial 5, quarries 3, and state and municipal 4.

"Falling objects" caused 25 per cent. of the fatalities in 1925. "Cars and engines," next highest, caused nearly 20 per cent, and "fall of persons" was responsible for 10 per cent.

The total number of accidents reported in 1925 is 1,147 less than in 1924. Compensation awards and agreements during the month amounted to $1,029,383 of which amount, $358,989 was awarded in fatal cases, $301,817 for permanent disabilities, and $368,577 because of disabilities of a temporary character.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

ACTIVITIES OF STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

DECEMBER, 1925

MEN

	Persons applying for positions		Persons asked for by employers		Persons sent to positions		Persons receiving positions	
	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924
Agriculture	94	95	30	79	28	58	25	47
Building Trades	635	832	378	561	406	605	336	513
Machinery & Metals	1,288	956	821	601	886	667	746	576
Clerical	273	255	130	59	128	59	100	51
Hotel & Inst'ns	664	791	284	321	323	374	281	310
Mine & Quarry	49	91	71	74	30	61	28	49
Transportation	249	226	103	77	125	92	95	74
Sales	138	88	77	72	78	67	71	60
Common Labor	2,893	2,211	1,913	1,468	2,108	1,533	1,888	1,417
Miscellaneous	750	738	474	463	479	507	429	449
Total (4 weeks)	7,033	6,283	4,281	3,775	4,591	4,023	3,999	3,546
Retentions							8	15
Nov. (4 weeks)	8,579		6,141		6,568		5,803	
Oct. (4 wks)	8,465		6,002		6,315		5,505	
December '23 (5 wks)		10,425		5,665		5,675		5,114
December '22 (5 wks)		17,013		16,267		13,924		12,870

WOMEN

	Persons applying for positions		Persons asked for by employers		Persons sent to positions		Persons receiving positions	
	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924
Agriculture & Food	21	23	39	12	54	......	33	.....
Clerical	267	364	106	73	159	87	92	65
Clothing & Textile	21	27	42	11	9	2	9	2
Day workers	587	901	456	464	447	464	443	462
Domestic Service	322	210	334	287	283	211	235	132
Hotel & Inst'ns	548	614	310	242	344	237	288	209
Machine & Factory	77	115	104	58	85	50	74	42
Prof'nl & Trained	134	104	47	12	41	12	35	12
Sales	247	169	118	75	141	59	112	56
Miscellaneous	73	82	20	25	24	22	20	18
Total (4 weeks)	2,297	2,609	1,576	1,259	1,587	1,144	1,341	998
Nov. (4 wks)	2,432		1,675		1,617		1,368	
Oct. (4 wks)	2,461		1,548		1,488		1,291	
December '23 (4 wks)		2,230		1,421		1,101		936
December '22		2,981		2,634		1,802		1,638

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN PENNSYLVANIA

Group and Industry	No. of Plants Reporting	Number of Wage Earners—Week Ended			Total Weekly Wages—Week Ended			Average Weekly Earnings—Week Ended,		
		Dec., 15, 1925	Nov., 15, 1925	Per Cent Change	Dec., 15, 1925	Nov., 15, 1925	Per Cent Change	Dec., 15, 1925	Nov., 15, 1925	Per Cent Change
ALL INDUSTRIES (43)	879	297,316	294,434	+ 1.0	$7,844,976	$7,503,410	+ 4.6	$26.39	$25.48	+ 3.6
METAL MANUFACTURES:	300	154,029	150,517	+ 2.3	4,434,702	4,137,838	+ 7.2	28.79	27.49	+ 4.7
Automobiles, bodies, and parts	21	9,546	9,851	— 3.1	287,945	286,957	+ 0.3	30.16	29.13	+ 3.5
Car construction and repair	18	18,157	17,401	+ 4.3	531,804	477,324	+11.4	29.29	27.43	+ 6.8
Electrical machinery and apparatus	19	6,769	7,879	—14.1	170,048	213,937	—20.5	25.12	27.15	— 7.5
Engines, machines, and machine tools	38	10,405	10,101	+ 3.0	306,633	281,840	+ 8.8	29.47	27.90	+ 5.6
Foundries and machine shops	58	9,696	9,344	+ 3.8	283,988	257,414	+10.3	29.29	27.55	+ 6.3
Heating appliances and apparatus	17	4,179	4,195	— 0.4	125,729	120,830	+ 4.1	30.09	28.80	+ 4.5
Iron and steel blast furnaces	13	13,948	12,913	+ 8.0	408,445	355,065	+15.0	29.28	27.50	+ 6.5
Iron and steel forgings	15	4,194	4,067	+ 3.1	102,452	96,325	+ 6.4	24.43	23.68	+ 3.2
Steel works and rolling mills	41	42,741	41,565	+ 2.8	1,278,065	1,152,826	+10.9	29.90	27.74	+ 7.8
Structural iron works	17	5,017	4,912	+ 2.1	140,057	137,619	+ 1.8	27.92	28.02	— 0.4
Miscellaneous iron and steel products	27	21,644	21,105	+ 2.6	587,344	559,651	+ 4.9	27.14	26.52	+ 2.3
Shipbuilding	3	4,945	4,403	+12.3	140,943	124,603	+13.1	28.50	28.30	+ 0.7
Hardware	7	1,949	1,935	+ 0.7	49,792	51,892	— 4.0	25.55	26.82	— 4.7
Non-ferrous metals	8	839	846	— 0.8	21,457	21,555	— 0.5	25.57	25.48	+ 0.4
TEXTILE PRODUCTS:	188	60,260	60,189	+ 0.1	1,360,304	1,326,725	+ 2.5	22.57	22.04	+ 2.4
Carpets and rugs	11	3,186	3,106	+ 2.6	85,362	79,474	+ 7.4	26.79	25.59	+ 4.7
Clothing	35	5,517	5,393	+ 2.3	102,890	98,961	+ 4.0	18.65	18.35	+ 1.6
Hats, felt and other	6	4,308	4,317	— 0.2	109,799	105,189	+ 4.4	25.49	24.37	+ 4.6
Cotton goods	17	4,936	5,052	— 2.3	124,868	123,924	+ 0.8	25.30	24.53	+ 3.1
Silk goods	51	20,715	20,771	— 0.3	423,711	424,284	— 0.1	20.45	20.43	+ 0.1
Woolens and worsteds	16	5,726	5,881	— 2.6	124,502	125,327	— 0.7	21.74	21.31	+ 2.0
Knit goods and hosiery	41	14,059	13,879	+ 1.3	342,643	324,608	+ 5.6	24.37	23.39	+ 4.2
Dyeing and finishing textiles	11	1,813	1,790	+ 1.3	46,529	44,958	+ 3.5	25.66	25.12	+ 2.1
FOODS AND TOBACCO:	117	24,509	24,681	— 0.7	498,371	501,421	— 0.6	20.33	20.32	+ 0.0
Bakeries	38	4,478	4,542	— 1.4	132,619	131,416	+ 0.9	29.62	28.93	+ 2.4
Confectionery and ice cream	24	5,801	5,946	— 2.4	118,000	119,436	— 1.2	20.34	20.09	+ 1.2
Slaughtering and meat packing	15	2,192	2,252	— 2.7	65,829	66,067	— 0.4	30.03	29.34	+ 2.4
Cigars and tobacco	40	12,038	11,941	+ 0.8	181,923	184,502	— 1.4	15.11	15.45	— 2.2
BUILDING MATERIALS:	71	21,117	21,191	— 0.3	617,487	597,302	+ 3.4	29.24	28.19	+ 3.7
Brick, tile, and terra cotta products	28	4,285	4,192	+ 2.2	107,714	102,595	+ 5.0	25.14	24.47	+ 2.7
Cement	14	7,403	7,502	— 1.3	228,772	228,061	+ 0.3	30.90	30.40	+ 1.6
Glass	25	8,692	8,705	— 0.1	259,353	246,184	+ 5.3	29.84	28.28	+ 5.5
Pottery	4	737	792	— 6.9	21,648	20,462	+ 5.8	29.37	25.84	+13.7
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS:	39	9,403	9,217	+ 2.0	258,012	254,841	+ 1.2	27.44	27.65	— 0.8
Chemicals and drugs	22	1,489	1,499	— 0.7	39,836	39,318	+ 1.3	26.75	26.23	+ 2.0
Explosives	3	434	419	+ 3.6	11,074	10,609	+ 4.4	25.52	25.32	+ 0.8
Paints and varnishes	9	878	876	+ 0.2	25,330	23,845	+ 6.2	28.85	27.22	+ 0.6
Petroleum refining	5	6,602	6,423	+ 2.8	181,772	181,069	+ 0.4	27.53	28.19	— 2.3
MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES:	164	27,998	28,639	— 2.2	676,100	685,283	— 1.3	24.15	23.93	+ 0.9
Lumber and planing mill products	28	4,738	4,910	— 3.5	96,772	99,202	— 2.4	20.42	20.20	+ 1.1
Furniture	21	2,393	2,911	—17.8	56,547	73,484	—23.0	23.63	25.24	— 6.4
Leather tanning	19	6,046	5,817	+ 3.9	149,579	151,306	— 1.1	24.74	26.01	— 4.9
Leather products	9	459	474	— 3.2	10,039	9,911	+ 1.3	21.87	20.91	+ 4.6
Boots and shoes	24	4,052	4,043	+ 0.2	72,605	68,976	+ 5.3	17.92	17.06	+ 5.0
Paper and pulp products	19	5,041	5,057	— 0.3	126,805	123,065	+ 3.0	25.15	24.34	+ 3.3
Printing and publishing	39	3,802	3,751	+ 1.4	125,104	123,434	+ 1.4	32.90	32.91	— 0.0
Rubber tires and goods	3	824	840	— 1.9	24,063	21,479	+12.0	29.20	25.57	+14.2
Novelties and jewelry	3	1,423	1,423	0	30,131	30,127	+ 0.0	21.17	21.17	0

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF STATISTICS

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CITIES IN PENNSYLVANIA DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER

Cities	1925			1924			January to December Inclusive, 1925		January to December Inclusive, 1924	
	Per-mits	Build-ings	Estimated Cost	Per-mits	Build-ings	Estimated Cost	Per-mits	Estimated Cost	Per-mits	Estimated Cost
Allentown	31	47	$ 486,700	36	64	$ 387,175	938	$ 8,659,765	1,052	$ 5,399,437
Altoona	63	64	56,654	84	86	91,877	1,756	3,020,138	2,214	3,447,061
Bethlehem	37	37	197,450	9	9	95,325	578	6,156,510	512	2,448,482
Bradford	13	13	20,475	5	5	9,755	390	789,127	281	587,918
Easton	10	10	94,500	15	15	10,010	390	2,514,615	466	2,032,317
Erie	153	153	279,361	153	153	1,147,560	2,299	8,657,903	2,281	7,036,333
Harrisburg	47	60	152,960	37	49	218,280	827	4,336,581	927	4,314,940
Lancaster	22	22	45,880	19	19	39,925	840	3,965,021	923	4,756,676
McKeesport	44	44	151,245	35	35	157,895	1,088	3,460,022	836	2,546,563
Meadville**	4	4	21,000	.....	.....	....	145	842,485	......	....
New Castle**	37	37	134,210	35	35	72,480	1,119	371,300	......	....
Philadelphia	699	1,175	8,485,930	786	1,264	8,141,750	13,843	170,900,830	15,484	141,732,460
Pittsburgh	421	421*	2,514,464	408	408*	2,515,006	8,282*	41,512,222	8,247*	34,256,450
Reading	84	89	148,275	87	91	373,800	2,485	7,274,469	2,834	6,516,827
Scranton	75	75	367,815	91	91	624,250	1,704	6,957,196	1,806	6,001,496
Uniontown	6	6	29,100	7	7	7,380	181	1,480,371	298	3,049,770
Warren	6	6	64,200	4	4	10,550	152	871,733	147	657,950
Wilkes-Barre	99	99	274,241	145	145	536,355	1,592	4,536,813	1,707	4,550,553
Williamsport	34	34	64,230	34	34	116,102	932	2,406,326	1,034	1,782,640
York	31	31	109,755	35	35	55,395	1,169	3,671,287	1,755	2,897,005
Total	1,875	2,386	$13,543,235	1,990	2,514	$14,538,390	39,446	$281,170,929	42,804	$234,014,878

*Buildings not given.
**Not included in totals for comparative purposes.

NEW BUILDINGS, ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS IN CITIES IN PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER

Cities	1925						1924					
	New Buildings			Alterations, Repairs, Etc.			New Buildings			Alterations, Repairs, Etc.		
	Per-mits	Build-ings	Estimated Cost	Per-mits	Build-ings	Estimated Cost	Per-mits	Build-ings	Estimated Cost	Per-mits	Build-ings	Estimated Cost
Allentown	14	29	$ 446,100	17	18	$40,600	24	52	$343,350	12	12	$43,825
Altoona	29	30	39,676	34	34	16,978	50	52	76,120	34	34	15,757
Bradford	7	7	19,050	6	6	1,425	5	5	9,755	...	...	....
Easton	8	8	87,500	2	2	7,000	...	...	....	...	...	....
Erie	135	135	260,475	18	18	18,886	132	132	1,109,760	21	21	37,800
Harrisburg	35	46	130,160	12	14	22,800	25	34	199,680	12	15	18,600
Lancaster	15	15	37,530	7	7	8,350	10	10	33,500	9	9	6,425
McKeesport	32	32	134,225	12	12	17,020	31	31	153,620	4	4	4,275
Meadville	4	4	21,000	...	...	....	...	...	....	...	...	....
New Castle	33	33	133,810	4	4	400	32	32	66,580	3	3	5,900
Philadelphia	360	802	7,953,250	339	373	532,680	421	737	7,260,025	365	527	881,725
Pittsburgh	316	316*	2,332,055	105	105*	182,409	328	328*	2,440,445	80	80*	74,561
Reading	25	30	112,275	59	59	36,000	23	27	348,200	64	64	25,600
Uniontown**	6	6	29,100	...	...	....	7	7	7,380	...	...	....
Warren	2	2	60,500	4	4	3,700	1	1	9,000	3	3	1,550
Wilkes-Barre	43	43	228,954	56	56	45,287	23	23	420,820	122	122	115,535
Williamsport	21	21	53,090	13	13	11,140	23	23	65,573	11	11	50,529
York	17	17	99,875	14	14	9,880	21	21	49,390	14	14	6,005

*Buildings not given.
**No Permits required for alterations or repairs unless outside walls or roofs are changed.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

*Days Lost from Accidents Reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation During the Year 1925

CAUSE	Building and Contracting.	Chemicals and Allied Products.	Clay, Glass and Stone Products.	Clothing Manufacture.	Food and Kindred Products	Leather, Rubber and Composition Goods.	Liquors and Beverages.	Lumber and its Remanufacture.	Paper and Printing Industries.	Textiles.	Laundries.	Metals and Metal Products.	COAL MINES		Transportation and Public Utilities.	Quarries and Mines Other Than Coal.	Tobacco and its Products.	Miscellaneous Industries.	Hotels and Restaurants.	Mercantile Establishments.	Jobbers and Warehouses.	Municipalities.	Total.
													Anthracite.	Bituminous.									
Machinery,	75,669	15,797	42,306	14,264	53,494	21,394	945	127,726	31,531	63,681	1,004	564,308	36,602	95,625	11,615	21,949	2,919	21,273	6,258	17,990	1,906	24,933	1,253,189
Boilers,	68	6,143	30	15	83	------	------	21	82	7	12	12,253	6,043	7,821	397	27	12	46	42	--------	300	12,078	45,480
Pumps, Compressors & Prime Movers,	29,713	29,241	489	15	6,912	6,041	60	857	12,079	46	------	25,990	7,645	27,503	6,748	4,697	------	1,507	14	6,131	22	382	166,122
Transmission,	7,060	12,502	6,292	92	12,144	317	------	178	6,297	235	------	25,441	9,484	641	836	13,378	------	113	------	44	------	22	95,106
Elevators,	20,182	6,377	600	6,473	13,212	417	6,123	13,531	449	24,803	37	38,047	11,704	30,332	6,721	12,104	6,285	13,298	6,525	1,545	12,656	193	231,614
Cranes & Derricks,	135,610	9,213	26,784	60	7,596	140	32	263	346	6,143	------	364,363	13,125	14,121	32,625	20,041	300	384	3	220	260	7,571	639,200
Cars & Engines,	132,662	19,701	43,912	19	6,682	169	83	9,008	738	4,655	------	328,875	569,274	632,834	1,121,003	45,512	6,017	18,796	24	1,281	551	14,360	2,956,156
Motor Vehicles,	167,227	25,124	1,691	12,336	20,532	6,184	127	7,132	7,009	608	52	64,495	6,607	7,345	414,758	7,219	29	45,285	6,265	42,548	20,148	152,388	1,015,109
Horse Vehicles,	8,739	836	618	15	482	10	31	14,405	92	114	28	327	6,565	715	89,803	527	------	1,865	13	6,713	78	21,321	153,297
Hand Trucks,	5,203	1,121	11,720	225	7,733	991	49	3,249	7,641	1,241	128	58,204	414	604	10,154	422	169	737	147	993	7,057	238	118,440
Water Craft,	24,769	55	--------	------	--------	------	------	6,000	6,000	--------	------	12,313	5	6,250	12,284	121	------	--------	------	49	------	11	67,857
Handling Objects,	105,785	22,926	39,681	10,259	20,385	6,473	6,989	25,911	11,968	20,118	499	280,756	79,335	69,349	55,589	12,503	758	23,427	10,282	15,547	17,913	14,484	850,937
Hand Tools,	64,454	9,447	6,505	1,644	10,823	1,840	112	14,656	2,439	2,314	102	95,461	26,747	44,542	41,967	11,681	155	11,162	1,964	14,104	18,902	8,076	389,097
Electricity,	108,777	12,071	12,398	72	6,071	157	15	31	154	212	------	104,805	67,379	61,601	212,241	114	------	110	14	426	6	30,033	616,687
Explosives & Explosions,	70,793	54,974	12,393	40	151	6,052	1,889	43	34	10,788	------	38,805	616,256	95,498	18,795	19,567	------	12,639	6,252	12,188	6,125	20,559	1,003,841
Hot & Corrosive Substances,	40,953	15,570	26,699	657	15,343	1,257	275	670	9,198	8,130	184	177,355	26,706	8,630	13,656	496	69	8,234	8,556	7,608	224	73,934	444,404
Falling Objects,	234,104	20,969	30,062	606	20,653	2,614	157	46,900	1,595	7,487	95	190,061	63,504	21,772	32,284	11,872	71	8,387	581	3,055	1,140	26,682	733,651
Falling Objects (Mines & Quarries),	166	--------	13,770	------	--------	------	------	--------	------	--------	------	36	1,248,771	1,441,108	6,009	32,476	------	--------	------	--------	------	105	2,742,441
Fall of Persons,	497,250	24,767	62,360	13,351	20,752	14,351	18,789	17,997	10,087	24,597	12,419	270,252	104,677	48,397	143,027	32,434	720	81,166	10,954	37,953	9,026	58,053	1,513,379
Stepping upon or Striking Against Objects,	44,712	1,638	11,946	1,606	4,387	1,274	112	13,810	14,016	3,436	278	36,939	37,937	15,225	20,975	850	300	3,346	1,389	12,489	1,313	2,370	230,348
Miscellaneous Causes,	111,902	25,543	27,209	575	20,193	6,393	128	1,316	12,624	18,982	88	102,973	52,564	57,385	76,468	767	38	23.887	403	20,500	6,367	89,092	655,397
Total,	1,885,828	314,015	377,465	62,324	247,628	76,104	35,916	303,704	134,379	197,597	14,926	2,801,059	2,991,344	2,687,298	2,327,955	248,757	17,842	275,662	59,686	201,384	103,994	556,885	15,921,752

---

* WEIGHTED ACCORDING TO THE SCALE OF TIME LOSSES FOR WEIGHING INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT DISABILITIES RECOMMENDED BY THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Accidents Reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation During the Year 1925

CAUSE																									COAL MINES																					
	Building and Contracting.		Chemicals and Allied Products.		Clay, Glass and Stone Products.		Clothing Manufacture.		Food and Kindred Products		Leather, Rubber and Composition Goods.		Liquors and Beverages.		Lumber and its Remanufacture.		Paper and Printing Industries.		Textiles.		Laundries.		Metals and Metal Products.		Anthracite.		Bituminous.		Transportation and Public Utilities.		Quarries and Mines Other Than Coal.		Tobacco and its Products.		Miscellaneous Industries.		Hotels and Restaurants.		Mercantile Establishments.		Jobbers and Warehouses.		Municipalities.		Total.	
	*F.	N. F.	F.	N. F.	F.	N. F.	F.	N. F.	F.	N. F.	F.	N. F.	F.	N. F.	F.	N. F.	F.	N. F.	F.	N. F.	F.	N. F.	F.	N. F.	F.	N. F.	F.	N. F.	F.	N. F.	F.	N. F.	F.	N. F.	F.	N. F.	F.	N. F.	F.	N. F.	F.	N. F.	F.	N. F.	F.	N. F.
Machinery,	7	850	1	135	2	489	--	700	3	465	1	411	--	25	4	1,307	--	723	4	1,173	--	74	31	8,049	4	309	11	895	1	130	2	129	--	143	--	400	--	96	--	282	--	56	3	142	74	17,073
Boilers,	--	6	1	4	--	2	--	1	--	7	--	-----	--	-----	--	1	--	3	--	1	--	1	2	25	1	5	1	3	--	23	--	3	--	1	--	2	--	2	--	-----	--	1	2	3	7	94
Pumps, Compressors & Prime Movers,	4	115	3	49	--	17	--	1	1	20	1	3	--	2	--	10	2	5	--	5	--	-----	2	99	1	32	3	49	1	32	--	10	--	---	--	24	--	1	1	7	--	2	--	19	19	502
Transmission,	1	9	2	15	1	21	--	6	1	8	1	5	--	-----	--	11	1	16	--	11	--	-----	3	65	1	32	--	24	--	6	2	11	--	---	--	6	--	-----	--	4	--	-----	--	2	13	252
Elevators,	3	113	1	20	--	25	1	23	2	57	--	10	1	7	2	21	--	31	4	47	--	3	6	112	1	41	5	22	1	31	2	3	1	9	2	64	1	31	--	83	2	36	--	9	35	798
Cranes & Derricks,	19	918	1	71	4	70	--	4	1	59	--	9	--	4	--	15	--	21	1	12	--	-----	48	2,123	2	83	1	49	4	158	3	85	--	1	--	19	--	1	--	14	--	17	1	18	85	3,751
Cars & Engines,	19	380	3	83	6	471	--	2	1	41	--	9	--	4	1	105	--	53	--	11	--	-----	39	3,114	74	4,902	78	6,643	163	4,089	6	240	1	2	3	44	--	1	--	90	--	39	2	51	396	20,374
Motor Vehicles,	25	622	4	65	--	62	2	19	3	108	1	11	--	10	1	54	1	49	--	33	--	3	5	958	1	36	1	56	53	5,040	1	45	--	2	7	132	1	8	6	333	3	99	23	673	138	8,418
Horse Vehicles,	1	139	--	26	--	33	--	2	--	36	--	1	--	3	2	122	--	6	--	6	--	4	--	23	1	33	--	51	12	1,120	--	19	--	---	--	81	--	2	1	39	--	5	2	256	19	2,007
Hand Trucks,	--	393	--	94	1	456	--	17	1	141	--	65	--	4	--	112	1	131	--	96	--	10	5	1,881	--	34	--	39	--	672	--	31	12	12	--	53	--	12	--	84	1	81	--	17	9	4,435
Water Craft,	4	45	--	5	--	-----	--	-----	--	-----	--	-----	--	-----	1	-- --	1	-----	--	-----	--	-----	2	7	--	1	1	8	2	21	--	10	--	---	--	-----	--	-----	--	3	--	-----	--	3	11	103
Handling Objects,	5	4,452	2	687	3	1,965	1	273	1	1,046	--	352	1	81	4	907	1	515	2	583	--	38	17	11,564	6	3,397	5	2,522	3	2,752	1	448	--	57	2	650	1	311	--	1,069	2	421	1	462	58	34,552
Hand Tools,	4	1,996	1	253	--	401	--	90	1	385	--	133	--	10	1	559	--	143	--	178	--	6	4	4,476	--	2,209	--	2,755	3	1,171	1	301	--	15	1	246	--	143	1	479	3	72	--	237	20	16,258
Electricity,	18	46	--	7	2	28	--	4	1	6	--	11	--	1	--	3	--	11	--	11	--	-----	17	222	11	110	10	175	35	160	--	8	--	---	--	7	--	2	--	13	--	1	5	4	99	830
Explosives & Explosions,	9	132	11	57	2	33	--	3	--	8	1	4	--	8	--	3	--	2	1	20	--	-----	6	180	99	581	12	192	3	55	3	28	--	---	2	37	1	19	2	17	1	6	3	27	156	1,412
Hot & Corrosive Substances,	5	723	2	284	4	268	--	42	3	248	--	108	--	19	--	57	1	118	1	159	--	17	23	3,014	4	242	1	208	1	485	--	48	--	5	1	162	1	191	1	120	--	21	12	133	60	6,672
Falling Objects,	33	2,280	3	167	4	465	--	49	2	184	--	69	--	15	7	295	--	123	1	124	--	7	22	3,448	10	298	3	201	4	569	1	174	--	6	1	147	--	41	--	227	--	80	4	167	95	9,136
Falling Objects (Mines & Quarries),	--	11	--	-----	2	97	--	-----	--	-----	--	-----	--	-----	--	-----	--	-----	--	-----	--	-----	--	4	193	5,013	211	6,936	1	1	5	183	--	---	--	-----	--	-----	--	-----	--	-----	--	11	412	12,256
Fall of Persons,	71	3,706	3	425	9	636	1	200	2	572	2	183	3	46	2	365	1	312	3	455	2	20	36	3,551	14	1,620	6	845	19	1,891	5	170	--	38	11	791	1	303	4	929	1	189	8	550	201	17,806
Stepping upon or Striking Against Objects,	3	2,434	--	177	1	460	--	141	--	328		111		13	2	170	2	171	1	299	--	19	2	2,344	4	1,431	1	743	2	807	--	69	--	24	--	265	--	113	1	490	--	113	--	195	19	10,926
Miscellaneous Causes,	16	638	4	120	4	299	--	37	3	154	1	36	--	8	--	99	2	46	3	81	--	8	13	1,817	7	1,032	8	633	11	770	--	70	--	3	3	292	--	32	3	174	1	32	14	334	93	6,715
Total,	247	20,008	42	2,744	45	6,298	5	1,614	26	3,873	8	1,534	5	260	27	4,216	13	2,497	21	3,305	2	219	283	47,076	434	21,531	358	23,049	319	19,983	32	2,085	2	318	33	3,422	6	1,309	20	4,463	14	1,271	80	3,313	2,022	174,370

*F.=Fatal N. F.=Non-Fatal.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

ACCIDENT REPORTS RECEIVED

1925	Fatal	Permanent Disability	Temporary Disability	Total
January	201	152	15,187	15,540
February	171	127	14,081	14,379
March	158	132	15,385	15,675
April	180	127	14,124	14,431
May	170	130	14,393	14,693
June	196	160	15,496	15,852
July	181	158	16,282	16,621
August	189	134	15,007	15,330
September	141	111	14,317	14,569
October	159	159	13,823	14,141
November	133	131	12,142	12,406
December	143	144	12,468	12,755
Total—1925	2,022	1,665	172,705	176,392
*Grand Total	24,699	7,695	1,804,287	1,836,681

AGREEMENTS APPROVED

1925	Fatal	Permanent Disability	Temporary Disability	Total
January	283	267	6,599	7,149
February	157	250	5,833	6,240
March	138	264	7,014	7,416
April	195	320	6,287	6,802
May	175	283	7,473	7,931
June	140	295	6,581	7,016
July	164	263	5,950	6,377
August	143	285	5,914	6,342
September	121	219	5,626	5,966
October	140	338	6,395	6,873
November	173	253	5,917	6,343
December	132	333	5,341	5,806
Total—1925	1,961	3,370	74,930	80,261
*Grand Total	19,925	16,921	656,017	692,863

COMPENSATION AWARDED AND PAID

1925	AWARDED				1925	PAID			
	Total Compensation Awarded	Fatal Compensation Awarded	Permanent Disability Compensation Awarded	Temporary Disability Compensation Awarded		Total Compensation Paid	Fatal Compensation Paid	Permanent Disability Compensation Paid	Temporary Disability Compensation Paid
January	$ 1,279,386	$ 641,085	$ 236,616	$ 401,685	January	$ 1,012,129	$ 331,574	$ 278,870	$ 401,685
February	965,267	437,462	209,738	318,067	February	795,269	243,520	233,682	318,067
March	1,052,455	440,868	221,867	389,720	March	913,856	243,656	280,480	389,720
April	1,191,401	544,427	270,875	376,099	April	824,929	303,905	144,925	376,099
May	1,197,265	536,570	212,194	448,501	May	1,012,863	289,804	274,558	448,501
June	1,053,804	358,888	300,053	394,863	June	960,699	229,889	335,947	394,863
July	1,069,017	485,980	217,555	365,482	July	964,232	396,042	202,708	365,482
August	1,009,181	417,352	248,844	342,985	August	779,770	240,371	196,414	342,985
September	843,780	336,080	181,472	326,223	September	906,176	241,288	338,660	326,228
October	1,008,291	366,893	274,930	366,468	October	819,209	286,998	165,743	366,468
November	1,049,036	472,598	210,207	366,231	November	920,541	279,680	274,630	366,231
December	1,029,383	358,989	301,817	368,577	December	866,702	226,604	271,521	368,577
Total—1925	$ 12,748,266	$ 5,397,192	$ 2,886,168	$ 4,464,906	Total—1925	$ 10,776,375	$ 3,313,331	$ 2,998,138	$ 4,464,906
*Grand Total	$108,690,486	$54,374,855	$21,270,470	$33,045,161	*Grand Total	$ 70,830,541	$21,690,408	$16,094,972	$33,045,161

**PERMANENT INJURIES

1925	Loss of Legs		Loss of Arms		Loss of Hands		Loss of Feet		Loss of Eyes	
	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded
January	9	$ 16,873	6	$ 14,900	18	$ 36,217	11	$ 19,282	52	$ 78,205
February	7	16,624	4	10,244	14	25,831	14	24,480	39	57,197
March	10	23,357	5	11,172	13	26,601	13	23,389	36	53,591
April	15	35,660	9	22,554	21	42,900	9	15,480	54	80,393
May	2	4,386	6	14,458	16	32,124	15	26,668	43	63,466
June	7	17,342	8	18,060	21	40,110	21	38,727	51	81,434
July	10	25,538	3	7,740	10	20,535	11	19,337	40	60,635
August	6	14,678	8	20,345	17	35,458	16	29,868	41	60,748
September	8	20,610	3	7,406	6	11,990	12	21,578	40	59,116
October	11	25,601	6	14,909	17	35,668	14	25,030	52	78,462
November	4	10,062	6	13,629	10	20,650	12	22,804	33	45,587
December	8	19,577	9	21,965	27	58,148	16	28,455	57	81,764
Total—1925	97	$ 230,338	73	$ 177,382	190	$ 386,232	164	$ 295,098	538	$ 800,598
*Grand Total	1,072	$2,101,519	748	$1,617,993	2,409	$4,288,350	1,366	$2,200,560	5,885	$8,011,259

**PERMANENT INJURIES—(Continued)

1925	Loss of Fingers		Loss of Phalanges		Miscellaneous		Total	
	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	Amt. Awarded	Amount Paid
January	105	$ 33,541	99	$ 18,266	4	$ 19,332	$ 236,616	$ 278,870
February	116	37,485	92	17,451	8	20,426	209,738	233,682
March	132	43,841	100	18,782	8	21,134	221,867	280,480
April	150	48,994	116	21,274	4	3,620	270,875	144,925
May	124	43,460	117	20,200	5	7,432	212,194	274,558
June	110	38,212	102	18,412	19	47,756	300,053	335,947
July	116	39,225	120	22,715	14	21,830	217,555	202,708
August	112	38,778	115	22,493	12	26,476	248,844	196,414
September	112	36,108	81	16,086	7	8,548	181,472	338,660
October	130	42,278	130	23,123	33	29,859	274,930	165,743
November	113	39,426	106	20,779	17	37,270	210,207	274,630
December	139	46,957	130	22,098	7	22,853	301,817	271,521
Total—1925	1,459	$ 488,305	1,308	$241,679	138	$ 266,536	$ 2,886,168	$ 2,998,138
*Grand Total	3,710	$1,262,997	3,176	$592,701	404	$1,195,091	$21,270,470	$16,094,972

*Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916. **Multiple losses separated respectively.

LABOR & INDUSTRY

Volume XIII Number 2

FEBRUARY
1926

Featuring

The Workers' Responsibility in Accident Prevention

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
Department of Labor & Industry
HARRISBURG

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Published monthly by

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
RICHARD H. LANSBURGH, *Secretary.*

VOL. XIII FEBRUARY, 1926 NO. 2

Contents

Page

The Workers' Responsibility in Accident Prevention 3
Richard H. Lansburgh, Secretary, Labor and Industry

Industrial Accidents and Illegal Employment of Minors 8

The No-Accident Record of the Lorain Steel Company 9

Clean-up Campaign in the Bedding and Upholstery Industry in Philadelphia 11

Ten Years' Experience under the Workmen's Compensation Law 13

Liability of Employers under the Provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Law 16

Summary of Recent Decisions of Workmen's Compensation Board 17

Progress Report of the Investigation into the Hazards Met in the Coating of Surfaces by Means of the Spray Method 22
Elizabeth B. Bricker, M. D.

Industrial Board 24

Departmental Notes:

Approved Elevator Inspectors 28

Cooperative Representative Council, Altoona, Pa. 29

Safety Kinks:

Reinforcing Bracket for Brake Stud on Large Power Press 30
R. H. Luckenbach, Edward G. Budd Mfg. Company

Five-year Comparative Statement of Accidents Reported 33

Directory of Offices 34

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Richard H. Lansburgh, *Secretary*
S. S. Riddle, *Deputy Secretary*

BUREAU OF INSPECTION

Cyril Ainsworth, *Director*
T. J. Gould, *Assistant Director*

BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

W. H. Horner, *Director*
M. G. Lehman, *Assistant Director*

BUREAU OF REHABILITATION

S. S. Riddle, *Director*

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT

Robert J. Peters, *Director*

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS

J. M. Sandel, *Director*

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

David Williams, *Director*

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

William J. Maguire, *Director*
Tolbert C. K. Smee, *Assistant Director*

BUREAU OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Charlotte E. Carr, *Director.*
Beatrice McConnell, *Assistant Director*

DEPARTMENTAL SERVICE

W. A. Riddle, *Executive Secretary*

INDUSTRIAL BOARD

Richard H. Lansburgh, *Chairman.*
Mrs. Samuel Semple,
Joseph H. Willits,
T. J. Gillespie,
John A. Phillips,
J. M. Sandel, *Secretary.*

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

T. Henry Walnut, *Chairman.*
Paul W. Houck,
J. L. Morrison,
Richard H. Lansburgh, *ex-officio,*
J. C. Detweiler, *Secretary.*

STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE BOARD

Richard H. Lansburgh, *Chairman,*
Samuel S. Lewis, *State Treasurer,*
Samuel W. McCulloch, *Insurance Commissioner.*

STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE FUND

Gabriel H. Moyer, *Manager.*

THE WORKERS' RESPONSIBILITY IN ACCIDENT PREVENTION*

By Richard H. Lansburgh,
Secretary of Labor and Industry,
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

There were reported to the Department of Labor and Industry in Pennsylvania in 1925, 2,022 fatal industrial accidents and 174,370 non-fatal accidents. This is a decrease of 187 fatal accidents over the year, 1924, and it is a decrease of approximately 1,000 non-fatal accidents. Although this decrease occurred during a period of increasing employment which always brings with it an increase in industrial accidents, and although it represents the second successive year that accidents in Pennsylvania have decreased despite a general increase in industrial accidents in other industrial states, this record can be bettered. The fact that you have been assembled because of your individual interest in safety means that I do not have to arouse in you any thought of the need for safety in industry, of the individual suffering which results from industrial accidents, or of the tremendous cost to workers and employers alike which an accident toll such as that of our State represents. The fact that you are here means that you, being interested in safety, are a picked group in this community that are personally less liable to accidents than most citizens within the community.

However, I think that I can impress upon each one of you this evening the necessity of making himself a safety committee of one to work with his neighbor at home and with his fellow-worker at the factory. I think that I can show you the need of taking that sort of active interest in safety work, I think that I can convince you that unless each of you who knows something of the causes of accidents is actually working among those foolhardy members of industrial society who are increasing our accident toll, that, with further expanded business in our State, what we may expect is not a reduction in accidents but an increase. However, if each and everyone of you who knows of the causes of these accidents and who is interested in safety, will take it upon himself to say to his neighbors, "You should not cut in on the highway," or, "You must look where you are going and observe the rules and regulations in the industrial plant," then what you may expect is a material reduction in accidents.

The example of highway recklessness which has come from placing high-powered mechanisms in the hands of many of our citizens who have been unaccustomed to the common-sense rules of the road seems to have been carried into the factory and into the mines. The man who recklessly drives his automobile to and from work will be reckless while he is at the factory. Highway recklessness seems to have been carried into the industrial world more than the example of industrial safety has been carried into the highway. For instance, in 1925, a year in which I have just indicated there was a reduction in both fatal and non-fatal accidents in Pennsylvania, the reduced totals of industrial accidents which I have given you include, among other causes of accidents, accidents for motor vehicles while in the course of daily employment. Industrial motor vehicle accidents in this year, 1925, increased twenty-three per cent for fatal cases and thirty per cent for non-fatal cases, and this in a year of decreased industrial accidents in Pennsylvania.

---

*Address delivered before Safety Lecture Course, Western Pennsylvania Safety Council, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, January 25, 1926.

It does not require accurate accident statistics to prove the absolute necessity of carrying the safety spirit with you on the highway at the same time that you carry it with you in the plant. The man who cuts in between two lines of traffic at forty miles an hour on the highway and drops behind him, as he goes, the smile that indicates that he thinks he is clever is the same man who, in daily industrial life, refuses to wear goggles which are provided for him or refuses, when working on a high powered electrical line, to wear the rubber gloves that are provided for his safety. There is no difference in the spirit in either case, and there is little difference in the result.

It is our estimate in the Department of Labor and Industry that at least half of the industrial accidents, the figures of which I have quoted to you, could be eliminated if workers just used plain common sense plus an ounce of safety spirit in the performance of their daily tasks. The number of accidents which occur yearly from the failure of employers to properly guard hazards which are guardable becomes less and less. The number of accidents which can be justly ascribed to unpreventable hazards of industry become proportionately less as engineering skill in design of machinery develops and as better understanding of the handling of materials spreads. You may have in your mind examples which will prove the exception to what I am about to say, but I am convinced of the fact that if we, in the Department of Labor and Industry, secured just one-half the cooperation from the workers of the State of Pennsylvania that we get from the employers in attempts to prevent accidents, that industrial accidents in the State of Pennsylvania next year would be at least twenty-five per cent lower than they are now.

Familiarity with anything has long been said to breed contempt. Workers are getting too familiar with the ordinary, common hazards of industry. They are getting familiar with safety slogans which caught their eye and ear ten years ago, but now they pay no attention to them. Safety education among workers is no longer a matter of catch phrases, or of stimulation of temporary interest. It is a matter of hard-boiled organization among workers themselves, sponsored by their employers, to convince every last man in the organization that he must be a safety man not only to safeguard himself but also his fellow workers. You who are here tonight should have the same fear of the unsafe man in the factory that you have of the unsafe driver on the road. To protect your own interest, if for no other reason, you should each make of yourself a safety committee of one, who will not be afraid to tell your fellow-worker, "Don't do that, it isn't safe."

Every one of you must take on your own shoulders the responsibility of being a safety man in your unit of your organization if this terrible toll of accidents, for which the worker himself is responsible, is going to be cut down.

Do you know that one out of every five industrial accidents in the State of Pennsylvania occurs from handling objects without machinery or anything else which is usually considered an industrial hazard being present in any way? Do you know that another one out of every ten industrial accidents in your State occurs in the use of hand tools without power-driven machinery of any kind being present? Do you know that another one out of every ten industrial accidents in this State occurs from falling or slipping, while one out of twenty occurs because something drops on the worker? To put it another way, forty-five per cent of all accidents in Pennsylvania are due to handling materials or tools dangerously, either falling or causing something to fall on someone else. You have instances in your minds, as I have in mine, where such occurrences cannot be blamed on the individual worker, and where better appliances should have been provided by the employer to prevent just such things from happening. But these cases are in the minority. I am sure you will agree with me if you will add to the cases where machinery is not present all the cases of entire lack of common sense of employes when around machinery, which are chargeable to various types of machinery accidents, that it is no exaggeration to say that at least one-half the accidents occurring in Pennsylvania are directly chargeable to the entire lack of safety methods in the individual workers.

Let me give you some illustrations of accidents which occurred in Pennsylvania in 1925 to prove my point. Did you ever see a sign posted at the basement around a blast furnace which said, "Do not enter here alone"? Did you ever see a similar sign in the bins of a cement plant or near a blast furnace? Do you know why those signs were placed there? Because operating experience has shown that for a worker to enter those places alone is dangerous. At least ten workers were killed in Pennsylvania in 1925 because they walked by such signs alone and were not found until they were dead.

Do any of you here belong to the building construction industry? I hope so. The building construction industry needs more attention in safety matters than any other industry in the State. Again, with the general decrease in industrial accidents in 1925, accidents in the building industry increased almost twenty-five per cent and fatal accidents increased ten per cent. Of course, it is a hazardous industry. Of course, it is an industry where it is hard to develop permanent safeguards. It is a particularly hard industry in which to develop safety organizations because seldom does the contractor have the same people on any two jobs. It is an industry in which the workers must be taught that they are not all certified steeplejacks, and must be made to understand that elementary safety precautions which they personally can take are the ones which will save their lives and limbs.

Here is a report of a fatal accident from one of our inspectors, "X had been on the second floor, came down the column to the first floor. He walked across a four-foot walkway, attempted to take a short cut around one of the columns, stepping from the walkway to a concrete form. He missed his step, fell to the ground, and died from his injuries." Another one, "The man was on the scaffold with three other men when scaffold tilted, causing him to fall. Investigation showed the man had not fastened the rope properly and it slipped, causing the scaffold to tilt and killing man."

And then, familiarity again. In a quarry a blast of dynamite was set off about 700 feet from a place where a man was working. It is customary when blasts are set off that a loud warning whistle be sounded and that, when a certain time expires, a second whistle is sounded. This man did not wait for a second whistle but stuck his head out. A very small stone hit him on the head and he died from the effect.

Cranes are dangerous machines when not properly used. They kill men when ropes or chains break, when materials slip after being improperly attached, when materials strike men as they are being carried through a plant. Why will workers continue to regard them in the same light as they would elevators having all sorts of safety attachments? For instance, in a small town near Pittsburgh, one of the workers insisted upon riding the load from the top of a pile about eighteen feet high and had a lengthy argument with the craneman when the craneman refused him permission to ride. After the crane started the man boarded the load, but the rope around the load broke and the man was killed. Another man, and he was only one of about ten in Pennsylvania in 1925, climbed up on top of a craneway without notifying anyone. One of the cranes passed the spot and caught him between the crane and girder.

Good housekeeping is just as important in a plant as it is in the home. We all know that bad piling of materials is a fruitful source of industrial accidents, but sometimes we do not stop to consider the workers' relation to this. In McKeesport some men were taking sacks of cement from a shed last April. Instead of taking sacks from the top, the men took them from the bottom which caused sacks to fall from the top, strike one of the men and kill him.

A ladder does not look like a very dangerous piece of apparatus. In fact, we have all used ladders so much that we begin to feel that they are commonplace. But a bad ladder is terribly dangerous. Ladder accidents are usually severe ones. To furnish good ladders is the job of the employer, but to use them properly is the job of the employe. Workers continually disregard the force of gravity when working on ladders, place them too perpendicularly, fall backward and are seriously injured or killed. We had several accidents in 1925 of just this character.

Finally, the man who saws himself off the limb of the tree on which he is sitting. This has got to be historic, having probably originated in one of the older joke books. However, last year in Pennsylvania, at least, three men did practically the same thing. One did saw himself off the limb of a tree in fact. Another, working on the Delaware River bridge, sawed the support on which he was sitting loose from its fastenings and fell 135 feet into the Delaware River.

And a third, and this in Pittsburgh, was dismantling a boiler. In taking down the drums, he stood on a steam pipe connection that held them up and sawed off this connection, and fell with the whole mass of material fifteen feet and was killed.

These are only fatal accidents. I have selected fatal accidents purposely in order to show you the seriousness of the workers' responsibility in accident prevention. How are we going to stop this sort of thing? Only by doing the thing that I have suggested. Let every worker in industry make of himself a safety committee of *one* to see that not only he but every one with whom he comes in contact works safely and uses common sense precautions. You will have discharged much of your civic responsibility if you, yourself, will not only work safely, but also act as a safety councilor to your fellow workmen. There is nothing that you can do tomorrow which would be of greater value to your fellow workers than to swear in every single person in your department of your company as an active safety man.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND ILLEGAL EMPLOYMENT OF MINORS

Prepared by
Bureau of Women and Children

CHARLOTTE E. CARR, *Director*

In Pennsylvania illegally employed minors injured in industrial accidents are excluded from Compensation benefits granted under the Workmen's Compensation Law.

How many minors injured in the course of their employment in Pennsylvania fall into this class has never been known, since no information concerning illegally employed children is available in Compensation records.

A special investigation was undertaken, therefore, by the Bureau of Inspection of all reported accidents to minors under 18 years of age during June and July 1925. Four hundred and thirty-five accidents were reported for this period and were investigated by the inspectors in the various districts.

The purpose of the investigation was:—1st, to determine the extent of illegal employment of the injured minors in this sample group; and 2nd, to find whether incorrect accident reports tended to hide such illegal employment. All accidents reported were checked by the inspectors for proof of age and legality of occupation; those for minors under 16 were checked, also, for possession of employment certificate.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

37 minors or 8.5 of the group investigated were found to be employed illegally.

25 of these injured minors were under 16 years of age.

47 violations were reported for the 37 illegally employed minors, as many as four violations being reported for one minor.

The violations were:

No employment certificate	22
Prohibited occupations	16
More than legal maximum of hours	4
Night work	2
Seven-day week	2
Minors under 14 years	1
Total Violations	47

The nature of the injuries indicate the seriousness of the accidents but the time lost, which would have served as a basis for compensation, if the employment had been legal, is not known.

One 16-year-old boy was killed while driving a truck, a prohibited occupation for a minor under 18 years of age.

7 of the illegally employed children incurred broken or fractured arms or legs.

3 had fingers or parts of fingers amputated.

10 suffered severely sprained or crushed limbs.

The remaining 16 suffered more or less minor injuries.

If the facts brought out for the sample investigated hold true for all minors under 18 years of age, and there is no reason to believe that they do not, 8.5 per cent of all minors injured at industrial accidents are debarred from Compensation benefits.

This investigation emphasized, above all else, the fact that since with the utmost care in the enforcement of the law illegal employment of children probably can never be eliminated entirely, more information must be obtained regarding accidents occurring to minors not coming under the Compensation Law. One of the tasks of the Bureau of Women and Children will be to make a careful study of the existing situation and on the basis of its findings offer a program for better protection of these children.

THE NO-ACCIDENT RECORD OF THE LORAIN STEEL COMPANY

The no-accident record of the 1800 employes of the Lorain Steel Company, Moxham, Pennsylvania, has attracted the attention of industrial plants throughout the entire country. The safety committee has brought about the unequalled record of operating full time for a period of 115 days without a lost-time accident, thus increasing the protection of human life and, in the opinion of the officials of the company, raising the standard of prosperity and happiness in both the plant and the homes of the employes.

This very gratifying record was broken four days before Christmas when an employe sustained lacerations of the knee and ankle which necessitated his removal to the hospital, and although his injuries are not considered serious, they, nevertheless, broke the record of no-lost-time accident. However, the safety campaign had its desired effect, and the organization is again eager to break its own record.

EDUCATION

The educational feature of the safety campaign of the Lorain Company is greatly emphasized. The safety committeemen in the various departments make a general inspection of the entire plant each month, and all heads of departments meet in the president's office twice a week to discuss safety. Each week all of the employes of some one department meet on company time to discuss the prevention of accidents, and these conferences are so timed that each department assembles regularly every two months. The annual meeting in March is attended by all of the foremen, superintendents and safety committeemen.

The pattern department has gone 765 days without a lost-time accident. The electrical foundry comes next with 520 days without a lost-time accident, and the electrical employes have 512 days to their credit.

RECORDS OF DEPARTMENTS

The departmental record of no-lost-time accident to January 28th is as follows:

Department	No Accident Days
Pattern	765
Iron Foundry	375
Electric Foundry	520
Frog and Crossing	157
Electric	512
Mine Car	273
Ingleside Mine	202
Mechanical	165
J. & S. R. R.	185

CLEAN-UP CAMPAIGN IN THE BEDDING AND UPHOLSTERY INDUSTRY IN PHILADELPHIA

Prepared by

THE BEDDING AND UPHOLSTERY SECTION OF THE BUREAU OF INSPECTION
DECEMBER, 1925

The Department of Labor and Industry concentrated its Bedding and Upholstery Inspection force in Philadelphia, December 1, for a two-weeks-clean-up campaign of all establishments manufacturing and retailing articles coming under the provisions of the Pennsylvania Bedding and Upholstery Act No. 156, approved April 14, 1925. This inspection force consisted of six inspectors under the direction of M. P. Frederick, Chief of the Bedding and Upholstery Section of the Bureau of Inspection.

Philadelphia, by virtue of its having within its borders nearly 60 per cent of all establishments in the State manufacturing mattresses and bedding, and 38 per cent of all establishments manufacturing furniture, constitutes the biggest center in the State for the sale and distribution of articles coming under the provisions of the Bedding and Upholstery Act. Many of these manufacturers have been big boosters for the Act; many of them are living up to every one ot its provisions, but while they are doing their part, there are those who are continually breaking the law, and flooding the market with articles made in defiance of the requirements of the Act. It was for this reason that the concentration of the Bedding and Upholstery inspection force in this particular section of the State was deemed advisable in order to clean up what was being termed the "bootlegging in the bedding and upholstery game".

The drive was made in the district between the Delaware River to 23rd Street and Washington Avenue to Oxford Street. Using Market Street as a center, one-half of the inspection force worked north of Market to Oxford Street, and the other half worked south of Market to Washington Avenue, covering all side streets and alleys.

The inspection work revealed many violations of various kinds, such as the use of prohibited filling materials in the manufacture of mattresses; articles being offered for sale without tags attached stating the filling materials; tags attached to articles but no Pennsylvania Bedding and Upholstery adhesive stamps; no sterilizing and disinfecting permit number on tags attached to articles supposed to have been sterilized and disinfected; paper tags instead of "substantial cloth" tags; misstatements on tags as to filling materials, and so on.

In somecases the manufacturers labeled their mattresses "100% NewCotton", but upon examination they were found to contain clippings, rags, pieces of fabric, yarn, woolen clips, and strands of human hair, such as sweepings from a barber shop. Many articles of upholstered furniture were labeled "All New

Cotton Felt", which, in some cases, was a mixture of new and secondhand cotton, and in others, cotton and jute felt. Some articles filled with excelsior were labeled "Pine Fiber", "Fiber", "Wood Wool". The lay mind is perfectly familiar with excelsior but it does not know it as "Pine Fiber", "Fiber", or "Wood Wool".

By the second day the entire trade seemed to be aware of the drive to clean up the industry which the Department of Labor and Industry was conducting. In one instance an inspector entered an establishment and after introducing himself, the proprietor said, "I have been watching for you; where are the other eight?" The result was that in this particular factory everything was found to be in perfect condition; no evidence, whatever, of the use of any prohibited materials. About the same time, another inspector, making an inspection of a retail furniture store found some shoddy filled mattresses made by this firm which were labeled "Cotton". It is needless to say that prosecution proceedings were immediately started.

During this short period of ten days' time, 295 inspections were made which resulted in over 2,000 articles being ordered off sale, and 19 prosecutions instituted. Over 56 per cent of the establishments visited were found to be violating the law. If the violators were former offenders, or if they had been previously warned, there was no leniency shown.

As a direct result of this campaign, fourteen representatives of the smaller bedding manufacturers in Philadelphia have formed an association to be known as the Philadelphia Bedding Manufacturers' Association with Jacob Herlich, President, and B. Kerman, Vice-President. This association has placed itself on record as being in full accord with the Bedding and Upholstery Act, and the members were pledged to get evidence, wherever possible, of any one using illegal material, and to turn the evidence over to the Department of Labor and Industry.

The general reaction to this concentrated move has been good. The enforcement work which the Department is doing is receiving wide publicity within the bedding and upholstery industry and the effect is far reaching.

TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE UNDER THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAW

By W. H. Horner

Director of Bureau of Workmen's Compensation

Pennsylvania's experience during the first ten years the Workmen's Compensation Law has been in effect in this State, is summarized in the annual report of the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation for the year ending December 31, 1925. The number of industrial accidents reported to the Department of Labor and Industry is given by years.

The following table shows the number of fatal and non-fatal accidents reported during 1925 by industrial, mines and public utilities classification. The table also shows accidents under state and municipal classification:

Group	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total
Industrial	831	106,494	107,325
Mines	792	44,580	45,372
Public Utilities*	319	19,983	20,302
State and Municipal	80	3,313	3,393
Total	2,022	174,370	176,392

Since January 1, 1916, when the Workmen's Compensation Law of the State of Pennsylvania became effective, 1,836,681 accidents have been reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation.

The number of accidents reported each year by fatal and non-fatal classification is given in the following table:

Year	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Total
1916	2,670	252,946	255,616
1917	3,072	224,808	227,880
1918	3,403	181,441	184,844
1919	2,569	149,975	152,544
1920	2,528	172,451	174,979
1921	1,924	138,273	140,197
1922	1,890	144,365	146,255
1923	2,412	198,023	200,435
1924	2,209	175,330	177,539
1925	2,022	174,370	176,392
Total	24,699	1,811,982	1,836,681

---

*Prior to 1925 Public Utilities accidents were classified as Public Service accidents and included State and Municipal cases.

There has been some improvement in the prompt reporting of accidents although many employers are delinquent in this respect. The Law provides that all accidents causing a disability of two days or more must be reported to the Department within thirty days after the beginning of disability.

COMPENSABLE CASES

Compensation payments were authorized during the year 1925 in 80,261 cases, either by the approval of compensation agreements or awards by the Referees or the Workmen's Compensation Board. The total amount of compensation incurred in these 80,261 cases was $12,748,266 sub-divided as follows:

Fatal cases	$5,397,192
Permanent Disability cases	2,886,168
Temporary Disability cases	4,464,906

A total compensation liability of $108,690,486 covering 692,863 cases has been incurred from January 1, 1916 to January 1, 1926 by the employers or their authorized insurance carriers throughout the State. This amount is distributed as follows:

Fatal cases	$54,374,855
Permanent Disability cases	21,270,470
Temporary Disability cases	33,045,161

In Fatal and Permanent Disability cases the total amount provided by the agreements and awards is $75,645,325. Of this amount $37,785,380 has been paid, leaving unpaid obligations amounting to $37,859,945, these payments to be distributed over a number of years.

At the close of the year 1925 there remained in the open files of the Bureau approximately 24,000 cases, in which compensation is being paid, sub-divided as follows:

Temporary Disability Cases	8,400
Permanent Disability Cases	3,000
Fatal Cases	12,600

These cases are being constantly checked to determine whether payments are being made regularly and that receipts covering payments are filed with the Bureau In 80,261 cases notices of the approval of compensation agreements and copies of decisions of Referees in contested cases were mailed to the claimants and defendants or insurance carriers.

FATAL COMPENSABLE CASES

Year	Agreements and awards	Compensation Incurred	Average Compensation per case
1916	1,304	$4,078,796	$3,127.91
1917	1,323	4,127,931	3,113.07
1918	2,041	6,806,490	3,334.88
1919	1,794	6,361,191	3,545.81
1920	1,643	5,854,535	3,564.05
1921	1,338	4,658,392	3,481.61
1922	1,444	5,050,395	3,497.50
1923	1,683	5,872,039	3,489.03
1924	1,736	5,808,573	3,345.95
1925	1,593	5,360,392	3,364.91
Total	15,899	$53,978,734	$3,395.10

TOTAL COMPENSATION AWARDED—ALL CASES

The total number of agreements and awards, the total amount of compensation incurred and average per case by year is as follows:

Year	Number of Cases	Compensation Awarded	Average Compensation per case
1916	70,870	$7,496,451	$106.00
1917	49,445	6,393,815	139.00
1918	69,354	11,583,725	167.00
1919	56,403	10,912,872	193.00
1920	71,537	11,495,497	161.00
1921	65,620	10,737,376	164.00
1922	62,672	10,841,249	173.00
1923	84,478	13,116,493	155.00
1924	78,565	13,005,421	166.00
1925*	79,893	12,711,466	159.00
Total	688,837	$108,294,365	$157.21
Fatal—No Dependents Funeral Expenses paid 1916–1925	4,026	396,121	98.39
Grand Total	692,863	$108,690,486	$156.90

---

*During the year 1925 there were 368 fatal cases in which the only liability was the payment of $100.00 towards defraying funeral expenses.

LIABILITY OF EMPLOYERS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAW

By W. H. Horner,

Director, Bureau of Workmen's Compensation

The Workmen's Compensation Law of the State of Pennsylvania covers all classes of employes with the exception of domestic servants, agricultural workers (farmers) and casual workers. As a rule employers protect the interests of their employes, in cases of accidents occurring during the course of their employment, by carrying compensation insurance. Many of the large concerns have been authorized by the State to carry their own compensation liability when satisfactory evidence is given of their financial ability to warrant this privilege.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Law provides a penalty of $1.00 per day for each employe there are many employers, of a few people, throughout the State who are evading the Law and not protecting their employes, in case of accident, by carrying compensation insurance. Many instances of this character have come to the attention of the Department of Labor and Industry and a determined effort is being made to enforce the Law. Frequently employes are deprived of the benefits of the Workmen's Compensation Law through the negligence of employers to carry compensation insurance and who are not financially able to pay their injured workmen.

There have been many cases where employers who violated the Law were compelled to pay for medical, surgical and hospital expenses, medicines and supplies as well as compensation, a sum in excess of the amount which would have been necessary to carry compensation insurance on all their employes for a number of years. Usually when an employer, who violates the Law by failure to carry compensation insurance, is compelled to pay an injured employe, he immediately secures compensation insurance.

The Workmen's Compensation Law makes every employer responsible in case of accident occurring during the course of employment regardless of the number of people employed. All municipalities including school districts, township supervisors and small boroughs come under the Law as well as the larger political subdivisions.

Frequently hardships are enforced upon the tax payers in small districts due to negligence of those in official authority to carry compensation insurance which can be secured at a nominal cost whereas a serious or fatal accident may cost the district several thousand dollars for the payment of compensation and medical, surgical and hospital expenses.

Systematic plans have been formulated by the Department of Labor and Industry for this work during the year and every effort will be made to eliminate violations of the Law.

SUMMARY OF RECENT DECISIONS OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

Prepared by

HENRY TEMIN, Philadelphia

ACCIDENT

Proof of—Hearsay—Declaration to fellow employe.

Decedent died as a result of a fracture of the skull at the back of his head. The only proof of an accident was statement of the decedent made to a fellow employe that he had hit the back of his head and the fellow employe's testimony that he felt a bump there. Held, sufficient testimony to sustain the award.

A-4513 Radcliffe *v.* Burnside Construction Co.

Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, October 2, 1925.

Exposure to engine exhaust—Rheumatism.

Claimant was employed to run a compressed air hoist engine where he was exposed to the exhaust of the engine; the air as it left the engine being around the freezing point. He suffered a severe chill followed by rheumatism, which the doctor attributed to his condition at work.

Held, that claimant's condition was not due to an accident within the meaning of the Act following Mauchline *v.* Shinn Coal Co., 279 Pa. 524 and compensation was disallowed.

A-4460 Snyder *v.* Susquehanna Collieries Co.

Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, October 28, 1925.

AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

Decedent was a driver of a truck engaged in transporting potatoes to Pittsburgh from defendant's farm. Held, not engaged in agricultural pursuits.

A-4400 Brown *v.* Heeter Sons and Co.

Opinion by Morrison, Commissioner, October 2, 1925.

COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT

Claimant was furnished a car by his employer and directed to procure three truck drivers. He was instructed to go to Uniontown. From Uniontown he did not take the usual route but went in a direction away from his business headquarters. He was killed twelve miles outside of Uniontown. There was evidence that he had not completed his quota of truck drivers. Held, to have been in the course of his employment at the time he met his death.

A-4529 Kelling *v.* Froemming Brothers, Inc.

Opinion by Morrison, Commissioner, October 16, 1925.

Premises—Practice of Plant.

Decedent was employed as a fireman's helper. On the day of the accident, he left the premises of his employer for the purpose of getting drinking water and went upon some adjoining railroad tracks where he met his death.

Two fellow employes testified that it was a practice to send a laborer outside the plant to secure drinking water. The defendant proved that an ample supply of drinking water was supplied on the premises. Held, that decedent was not in the course of his employment with defendant company at the time he sustained the injuries resulting in his death.

A-945 Frangia *v.* Jones & Laughlin Steel Co.

Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, October 16, 1925.

DEATH HASTENED BY AN INJURY

Compensable.

The referee found that the claimant's injury hastened his death due to tuberculosis and made an award. Defendant appealed on the ground that the Act made no provision for compensation merely because death had been hastened by an injury. Appeal dismissed.

A-4573 Conley *v.* John H. Walton.

Opinion by Morrison, Commissioner, October 28, 1925.

DEPENDENCY

Claimant, a resident of Czecho-Slovakia, alleged that she was the wife of one, Mike Bozic, who was killed in the course of his employment with the defendant company.

A witness testified that he knew the decedent in the old country and could identify him as the husband of the claimant. Through letters rogatory, the claimant testified that she had received money from her husband from time to time although she could not produce the letters or the money orders. Her story was corroborated by the Mayor who testified that he knew decedent had frequently sent money to her. Held, sufficient to establish dependency, reversing the referee.

A–4544 Bozic *v.* Jones & Laughlin Steel Co.
Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, October 13, 1925.

DEPENDENCY OF MOTHER

Total dependency when husband is living in same town.

Claimant was totally dependent on the earnings of her deceased son. At the time of his death, she had a husband living in the same town from whom she had been separated for three years prior to the accident and from whom she received no support. Award for total dependency affirmed.

A–4595 Chesnesky *v.* Pennsylvania Coal Co.
Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, October 6, 1925.

DEPENDENCY OF PARENTS

Minor contributing to his parents—Rebuttable presumption.

The presumption of dependency in the case of a contributing minor provided by Section 307–5 of the Act is a rebuttable presumption. The presumption raised by the contributions of a minor to his parents shifts the burden of proof as to dependency but is not conclusive as to such dependency. Held, that the testimony in the present case rebutted the presumption of dependency.

A–4598 Mancak *v.* Temple Coal Co.
Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, October 20, 1925.

DERMATITIS

Leather blackener—Occupational disease.

Claimant was employed as a leather blackener. He contracted dermatitis while working with green leather, resulting in total disability. The referee found that the condition was one of sudden development and was attributable to a particular time. Held, that the facts and medical testimony support this finding and this constituted an accident within the meaning of the Act.

A–4460 Snyder *v.* Susquehanna Collieries Co.
Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, October 28, 1925.

EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYE

Claimant was paid on a piece work basis; there was lack of direct control by the principa over the time and manner of work; but there was a general supervision on the part of Falbo as to the character of the work and the right of discharge. The principal had as much control as was required for the particular work. Held, that because of the personal relationship, the contract was one of hire and the principal was liable for compensation for injuries sustained by claimant.

A–4523 Grove *v.* Tony Falbo.
Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, October 20, 1925.

Where defendant reserved rights and privileges in connection with the manner of the doing of the work by decedent, the relation of employer and employe is established. Decedent was engaged to oversee the mining of coal for the defendant at a certain rate per ton. He hired his own assistants but the defendant had the right to discharge them. Decedent held to have been an employe and his dependents were entitled to compensation.

A–4498 Gailey *v.* State Workmen's Insurance Fund.
Opinion by Morrison, Commissioner, October 16, 1925.

FAILURE TO GIVE NOTICE OF INJURY

Excuse—defendant prejudiced by delay.

As a result of an accident, claimant has lost the sight of his right eye. He did not repor the injury to his employer until more than a month after the accident. The employer' physician testified that prompt treatment would probably have saved the eye. Held, that the testimony of the physician is based upon the assumption of "prompt" treatment, or treatment "in the beginning," but no penalty can be imposed upon the employe or no prejudice may be of any avail to the employer, unless the report of the accident is delayed more than fourteen days and, as the record as presented does not support a conclusion that treatment at the end of the fourteen days' period would have resulted in a material difference, there is nothing to support a reversal of the referee's conclusion.

A–4507 Boylan *v.* P. & R. C. & I. Co.

Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, October 20, 1925.

GAS POISONING

In order to find that a condition resulting from the inhaling of gas or fumes is due to an accident within the scope of the Compensation Act, it should be shown that the condition resulted from inhaling the fumes on a particular occasion. Decedent's work consisted of cleaning out and relining certain stoves. He claimed that his illness was due to breathing the gas or fumes in the course of his work. There was no evidence that there was a peculiar quantity of gas the day decedent was taken sick or that conditions were different. Held, no accident was proved.

A–4275 Earnest *v.* George Hoffmaster.

Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, October 28, 1925.

LOSS OF USE OF FINGERS

Not compensable.

The claimant suffered an injury to several fingers which are stiffened at certain joints but have not been removed. The Referee awarded compensation for the loss of use of the fingers. Reversed. The Act does not provide compensation for the loss of use of the fingers.

A–4063 Radice *v.* Philadelphia Screen Mfg. Co.

Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, October 13, 1925.

LOSS OF PART OF FINGER

No removal of bone.

As a result of an accident, claimant has a shortening of the flesh of her finger but there was no removal of the bone, although there was some swelling around the distal joint. Held, not compensable.

A–4508 Kane *v.* National Biscuit Co.

Opinion by Morrison, Commissioner, October 6, 1925.

PARTIAL DISABILITY FOLLOWED BY TOTAL

A disability at first partial in character which later changes to total, becomes rulable by Section 306 (a) except that the 500 week period is shortened by the period of partial disability.

A–4684 Schmidt *v.* Pittsburgh & Lake Erie R. R. Co.

Opinion by Morrison, Commissioner, October 20, 1925.

PARTIAL DISABILITY

Earning power.

At the time he was injured claimant was earning .682 cents per hour. He later returned to employment at the rate of 40 cents per hour and for a time was unemployed due to unemployment. He resumed work at 54 cents per hour. Held, that the proper measure of his earning power, during the period of unemployment, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, is the rate of wages he received at the time his work ceased.

A–4706 Carnahan *v.* General Electric Co.

Opinion by Morrison, Commissioner, November 10, 1925.

PARTNER

Not an employe—His injuries not compensable.

A partner cannot receive compensation for injuries received in the course of the partnership business. The relationship of employer and employe does not exist.

A–4711 Hickey *v.* State Workmen's Insurance Fund.

Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, November 12, 1925.

PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE

Accrued compensation—Substitution of executors.

Accrued compensation belongs to the estate of a deceased beneficiary. Claimant's deceased son died from an injury in the course of his employment, leaving to survive him his mother, the claimant, who claimed she was dependent on her son. She filed a claim petition but before it was heard, she died. Held, that her executors could be substituted as claimants and were entitled to receive the compensation which had accrued before her death.

A–4490 Wasolowski *v.* P. & R. C. & I. Co.

Opinion by Morrison, Commissioner, October 16, 1925.

Limitation—Petition for reinstatement.

A petition for reinstatement filed more than a year after the last payment of compensation but within the 500 week period is not barred. Claimant in his petition alleges disability from an injury to his back. Compensation was awarded on the ground of disability from injury to his shoulder. Claimant should amend his petition. Record returned.

A–4674 Cunningham *v.* Bell Bockel Co.

Opinion by Morrison, Commissioner, October 28, 1925.

Same person employer and employe.

The insurance company entered into an agreement to pay compensation to the claimant who is entered in the agreement as both employer and employe. This is not an agreement contemplated by the law because there is no relation of employer and employe indicated.

Rhoads *v.* Frank C. Rhoads.

Order by the Board, October 26, 1925.

Decision of Referee not appealed—Res Judicata.

At the original hearing, the Referee found that claimant was totally disabled due to particularly heavy lifting resulting in a loss of vision in one eye. This decision was not appealed. A final receipt was signed by the claimant. On a petition to set aside the final receipt, the original fact found as to the relation of the lifting to the eye injury cannot be set aside. The only question is whether the condition found by the Referee cleared up or became permanent. Held, that the loss of use of the eye was the sequel to the injured eye condition at the time to the first hearing.

A–4361 Theys *v.* H. C. Stineman Coal Co.

Opinion by Morrison, Commissioner, November 20, 1925.

Decision of Referee not appealed—Change of status.

Claimant met with an accident in the course of his employment resulting in a hernia for which he received compensation. The claimant later filed a petition to set aside the final receipt on the ground that he had a recurrence of disability due to the accident. The referee refused compensation which action was affirmed by the Board. The claimant later filed a petition to reinstate which the referee dismissed on the ground that the matter was res judicata. Held, error. Under section 413, a change of status or condition altering his rights under the compensation law may be raised at any time.

A–4680 Reed *v.* Summerville Coal Co.

Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, December 14, 1925.

PREMISES

Injury on premises of defendant—Compensable.

Claimant left his home for his place of employment. He followed a road owned and maintained by the defendant, his employer, but opened to public use. He fell and injured his leg about 450 feet from his home and 1,000 feet from the tipple where he worked. Held, that the place where claimant fell was part of the premises of the defendant and his presence thereon being required by the nature of his employment, he was entitled to compensation.

A–4656 Boscola *v.* Pennsylvania Coal & Coke Corp.

Opinion by Morrison, Commissioner, November 23, 1925.

TOTAL DISABILITY

Loss of one foot and loss of use of the other.

Claimant has sustained the loss of his right foot and the loss of use of his left foot. Such a loss is prima facie evidence that the claimant is totally disabled, under section 306 (c). The burden of proof of showing the contrary is placed upon the defendant. To meet this burden it is necessary to go further than a mere speculation as to what the claimant might do in his disabled condition. Held, that the burden was not met by the defendant in the present case.

A–4514 Young *v.* New Era Elevator Co.

Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, October 2, 1925.

VIOLATION OF MINING LAWS

Right of employe to compensation—Course of employment.

The referee disallowed compensation on the ground that the claimant was violating the anthracite mining laws when injured and was therefore not in the course of his employment when injured.

It is not within the power of the Board to convict or acquit any claimant of a crime from evidence adduced at compensation hearings; that is within the power of a jury. Although in the present case, it is apparent that the claimant was negligent and may have violated a statute of Pennsylvania. Compensation was allowed.

A–4611 Debola *v.* Glen Alden Coal Co.

Opinion by Morrison, Commissioner, December 14, 1925.

WILFUL MISCONDUCT OF EMPLOYE

Compensation not forfeited.

The Compensation law does not provide for a forfeiture of compensation by reason of the employe's wilful misconduct, nor because the accident was brought about by his negligence or violation of the rules of the employer. The defendant contended that claimant was injured while operating a machine which he was forbidden to do and for that reason it is not required to pay compensation. Compensation allowed.

A–4800 Eodice *v.* Edw. G. Budd Mfg. Co.

Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, December 16, 1925.

PROGRESS REPORT ON THE INVESTIGATION INTO HAZARDS MET IN COATING SURFACES BY MEANS OF THE SPRAY METHOD

By Elizabeth B. Bricker, M. D.

Chief, Hygiene and Sanitation Section, Bureau of Industrial Standards

In the September 1925 number of Labor and Industry there appeared an announcement of the investigation being carried on by the Department of Labor and Industry into the hazards encountered in the spraying, by means of compressed air, of paint, varnish, shellac, lacquer, enamel, and similar substances.

On December 9th the Advisory Committee, which had been invited to assist in this study met in the Department offices to receive a progress report on the field work accomplished.

Prior to that date 207 establishments had been visited, divided as follows:

Plants	manufacturing	asbestos products	1
"	"	caskets	5
"	"	cigars	1
"	"	electrical apparatus	8
"	"	glassware	11
"	"	leather goods	2
"	"	lighting fixtures	8
"	"	machinery and metal parts	16
"	"	metal furniture	4
"	"	organs	1
"	"	pianos	2
"	"	picture frames	1
"	"	plumber's supplies	6
"	"	pottery	1
"	"	radios	3
"	"	railroad cars	13
"	"	reed ware	8
"	"	silk	1
"	"	toys	4
"	"	trolley cars	4
"	"	umbrellas	1
"	"	wood furniture	48
Bakery			1
Dry Cleaning and Dyeing Establishment			1
Oil Refinery			1

Printing Plants	4
Painting Contractors	8
Plants Finishing and Refinishing Automobiles	27
Plants Spraying Vitreous Enamel	15
Public Service Corporation	1

During the course of these visits measurements of air currents were made in 112 cabinets. The velocity of the air ranged from 8.3 feet to 360 feet per minute; one automatically operated cabinet reaching the velocity of 1181 feet per minute.

One hundred and twenty-eight samples of air in the neighborhood of the sprayers were gathered. Quantitative analyses were made as follows: 76 for benzol; 15 for other solvents; 17 for lead. Twenty determinations were made of the number and size of suspended dust particles, this latter type of examination being made only in plants spraying vitreous enamel.

Three hundred and fifteen physical examinations were reported to the committee. Many of the persons examined showed no disturbance of health that could be attributed to the occupation in which they were engaged. A fairly large number, however, showed certain blood changes which, occurring with a rather pronounced degree of regularity in persons exposed to definitely adverse conditions, seemed to indicate that these conditions were responsible for the changes. It was the consensus of opinion of the committee that if these findings could unmistakably be shown to have a definite relation to the working conditions of the individuals in which they occur, they would prove of immense value in this study. To establish a control for these findings a large number of blood examinations of the same type will be made on persons not engaged in spray painting by the same investigator making the examinations thus far. In addition to this check up one of the members of the committee has volunteered to have the same kind of examination made of the blood of a number of men in his organization who are not exposed to conditions or substances studied in this investigation.

Since the publication in the September issue of Labor and Industry of the plan of study for this investigation, another phase of research has been included. To the routine physical examination of the workers, as outlined in that article, there has been added, in the case of persons spraying vitreous enamel, an X-ray examination of the chest. This is being done because of the possibility of the material sprayed being deposited in the lungs of the sprayer, thus eventually producing pneumoconiosis. As there has been some delay in arranging for the making of these X-ray exposures, it was impossible to make a report on these findings to the committee.

When the field work is completed, which will be by the time of the publication of this article, the attention of the investigators will be devoted to the making of tests in a standard booth erected in a laboratory of the University of Pennsylvania. In these tests different substances of known composition and of various degrees of toxicity will be sprayed under varying conditions. The pressure on these materials will be varied, and the degree of exhaust ventilation will also be modified to produce diverse conditions. From the air analyses in this series of tests it is expected that data will be accumulated which when correlated with the field findings may be used as a basis for recommendations as to the best practice to follow in the industrial application of this process.

There is an increasing number of inquiries being received at the offices of the Department with reference to this study and its outcome. While certain results have been obtained which seem to point rather definitely to certain conclusions that may be reached, it is considered, by the Department, inadvisable to offer definite recommendations until all the facts are in hand and have been correlated and evaluated.

INDUSTRIAL BOARD

At the January 8th meeting of the Industrial Board, the following subjects were considered, in addition to the regular routine business:

ELEVATOR REGULATIONS:

(1) New Regulations approved for double button control elevators.

WOODWORKING REGULATIONS:

(1) Tentative draft of revised standards covering logging, saw-mill, woodworking, veneer and cooperage operations submitted preliminary to holding public hearings.

MECHANICAL POWER TRANSMISSION REGULATIONS:

(1) The following interpretation was approved:

> "That the requirements of the Mechanical Power Transmission Regulations in reference to the guarding of clutches, couplings, and pulleys may be considered to have been complied with when bearings are equipped with candle lubrication, and when renewals of such means of lubrication are made when the power is shut off."

INDUSTRIAL HOMEWORK REGULATIONS:

(1) Report was submitted by the Bureau of Women and Children of the Department on the advisability of licensing persons who contract with owners of goods for industrial home work. Decided to ask that Bureau to continue investigation for one month along the same lines as were covered in their report. Action to be taken at February meeting.

MOTION PICTURE NON-THEATRICAL REGULATIONS:

(1) Progress on revision reported. Final action on revised regulations scheduled for February meeting.

CANNERIES REGULATIONS:

(1) Suggestions for revision of Canneries Regulations submitted. Recommended that suggested changes be discussed at meeting with Canners Association to be held in February.

PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES:

(1) Suggested changes to the regulations which were approved at the August 7, 1925, meeting of the Industrial Board for Private Employment Agencies were approved.

CONTRACTORS TO SUPPLY DRINKING WATER TO EMPLOYES:

(1) The following rule was approved affecting contracting operations:

"Where possible, a sufficient quantity of pure and wholesome drinking water, of a quality approved by the Pennsylvania Department of Health, shall be provided by contractors for employes engaged in contracting operations.

Where it is not possible to supply drinking water which has been approved by the Pennsylvania Department of Health, contractors shall supply a sufficient quantity of pure and wholesome water and shall further be responsible for the testing of such water."

RULES AND INTERPRETATIONS SUPPLEMENTING FIRE AND PANIC ACT:

1 SCOPE OF AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEM OR AUTOMATIC FIRE ALARM SYSTEM.

"That approved automatic sprinkler system or approved automatic fire alarm system installations in buildings governed by the Fire and Panic Act be required according to the following classification and condition."

(a) Sprinkler System.

1. The basement of hotels more than two stories in height in which heating equipment is located: with a building occupancy of fifty or more.
2. Theatres using stage for theatricals and vaudeville: installation to be back of proscenium arch and curtain, over and under stage and in dressing rooms.
3. Factories and workshops manufacturing inflammable articles: with an occupancy of fifty or more above the second story.
4. Mercantile establishments: with an occupancy of fifteen or more employes above the second story.

(b) Fire Alarm System.

1. Office buildings, public or private institutions, sanitariums, surgical institutes, asylums, hospitals, school houses, academies, dormitories, colleges, boarding houses, lodging houses, tenement houses, apartment houses or flats: with an occupancy of fifty or more above the second story.
2. Factories and workshops manufacturing metals and non-combustibles: with an occupancy of fifty or more above the second story.

2. MEANS OF EGRESS.

(a) "Stair towers of fire-resistive construction" shall be interpreted as follows: the wall construction to be of brick, tile, stone or concrete; doors and windows of fire-resistive construction; and in towers constructed after January 1, 1926 all stairs shall be of slate, tile, iron, or concrete.

(b) For buildings erected after January 1, 1926, all stairways shall be closed off from corridors wherever in the judgment of the Secretary of Labor and Industry this is practicable.

(c) In making alterations to existing buildings, the walls around one stairway shall be of brick, tile, concrete, or expanded metal and cement plaster applied to metal studding with fire stop at floor lines.

(d) For buildings hereafter erected, heating plants shall be located in rooms which are constructed of brick, tile, stone or concrete.

(e) For alterations to existing buildings, fireproof ceiling and fireproof walls around heating plant shall be required to be brick, tile, reinforced concrete, or expanded metal and Portland cement plaster."

3. OIL BURNING EQUIPMENT.

(a) "That Section 2 of the Fire and Panic Act be interpreted to permit the use of oil burning equipment for heating and emergency lighting purposes, provided that the main oil supply is located outside of the building or, if in the building, that it is buried at least 2 feet under ground or located within a fireproof enclosure of at least 12 in. in thickness; 6 inches shall be earth or sand solidly tamped, and 6 inches shall be concrete: the earth or sand to be filled in between the tank and concrete enclosure. The fuel tank shall be located at least 15 feet away from the heating plant and two feet from all foundation footings and shall be filled from the outside of the building.

4. PROSCENIUM CURTAINS.

(a) "Where asbestos proscenium curtains are required for stages with fly lofts, the asbestos curtain shall overlap the top of the proscenium arch by at least 2 feet and the sides of such arch by at least 12 inches.

(b) Where asbestos curtains are required for stages without fly lofts, the asbestos curtain shall overlap the top of the proscenium arch at least 12 inches, and where the distance between the side walls and proscenium arch will permit, the overlap shall be 12 inches with a minimum side overlap of 6 inches."

NEW APPROVED DEVICES:

The following devices were formally approved:

(1) Gradual Grip Car Safeties.	Marshall Bros. & Co., Pittsburgh
(2) "E. S." Door Closer and Type "P" Electro-Mechanical Interlock with 3 inch range.	Elevator Supplies Co., Inc., Hoboken, N. J.
(3) Peele Interlock for Peele Doors on Automatic Control Freight Elevators.	The Peele Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
(4) Type "K". Interlock for sliding doors of Freight Elevators.	C. J. Anderson & Co., Chicago, Illinois.
(5) Interlock for Richmond Fire Proof Doors on Freight Elevators.	Richmond Fire Proof Door Co., Richmond, Ind.

DEPARTMENTAL NOTES

Arrangements have been made for better enforcement of the compulsory insurance provision of the Workmen's Compensation Law. John Kennedy has been assigned to the Philadelphia District. Both of these men are working under the direction of J. B. Means, Chief of the Insurance Coverage Section of ths Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, and a systematic effort will be made to enforce this phase of the compensation law.

A drive is now being made on delayed compensation cases where agreement have not been filed with the Bureau. This covers accidents occurring early in the year, 1925, and action is taken at this time in order that the injured persons may be fully protected before their interests are outlawed by the statute of limitations.

The Building Section of the Bureau of Inspection of the Department of Labor and Industry approved 1967 plans for the construction of buildings during the year 1925 as follows:

Theatres, motion picture theatres, opera houses, and amusement halls	105
Bakeshops	58
Wash and toilet room buildings	4
Exhaust systems	2
Fire escapes	507
Emergency lighting systems	202
Miscellaneous	1094
Total	1972

APPROVED ELEVATOR INSPECTORS

The Department of Labor and Industry holds examinations for applicants as approved elevator inspectors, before an Examining Board in Harrisburg four times a year; namely the first Thursday in March, June, September and December. Applications for those desiring to take the examination shall be forwarded to the Department ten days in advance of the examination, accompanied by a fee of ten dollars. All successful applicants are awarded, upon the payment of additional fee of $5.00, Certificate of Competency and Credential Card, authorizing them to inspect elevators, escalators, dumbwaiters, gravity elevators, hoists and manlifts in the name of the company they represent. Credential Cards are renewed annually upon the payment of fee of $3.00.

Applicants who were successful in passing the Elevator Examination December 3, 1925, and have been awarded Certificates of Competency and Credential Cards are:

CHARLES E. HUMPHREY	Representing the Otis Elevator Company, 212 Chestnut Street, Harrisburg, Penna.
PAUL M. YOUNG	Representing the Otis Elevator Company, 113 Penn Street, Reading, Penna.
W. W. BRIGHT	Representing the Otis Elevator Company, 923 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Penna.
S. R. SMALL	Representing the Pennsylvania Manufacturers Association Casualty Insurance Company, Finance Building, Philadelphia, Penna.
J. J. TYSON	Representing the U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co., 125–27 S. 5th St., Phila., Penna.
H. H. JONES	Representing the Travelers Insurance Company, 415 Walnut St., Phila., Penna.

This Department will accept reports of all approved elevator inspectors who are in possession of up-to-date Credential Cards, and issue to the owners of the equipment Certificate of Operation upon the payment of fee proportionate to an annual fee of $1.00, covering all installations which are found to conform to the requirements of the Elevator Safety Standards.

Elevators shall not be operated unless Certificate of Operation has been received from the Department and posted in the car, or after the effective period of Certificate has expired. Approved elevator inspectors and other inspectors regularly employed by the Department may order an elevator to be placed out of service if the foregoing provision is violated.

COOPERATIVE REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL
COOPERATIVE STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE
ALTOONA, PENNSYLVANIA.

Theodore Arter, Jr., General Manager, Times-Tribune, Co., Altoona.
J. B. Boyer, President, Central Bureau of Charities, Inc.,
Wm. Bradford, District Manager, Bell Telephone Company,
Elizabeth K. Eyre, President, Quota Club,
Robert E. Fluke, Realtor,
Robert B. Gable, President, The Wm. F. Gable Company,
F. G. Grimshaw, Works Manager, Pennsylvania Railroad,
S. G. Hepford, General Secretary, Penna. Railroad Y. M. C. A.,
Russell McCauley, Treasurer, Altoona Iron Company,
E. A. McConnell, Railroad Engineer,
Albert Perry,
N. B. Pitcairn, Superintendent, Middle Division, Penna. Railroad,
E. J. Schilling, Hollidaysburg, Pa.
J. H. Shearer, Vice President & General Manager, Penn Central Light and Power Co.,
Daniel N. Slep, President, Mirror Printing Company,
John F. Stahl,
Susan O. Taylor, Executive Secretary, Central Bureau of Charities, Inc.,
C. T. Witherow, Mrs., Superintendent, Presbyterian Home, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

The organization meeting of the Cooperative Representative Council of the Altoona Cooperative State Employment Office was held at 3 P. M., Tuesday, January 19, 1926.

SAFETY KINKS

(At the State-Wide Safety Conference of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, held in the hall of the House of Representatives, May 22, 1925, the suggestion was made by one of the safety engineers that a description and photograph of any unique mechanical device, guard or appliance which had been developed in any of the industrial establishments of the State be sent to the Department of Labor and Industry for insertion in the regular monthly bulletin. In this way close study may be given to such safeguards and their adaptability to the needs of other plants determined.

In accordance with this suggestion, the following very interesting contributions as safety 'kinks" have been received and are herewith submitted for the consideration of manufacturers.)

REINFORCING BRACKET FOR BRAKE-STUD ON LARGE POWER PRESS

By R. H. Luckenbach

Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company

Possibly some of our readers may find use for the device herein described as an addition to their safety devices, as we have installed a number of them with great success. No doubt some other plant has designed a similar contrivance, but the detail of this one may be of some value.

Operating large power presses of a type similar to a Toledo type 93 under forced production and heavy duty, we have found that the brake mechanism occasionally fails, causing the ram to drop suddenly to the bottom. This causes a delay to replace the stud or bolt which fastens the brake parts in place, and offers an unexpected hazard to the workman operating the press.

To eliminate possibility of a recurrence of this difficulty, our safety department suggested the addition of a bracket to reinforce the brake-stud.

This was designed in such a manner as to prevent the ram from dropping due to the shearing of the brake stud.

The photograph and print herewith will serve to illustrate the construction of this device and the manner in which it is attached to the press. The photograph was taken with the camera tilted at a considerable angle on account of the height of the press, but the application is self evident.

It is applied to a 93 B Press in this instance, but the principle is the same for all types.

While our employes are carefully instructed to make use of every safety device, and tools specially designed for safe operation of presses, we feel that such mechanical contrivances as this should be installed to establish the confidence of our workers, and we cheerfully apply any device which will assist in our program of safety.

The key on the main drive shaft is also protected from working loose by the addition of a small bracket which holds it firmly in place, which no doubt is used by a number of manufacturers.

In addition to all of the "Safety Kinks" that are applied for the accomplishment of a safe plant, the greatest benefit is derived from a complete safety organization which functions correctly.

The employes of our plant are very carefully instructed in the safe handling of machinery by our safety advisors who are employed for this service alone, and each one is capable of operating any machine for the demonstration of safe practice, and many times suggest more efficient ways of operating to reduce false or unnecessary movements.

Safety tools, devices, etc., are furnished where required, and their use is strictly enforced, all of which reduces the dreaded accident rate to the minimum.

We trust that this small device will prove of value to some of our readers, and eliminate one source of annoyance both to production and safety.

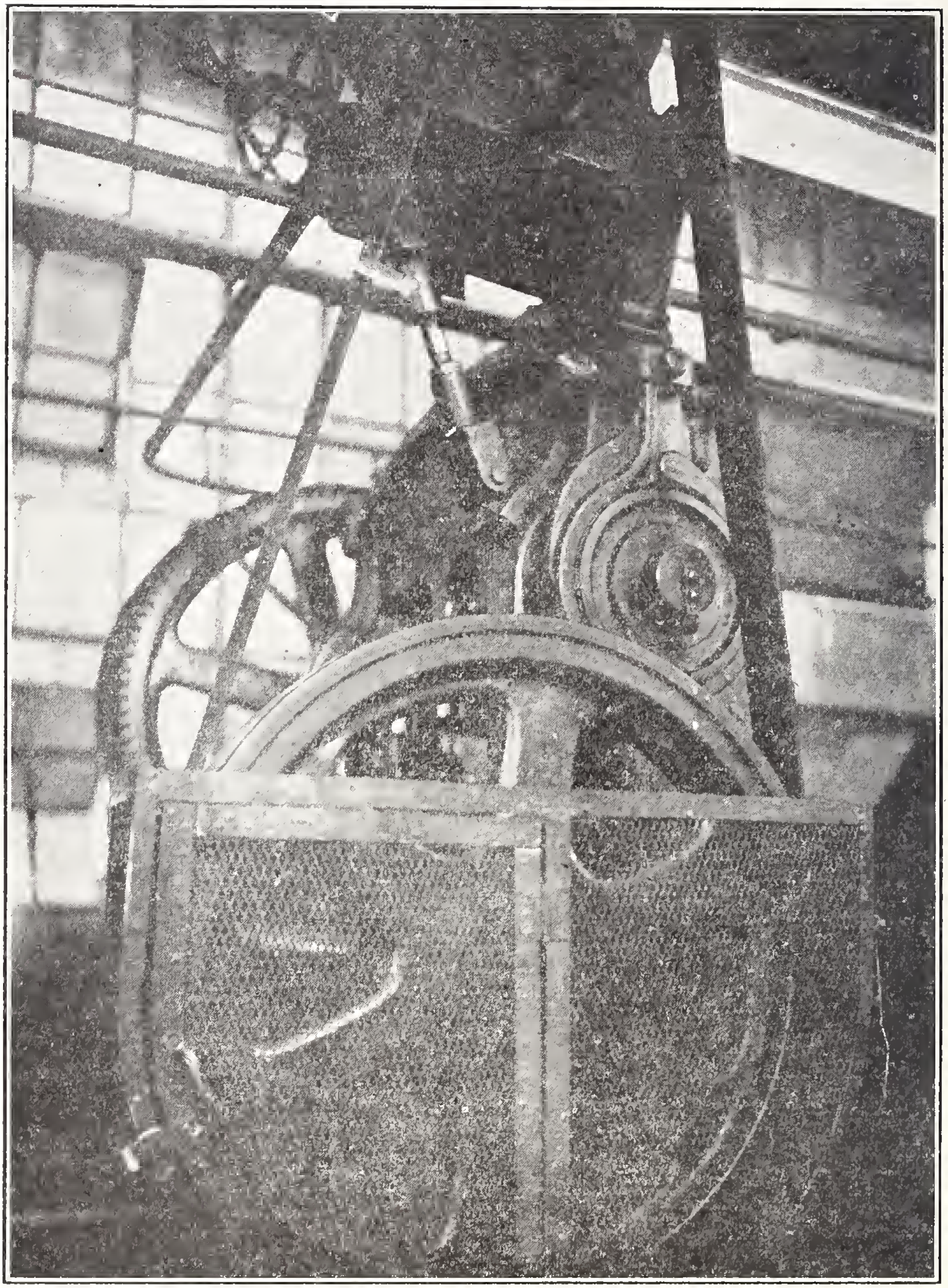


Fig. 1. Reinforcing Bracket for Brake-Stud on Large Power Press.

Five-Year Comparative Statement of Accidents Reported

Month	1921			1922			1923			1924			1925		
	Fatal	*Non-Fatal*	*Total*	*Fatal*	*Non-Fatal*	*Total*	*Fatal*	*Non-Fatal*	*Total*	*Fatal*	*Non-Fatal*	*Total*	*Fatal*	*Non-Fatal*	*Total*
January	196	13.776	13,972	152	11,951	12,103	223	16,710	16,933	233	15,280	15,513	201	15,339	15,540
	196	*13,776*	*13,972*	*152*	*11,951*	*12,103*	*223*	*16,710*	*16,933*	*233*	*15,280*	*15,513*	*201*	*15,339*	*15,540*
February	155	11,105	11,260	171	10,580	10,751	221	15,276	15,497	181	14,812	14,993	171	14,208	14,379
	351	*24,881*	*25,232*	*323*	*22,531*	*22,854*	*444*	*31,986*	*32,430*	*414*	*30,092*	*30,506*	*372*	*29,547*	*29,919*
March	172	11,563	11,735	172	12,582	12,754	222	15,653	15,875	212	15,989	16,201	158	15,517	15,675
	523	*36,444*	*36,967*	*495*	*35,113*	*35,608*	*666*	*47,639*	*48,305*	*626*	*46,081*	*46,707*	*530*	*45,064*	*45,594*
April	133	10,757	10,890	104	10,185	10,289	196	16,689	16,885	151	13,931	14,082	180	14,251	14,431
	656	*47,201*	*47,857*	*599*	*45,298*	*45,897*	*862*	*64,328*	*65,190*	*777*	*60,012*	*60,789*	*710*	*59,315*	*60,025*
May	166	10,877	11,043	116	9,572	9,688	226	17,384	17,610	157	13,940	14,097	170	14,523	14,693
	822	*58,078*	*58,900*	*715*	*54,870*	*55,585*	*1,088*	*81,712*	*82,800*	*934*	*73,952*	*74,886*	*880*	*73,838*	*74,718*
June	148	11,487	11,635	140	10,532	10,672	188	17,433	17,621	175	14,324	14,499	196	15.656	15,852
	970	*69,565*	*70,535*	*855*	*65,402*	*66,257*	*1,276*	*99,145*	*100,421*	*1,109*	*88,276*	*89,385*	*1,076*	*89,494*	*90,570*
July	160	11,196	11,356	124	10,263	10,387	221	17,749	17,970	185	14,917	15,102	181	16,440	16,621
	1,130	*80,761*	*81,891*	*979*	*75,665*	*76,644*	*1,497*	*116,894*	*118,391*	*1,294*	*103,193*	*104,487*	*1,257*	*105,934*	*107,191*
August	145	11,454	11,599	117	11,871	11,988	216	18,452	18,668	187	14,661	14,848	189	15,141	15,330
	1,275	*92,215*	*93,490*	*1,096*	*87,536*	*88,632*	*1,713*	*135,346*	*137,059*	*1,481*	*117,854*	*119,335*	*1,446*	*121,075*	*122,521*
September	164	11,241	11,405	138	12,307	12,445	173	15,504	15,677	167	14,230	14,397	141	14,428	14,569
	1,439	*103,456*	*104,895*	*1,234*	*99,843*	*101,077*	*1,886*	*150,850*	*152,736*	*1,648*	*132,084*	*133,732*	*1,587*	*135,503*	*137,090*
October	186	12,300	12,486	201	14,912	15,113	207	17,380	17,587	180	15,839	16,019	159	13,982	14,141
	1,625	*115,756*	*117,381*	*1,435*	*114,755*	*116,190*	*2,093*	*168,230*	*170,323*	*1,828*	*147,923*	*149,751*	*1,746*	*148,485*	*151,231*
November	154	11,665	11,819	260	14,824	15,084	163	15,532	15,695	194	13,389	13,583	133	12,273	12,406
	1,779	*127,421*	*129,200*	*1,695*	*129,579*	*131,274*	*2,256*	*183,762*	*186,018*	*2,022*	*161,312*	*163,334*	*1,879*	*160,758*	*163,637*
December	145	10,852	10,997	195	14,786	14,981	156	14,261	14,417	187	14,018	14,205	143	12,612	12,755
Totals	*1,924*	*138,273*	*140,197*	*1,890*	*144,365*	*146,255*	*2,412*	*198,023*	*200,435*	*2,209*	*175,330*	*177,539*	*2,022*	*173,370*	*176,392*

NOTE:—The figures in italics represent the cumulative totals by month under each classification.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

DIRECTORY OF OFFICES

MAIN OFFICES

Harrisburg: ....Office of the Secretary,
Industrial Board,
Workmen's Compensation Board,
Bureau of Employment,
Bureau of Industrial Relations,
Bureau of Industrial Standards,
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Statistics,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Bureau of Women and Children
State Workmen's Insurance Fund.

BRANCH OFFICES

Allentown: ....State Employment Office,
529 Hamilton Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
304 Colonial Building.

Altoona: ....Cooperative State Employment Office,
Post Office Building.
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Commerce Building.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
Central Trust Building.

Dubois: ....Bureau of Rehabilitation,
311 Deposit National Bank Building.

Erie: ....State Employment Office,
109 West Ninth Street.

Franklin: ....State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
316 Franklin Trust Building.

Greensburg: ....State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
309 Coulter Building.

Harrisburg: ....State Employment Office,
Second and Chestnut Streets.

Johnstown: ....State Employment Office,
219 Market Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
910 U. S. National Bank Building.

Kane: ....Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Kane Trust and Savings Building.

Lancaster: ....Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building.
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Woolworth Building.

McKeesport: ....Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building.

Meadville: Bureau of Inspection,
Masonic Building.

New Castle: Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A., West Washington Street.

Oil City: Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building.

Philadelphia: State Employment Office,
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
1519 Arch Street.
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Workmen's Compensation Board,
Manhattan Building, Fourth and Walnut Streets.
State Employment Office for Women,
Bureau of Women and Children,
1924-26 Chestnut Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
1004 Commercial Trust Building.

Pittsburgh: Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Fulton Building.
State Employment Office (Main Office),
304 McCance Building, 305 Seventh Avenue.
State Employment Office,
416 Third Avenue.
State Employment Office for Women,
409 McCance Building, 305 Seventh Avenue.
State Employment Office (negro section),
518 Wylie Avenue.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
401 Park Building.

Pottsville: Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
1 Ulmer Building.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
Baird Building.

Reading: State Employment Office,
108 North Fifth Street.

Scranton: State Employment Office,
116 Adams Avenue.
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
Union National Bank Building.

Sunbury: State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
Sunbury Trust and Safe Deposit Building.

Wilkes-Barre: Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Coal Exchange Building.

Williamsport: Bureau of Inspection,
707 First National Bank Building.
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
311 First National Bank Building.
Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building.
343 West Fourth Street.

York: Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Central National Bank Building.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF STATISTICS
STATISTICAL REVIEW OF INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

EMPLOYMENT

Reports received for the month of January, 1926, from State Employment offices in fourteen Pennsylvania cities indicate a decreased demand by employers for male employes when compared with records for January, 1925. Mark differences in the mining and quarry and miscellaneous groups are responsible for the decrease. Calls for male clerical help were 153 per cent higher than during last January, and the demand for common labor increased 19 per cent.

Employment opportunities for women were 7 per cent more numerous in the first month of 1926, than during January, 1925, and were only 9 per cent less than in December, usually considered as a month affording most employment opportunities.

If reports of State Employment Offices may be accepted as barometers of employment conditions in the State, in summarizing them it would seem that unemployment to some extent has been eliminated due to the fact that the 10,755 men and women applying for positions in January, 1926, is 34 per cent less than the number in 1924; 53 per cent less than in 1923, and only 4 per cent greater than in 1925.

Of the 5,965 men and women who were sent to positions in January, 1926, from State Employment offices, 67 per cent of them received positions. The high number of retentions during the month (53) denotes an increasing efficiency of employment superintendents in adjustment of physical difficulties and mental attitudes in employment relationships that will be preventive of some portion of labor turnover.

Employment in January, 1926, changed very little from the preceding month. The net change in employment shown by reports of 871 firms representative of 43 varied manufacturing industries is a decrease of 0.9 per cent. The largest gain in employment, 12.5 per cent in paints and varnishes, reflects a general pick-up in employment in each of the 9 reporting plants. With very few exceptions a general 10 per cent decrease was noticeable thruout the electrical machinery and apparatus industry. A 17.2 per cent decrease in iron and steel blast furnaces was caused principally by the shut-down of one plant. A part of the percentages of wage decrease in this industry, however, was caused by lost time due to holidays and inventory period. These same factors were responsible for wage losses shown in the cigar and tobacco industry. The 10 per cent loss in novelties and jewelry is undoubtedly caused by a customary reduction of forces after peak production at Christmas time.

BUILDING PERMITS

The table of building permits has been omitted. It has been prepared in the form of a press release so that interested persons will have the information several weeks in advance of the time it is possible to print it here. Mimeographed copies of the press release may be obtained regularly upon request.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND COMPENSATION COSTS

During January the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation received reports of 159 fatal accidents. This is 16 more than were reported in December. The mining industry reported 44, an increase of 6 over December. Transportation and public utilities reported 4 less than in December, but state and municipal fatalities jumped to 15, an increase of 11 over December. Of 78 fatalities in the industrial group; construction was responsible for 9, manufacturing for 3, quarries and mines other than coal for 5, trading concerns for 7, and contracting companies for 10.

The total of non-fatal accidents reported in January, is 12,820 an increase of 208 over December.

Compensation agreements and awards during January, 1926, totaled $1,043,269 distributed as follows: fatal cases $362,749, permanent disability cases $288,235, and temporary disability cases $392,285. Compensation paid during January amounted to $962,679 which was the largest amount paid during any month since July, 1925.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

ACTIVITIES OF STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

JANUARY, 1926

MEN

	Persons applying for positions		Persons asked for by employers		Persons sent to positions		Persons receiving positions	
	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925
Agriculture	101	155	64	42	46	29	36	23
Building Trades	501	797	225	270	252	345	206	280
Machinery and Metals	1,279	1,291	765	724	863	829	720	709
Clerical	457	313	139	55	184	62	117	47
Hotel and Institutional	728	681	269	300	315	339	261	295
Mine and Quarry	49	180	1	181	26	138	19	132
Transportation	271	229	86	72	113	76	83	56
Sales	134	159	70	110	64	101	43	92
Common Labor	2,964	2,174	1,587	1,326	1,713	1,393	1,561	1,225
Miscellaneous	943	1,268	610	941	656	1,004	575	924
Total	7,427	7,247	3,816	4,021	4,232	4,316	3,621	3,783
Retentions							45	17
Dec.		8,565		5,082		5,488		4,816
Nov.		8,579		6,141		6,568		5,803
Oct.		8,465		6,002		6,315		6,414
Jan. 1924		13,541		7,307		7,517		6,794
Jan. 1923		18,956		17,502		15,115		14,153

WOMEN

	Persons applying for positions		Persons asked for by employers		Persons sent to positions		Persons receiving positions	
	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925
Agriculture and Food	0	55	0	21	0	31	0	16
Clerical	495	392	175	123	278	172	126	100
Clothing and Textiles	109	101	43	46	25	52	16	41
Day Workers	692	936	486	411	474	412	473	411
Domestic Service	448	301	436	402	355	244	286	206
Hotel and Institutional	778	664	383	372	435	376	352	307
Machinery and Factory	142	154	54	108	63	113	50	87
Professional and Trained	208	148	18	34	21	45	18	27
Sales	243	229	79	46	38	54	34	34
Miscellaneous	192	122	37	35	44	26	35	20
Total	3,328	3,102	1,711	1,598	1,733	1,525	1,390	1,249
Retentions							8	5
Dec.		2,737		1,878		1,886		1,598
Nov.		2,432		1,675		1,617		1,368
Oct.		2,461		1,548		1,488		1,291
Jan. 1924		2,380		1,780		1,391		1,194
Jan. 1923		3,766		2,988		2,037		1,810

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN PENNSYLVANIA

Group and Industry	No. of Plants Reporting	Number of wage earners—week ended			Total weekly wages—week ended			Average weekly earnings—week ended		
		Jan. 15, 1926	Dec. 15, 1925	Per Cent Change	Jan. 15, 1926	Dec. 15, 1925	Per Cent Change	Jan. 15, 1926	Dec. 15, 1925	Per Cent Change
ALL INDUSTRIES (43)	871	294,448	297,048	— 0.9	$7,500,157	$7,803,019	— 3.9	$25.47	$26.27	—3.0
METAL MANUFACTURES:	299	151,837	152,968	— 0.7	4,235,560	4,383,308	— 3.4	27.90	28.66	—2.7
Automobiles, bodies, and parts	21	9,595	9,546	+ 0.5	284,792	288,119	— 1.2	29.68	30.18	—1.7
Car construction and repair	20	20,011	18,416	+ 8.7	570,571	539,124	+ 5.8	28.51	29.27	—2.6
Electrical machinery and apparatus	19	6,100	6,769	— 9.9	143,174	170,048	—15.8	23.47	25.12	—6.6
Engines, machines, and machine tools	39	10,725	10,593	+ 1.2	309,454	311,230	— 0.6	28.85	29.38	—1.8
Foundries and machine shops	59	9,858	9,878	— 0.2	277,790	291,042	— 4.6	28.18	29.46	—4.3
Heating appliances and apparatus	16	3,758	4,051	— 7.2	105,656	122,193	—13.5	28.11	30.16	—6.8
Iron and steel blast furnaces	12	11,540	13,945	—17.2	315,889	408,321	—22.6	27.37	29.28	—6.5
Iron and steel forgings	13	4,230	4,194	+ 0.9	105,856	102,452	+ 3.3	25.03	24.43	+2.5
Steel works and rolling mills	38	41,997	41,285	+ 1.7	1,205,092	1,214,566	— 0.8	28.69	29.42	—2.5
Structural iron works	17	5,031	5,017	+ 0.3	133,137	140,057	— 4.9	26.46	27.92	—5.2
Miscellaneous iron and steel products	27	21,282	21,644	— 1.7	587,088	587,344	— 0.0	27.59	27.14	+1.7
Shipbuilding	3	5,034	4,945	+ 1.8	130,649	140,943	— 7.3	25.95	28.50	—8.9
Hardware	7	1,977	1,949	+ 1.4	49,060	49,792	— 1.5	24.82	25.55	—2.9
Non-ferrous metals	8	699	736	— 5.0	17,352	18,077	— 4.0	24.82	24.56	+1.1
TEXTILE PRODUCTS:	181	60,466	60,515	— 0.1	1,293,899	1,359,234	— 4.8	21.40	22.46	—4.7
Carpets and rugs	10	3,118	3,091	+ 0.9	79,655	83,108	— 4.2	25.55	26.89	—5.0
Clothing	35	5,557	5,517	+ 0.7	102,700	102,890	— 0.2	18.48	18.65	—0.9
Hats, felt and other	6	4,263	4,308	— 1.0	101,813	109,799	— 7.3	23.88	25.49	—6.3
Cotton goods	17	4,815	4,936	— 2.5	119,177	124,868	— 4.6	24.75	25.30	—2.2
Silk goods	45	21,411	20,994	+ 2.0	404,331	424,375	— 4.7	18.88	20.21	—6.6
Woolens and worsteds	16	5,674	5,726	— 0.9	118,866	124,502	— 4.5	20.95	21.74	—3.6
Knit goods and hosiery	42	13,863	14,163	— 2.1	321,323	343,807	— 6.5	23.18	24.28	—4.5
Dyeing and finishing textiles	10	1,765	1,780	— 0.8	46,034	45,885	+ 0.3	26.08	25.78	+1.2
FOODS AND TOBACCO:	117	23,388	24,509	— 4.6	468,067	498,371	— 6.1	20.01	20.33	—1.6
Bakeries	39	4,637	4,747	— 2.3	138,101	139,946	— 1.3	29.78	29.48	+1.0
Confectionery and ice cream	24	5,708	5,801	— 1.6	115,452	118,000	— 2.2	20.23	20.34	—0.5
Slaughtering and meat packing	14	1,922	1,923	— 0.1	56,918	58,502	— 2.7	29.61	30.42	—2.7
Cigars and tobacco	40	11,121	12,038	— 7.6	157,596	181,923	—13.4	14.17	15.11	—6.2
BUILDING MATERIALS:	71	20,928	21,137	— 1.0	572,428	613,146	— 6.6	27.35	29.01	—5.7
Brick, tile, and terra cotta products	28	4,277	4,205	+ 1.7	103,855	103,373	+ 0.5	24.28	24.58	—1.2
Cement	14	7,636	7,403	+ 3.1	218,065	228,772	— 4.7	28.56	30.90	—7.6
Glass	25	8,259	8,792	— 6.1	228,522	259,353	—11.9	27.67	29.50	—6.2
Pottery	4	756	737	+ 2.6	21,986	21,648	+ 1.6	29.08	29.37	—1.0
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS:	38	9,453	9,341	+ 1.2	249,653	257,315	— 3.0	26.41	27.55	—4.1
Chemicals and drugs	21	1,402	1,427	— 1.8	39,019	39,139	— 0.3	27.83	27.43	+1.5
Explosives	3	419	434	— 3.5	10,579	11,074	— 4.5	25.25	25.52	—1.1
Paints and varnishes	9	988	878	+12.5	26,490	25,330	+ 4.6	26.81	28.85	—7.1
Petroleum refining	5	6,644	6,602	+ 0.6	173,565	181,772	— 4.5	26.12	27.53	—5.1
MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES:	165	28,376	28,578	— 0.7	680,550	691,645	— 1.6	23.98	24.20	—0.9
Lumber and planing mill products	28	4,662	4,738	— 1.6	94,601	96,772	— 2.2	20.29	20.42	—0.6
Furniture	21	2,326	2,393	— 2.8	53,007	56,547	— 6.3	22.79	23.63	—3.6
Leather tanning	19	5,992	5,846	+ 2.5	147,430	149,579	— 1.4	24.60	25.59	—3.9
Leather products	9	478	459	+ 4.1	10,072	10,039	+ 0.3	21.07	21.87	—3.7
Boots and shoes	24	4,112	4,052	+ 1.5	78,987	72,605	+ 8.8	19.21	17.92	+7.2
Paper and pulp products	19	4,967	5,041	— 1.5	123,618	126,805	— 2.5	24.89	25.15	—1.0
Printing and publishing	39	3,747	3,802	— 1.4	121,985	125,104	— 2.5	32.56	32.90	—1.0
Rubber tires and goods	3	818	824	— 0.7	23,723	24,063	— 1.4	29.00	29.20	—0.7
Novelties and jewelry	3	1,274	1,423	—10.5	27,127	30,131	—10.0	21.29	21.17	+0.6

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

ACCIDENTS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

ACCIDENT REPORTS RECEIVED

1926	Fatal	Permanent Disability	Temporary Disability	Total
January	159	138	12,682	12,979
February	.....	.....	.....	.....
March	.....	.....	.....	.....
April	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	.....	.....	.....	.....
June	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	159	138	12,682	12,979
1925				
July	181	158	16,282	16,621
August	189	134	15,007	15,330
September	141	111	14,317	14,569
October	159	159	13,823	14,141
November	133	131	12,142	12,406
December	143	144	12,468	12,755
*Grand Total	24,858	7,833	1,816,969	1,849,660

AGREEMENTS APPROVED

1926	Fatal	Permanent Disability	Temporary Disability	Total
January	150	287	5,848	6,285
February	.....	.....	.....	.....
March	.....	.....	.....	.....
April	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	.....	.....	.....	.....
June	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	150	287	5,848	6,285
1925				
July	164	263	5,950	6,377
August	143	285	5,914	6,342
September	121	219	5,626	5,966
October	140	338	6,395	6,873
November	173	253	6,917	6,343
December	132	333	5,341	5,806
*Grand Total	20,075	17,208	661,865	699,148

COMPENSATION AWARDED AND PAID

1926	AWARDED			
	Total Compensation Awarded	Fatal Compensation Awarded	Permanent Disability Compensation Awarded	Temporary Disability Compensation Awarded
January	$ 1,043,269	$ 362,749	$ 288,235	$ 392,285
February	.....	.....	.....	.....
March	.....	.....	.....	.....
April	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	.....	.....	.....	.....
June	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	$ 1,043,269	$ 362,749	$ 288,235	$ 392,285
1925				
July	$ 1,069,017	$ 485,980	$ 217,555	$ 365,482
August	1,009,181	417,352	248,844	342,985
September	843,780	336,080	181,472	326,228
October	1,008,291	366,893	274,930	366,468
November	1,049,036	472,598	210,207	366,231
December	1,029,383	358,989	301,817	368,577
*Grand Total	$109,733,755	$54,737,604	$21,558,705	$33,437,446

1926	PAID			
	Total Compensation Paid	Fatal Compensation Paid	Permanent Disability Compensation Paid	Temporary Disability Compensation Paid
January	$ 962,679	$ 275,824	$ 294,570	$ 392,285
February	.....	.....	.....	.....
March	.....	.....	.....	.....
April	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	.....	.....	.....	.....
June	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	$ 962,679	$ 275,824	$ 294,570	$ 392,285
1925				
July	$ 964,232	$ 396,042	$ 202,708	$ 365,482
August	779,770	240,371	196,414	342,985
September	906,176	241,288	338,660	326,228
October	819,209	285,998	165,743	366,468
November	920,541	279,680	274,630	366,231
December	866,702	226,604	271,521	368,577
*Grand Total	$ 71,793,220	$21,966,232	$16,389,542	$33,437,446

**PERMANENT INJURIES

1926	Loss of Legs		Loss of Arms		Loss of Hands		Loss of Feet		Loss of Eyes	
	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded
January	11	$ 28,475	3	$ 7,740	19	$ 37,807	15	$ 28,355	53	$ 79,570
February	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	11	$ 28,475	3	$ 7,740	19	$ 37,807	15	$ 28,355	53	$ 79,570
1925										
July	10	$ 25,538	3	$ 7,740	10	$ 20,535	11	$ 19,337	40	$ 60,635
August	6	14,678	8	20,345	17	35,458	16	29,868	41	60,748
September	8	20,640	3	7,406	6	11,990	12	21,578	40	59,116
October	11	25,601	6	14,909	17	35,668	14	25,030	52	78,462
November	4	10,062	6	13,629	10	20,650	12	22,804	33	45,587
December	8	19,577	9	21,965	27	58,148	16	28,455	57	81,764
*Grand Total	1,083	$2,129,994	751	$1,625,733	2,428	$4,326,157	1,381	$2,228,915	5,938	$8,090,829

**PERMANENT INJURIES (Continued)

1926	Loss of Fingers		Loss of Phalanges		Miscellaneous		Total	
	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	Amt. Awarded	Amt. Paid
January	140	$ 48,520	92	$ 18,143	19	$ 39,625	$ 288,235	$ 294,570
February	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
March	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
April	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
May	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
June	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Total	140	$ 48,520	92	$ 18,143	19	$ 39,625	$ 288,235	$ 294,570
1925								
July	116	$ 39,225	120	$ 22,715	14	$ 21,830	$ 217,555	$ 202,708
August	112	38,718	115	22,493	12	26,476	248,844	196,414
September	112	36,108	81	16,086	7	8,548	181,472	338,660
October	130	42,278	130	23,123	33	29,859	274,930	165,743
November	113	39,426	106	20,779	17	37,270	210,207	274,630
December	139	46,957	130	22,098	7	22,853	301,817	271,521
*Grand Total	3,850	$1,311,517	3,268	$610,844	423	$1,234,716	$21,558 705	$16,389,542

*Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916. **Multiple losses separated respectively.

NOTE: The above Table presents changes in a number of items from similar Tables previously published. The changes have been made as information received subsequent to the publication of former Tables made such corrections necessary.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Accidents Reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation During the Month of January, 1926

Cause	Total of All Industries		CONSTRUCTION				Contracting		Chemicals and Allied Products		Clay, Glass and Stone Products		Clothing Manufacture		Food and Kindred Products		Leather, Rubber and Composition Goods		Lumber, Wood and Their Products		Paper and Printing Industries		Textiles		METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS														COAL MINES				TRANSPORTATION				Public Utilities		Quarries and Mines Other Than Coal		Miscellaneous Industries		Hotels and Restaurants		TRADING				State and Municipal	
			Building		Other																				Total		Blast Furnaces and Steel Works		Rolling Mills		Foundries and Machine Shops		Fabrication		Car Repair Shops		Automobile Service Stations		Anthracite		Bituminous		Steam Railroads		Other										Retail		Wholesale			
	*F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F
Total of All Causes	159	12,820	8	826	1	397	10	401	1	228	1	413	3	119	3	417	1	115	3	389	2	184	1	252	30	3,723	2	184	9	629	7	604	4	1,134	6	980	2	192	9	161	35	2,339	16	807	3	160	3	204	5	181	1	514	1	90	4	480	3	145	15	275
Machinery	9	1,174	----	28	----	17	----	9	----	5	----	34	----	57	1	34	----	28	2	102	----	50	1	97	5	538	----	7	1	103	2	124	1	248	1	52	----	4	----	4	----	79	----	2	----	1	----	6	----	8	----	43	----	4	----	16	----	5	----	7
Boilers	1	5	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Pumps, Compressors & Prime Movers	----	46	----	5	----	2	----	9	----	4	----	2	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	3	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	2	----	7	----	2	----	1	----	1	----	2	----	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Transmission	----	12	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	5	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	3	----	----	----	1	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Elevators	1	68	----	11	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	----	----	2	----	8	----	1	----	2	----	1	----	2	----	12	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	5	----	3	----	2	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	3	1	1	----	----	----	6	----	2	----	7	----	5	----	1
Cranes and Derricks	5	266	1	19	----	15	1	26	----	13	----	4	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	2	----	----	----	----	2	158	----	9	2	49	----	29	----	45	----	23	----	3	----	3	----	7	----	2	----	2	----	1	----	5	----	2	----	----	1	2	----	2	----	1
Cars and Engines	40	1,390	----	6	----	9	1	16	----	6	1	39	----	----	----	3	----	3	----	14	----	2	----	----	8	172	----	13	2	20	2	3	----	18	4	116	----	2	4	24	7	684	15	331	1	22	----	6	1	19	----	15	----	----	----	12	2	3	----	4
Motor Vehicles	10	648	1	33	----	15	----	26	----	18	----	7	----	2	----	44	----	5	1	20	----	8	----	6	1	130	----	1	----	3	----	2	----	31	----	16	1	77	----	2	----	10	----	14	1	55	----	15	1	7	1	67	----	1	1	81	----	21	3	61
Horse Vehicles	8	165	----	2	----	3	1	15	----	6	----	3	----	----	----	35	----	----	----	18	----	2	----	1	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	1	1	1	----	1	----	1	----	----	----	4	----	33	----	----	----	14	----	3	----	20
Hand Trucks	----	281	----	11	----	6	----	15	----	4	----	31	----	----	----	6	----	5	----	11	----	10	----	6	----	111	----	5	----	29	----	20	----	28	----	29	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	24	----	3	----	4	----	----	----	10	----	1	----	12	----	7	----	2
Water Craft	----	14	----	----	----	2	----	6	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	3	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Handling Objects	6	2,721	----	197	----	100	----	80	----	47	----	130	----	22	1	96	----	23	----	81	----	40	----	39	2	1.029	2	42	----	179	----	181	----	334	----	264	----	29	1	35	1	291	----	127	----	22	----	35	----	35	----	97	----	24	----	93	----	43	1	35
Hand Tools	1	1,090	----	74	----	47	----	30	----	15	----	19	----	2	----	32	----	5	----	44	----	10	----	11	----	324	----	13	----	34	----	27	----	69	----	155	----	26	----	15	----	268	1	63	----	8	----	16	----	22	----	23	----	5	----	44	----	4	----	9
Electricity	2	80	----	----	----	3	1	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	4	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	----	1	24	----	1	----	4	----	3	1	11	----	5	----	----	----	1	----	30	----	----	----	3	----	9	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Explosives and Explosions	4	101	----	6	----	2	----	6	----	4	----	3	----	1	----	1	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	18	----	2	----	----	----	3	----	6	----	1	----	6	1	2	1	31	----	1	1	----	----	4	1	4	----	4	----	1	----	4	----	----	----	7
Hot and Corrosive Substances	5	545	----	34	----	18	----	9	----	21	----	21	1	2	----	11	----	9	----	3	----	9	----	15	1	262	----	35	1	33	----	64	----	64	----	52	----	14	----	7	----	17	----	17	----	4	----	15	----	4	----	23	1	17	----	12	1	1	1	14
Falling Objects	14	735	1	96	----	31	3	55	----	10	----	23	----	4	----	13	----	6	----	20	----	10	----	9	4	298	----	19	1	50	2	55	1	91	----	77	----	6	----	3	----	30	----	24	----	2	----	17	1	12	----	24	----	5	----	24	----	9	5	10
Falling Objects (Mines & Quarries)	26	673	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	4	23	538	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	30	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Fall of Persons	23	1,621	5	192	1	77	3	53	----	42	----	56	----	14	1	78	1	19	----	45	2	25	----	38	3	333	----	23	1	68	----	36	1	91	1	101	----	14	----	36	1	110	----	127	----	24	1	39	----	13	----	102	----	22	2	94	----	27	3	55
Stepping Upon or Striking Against Objects	2	771	----	97	----	30	----	29	----	19	----	31	1	12	----	87	----	6	----	20	----	9	----	19	1	109	----	9	----	40	1	36	----	57	----	53	----	4	----	15	----	76	----	31	----	4	----	19	----	6	----	32	----	4	----	47	----	11	----	18
Miscellaneous Causes	7	414	----	15	----	19	----	14	----	10	----	9	1	1	----	12	----	2	----	6	----	7	----	7	2	103	----	4	1	15	----	16	----	32	----	33	1	3	----	4	1	57	----	40	----	2	1	15	----	8	----	29	----	4	----	18	----	4	2	28

*F=Fatal. N F=Non-Fatal.

LABOR & INDUSTRY

Volume XIII Number 3

MARCH
1926

Featuring

Safety in the Textile Industry

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
Department of Labor & Industry
HARRISBURG

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Published monthly by

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

RICHARD H. LANSBURGH, *Secretary.*

VOL. XIII MARCH, 1926 No. 3

Contents

Page

Safety Written in Silk 3
J. M. Sandel, Director, Bureau of Industrial Standards

The Development of Controls for Electric Motors 8
Baxter Reynolds, Philadelphia Manager, Allen-Bradley Company

Flying Shuttles 10
J. S. Arnold, Bureau of Industrial Standards

The Inspector, What Manner of Man Is He? 13
Cyril Ainsworth, Director, Bureau of Inspection

The Meaning of First Aid 15

What Can the Bureau of Rehabilitation Do in This Case? 17
S. S. Riddle, Director, Bureau of Rehabilitation

Workmen's Compensation Board Decisions 20

Summary of Recent Court Decisions in Workmen's Compensation Cases . . 24

Safety Kinks 28

Five-year Comparative Statement of Accidents Reported 34

Directory of Offices 35

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Richard H. Lansburgh, *Secretary*
S. S. Riddle, *Deputy Secretary*

BUREAU OF INSPECTION

Cyril Ainsworth, *Director*
T. J. Gould, *Assistant Director*

BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

W. H. Horner, *Director*
M. G. Lehman, *Assistant Director*

BUREAU OF REHABILITATION

S. S. Riddle, *Director*

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT

Robert J. Peters, *Director*

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS

J. M. Sandel, *Director*

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

David Williams, *Director*

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

William J. Maguire, *Director*
Tolbert C. K. Smee, *Assistant Director*

BUREAU OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Charlotte E. Carr, *Director*
Beatrice Mc Connell, *Assistant Director*

DEPARTMENTAL SERVICE

W. A. Riddle, *Executive Secretary*

INDUSTRIAL BOARD

Richard H. Lansburgh, *Chairman.*
Mrs. Samuel Semple,
Joseph H. Willits,
T. J. Gillespie,
John A. Phillips,
J. M. Sandel, *Secretary*

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

T. Henry Walnut, *Chairman.*
Paul W. Houck,
J. L. Morrison,
Richard H. Lansburgh, *ex-officio,*
J. C. Detweiler, *Secretary.*

STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE BOARD

Richard H. Lansburgh, *Chairman,*
Samuel S. Lewis, *State Treasurer,*
Samuel W. McCulloch, *Insurance Commissioner.*

STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE FUND

Gabriel H. Moyer, *Manager.*

SAFETY WRITTEN IN SILK

By J. M. Sandel

Director, Bureau of Industrial Standards

Every reader of the Bulletin uses silk in some way. As an article of clothing, this textile product combines beauty and strength with its daintiness and fosters a feeling of superiority and exclusiveness. In manufacturing processes, the silk becomes the most efficient screen for small particles—for example, sifting of flour, for handling smokeless powder in heavy ordnance, and for covering airplane wings. In the realm of outdoor sports, silk sometimes enables the follower of Izaak Walton to bring home the fish.

The manufacture of silk is one of the oldest industries. Compared to steel making or coal mining, the industry has not been hazardous, so that generally speaking, the promotion of accident-prevention work has not been so spectacular. But the progressive point of view exhibited by modern management has some excellent sponsors among the silk manufacturers, with the consequent improvement and development of safety work in the industry. For particular information about this we visited the Shamokin mill of C. K. Eagle and Company.

The plant is of modern construction. Large window areas admit a great quantity of natural light, requiring a minimum amount of artificial light. Throughout the entire premises floors are kept clean. There is a minimum amount of lint around the machines, which is removed almost as promptly as it accumulates. This neat and clean condition enables the company to foster in the minds of employes a receptive attitude towards safety. Removal of waste and loose material also promotes accident prevention work, not so much because of the hazards that the material might introduce, but because of the improvement in the state of mind of the individual employe.

EXCELLENT MECHANICAL PROTECTION

Almost without exception the working machines are well guarded. Examples of some of the guards are illustrated in the accompanying engravings. The work is of substantial construction throughout and the management has taken considerable pride in the equipment they have provided. The dangers at each machine have been thoroughly studied and the resulting guards have been designed to overcome every hazard that is known to exist and at the same time enable the management to obtain the production that they should have.

A representative of one of the guard construction companies visits the plant periodically to determine what guards would be necessary or desirable for the machinery. This is one reason why the plant is so well guarded and is an indication of the attitude of the management to safeguard their workers to the limit. For example, on the warping machines the chain drives have been fully enclosed. This has been thought unnecessary and is not required by the Textile Code of the Department of Labor and Industry.

It is a well known fact that the majority of accidents occurring to employes are not caused by machinery. The Safety Committee of this company receives reports of all accidents but they devote most of their time and thought to those accidents which are entirely within the control of the employes. Many of them are concerned with methods of performing individual jobs. In the weekly meetings of the Safety Committee, accidents that have occurred are discussed and methods of performing work safely are devised. This frequently is as exacting a study as the study of production methods, but has been found necessary in order to prevent the accidents. Naturally the department foreman must concur in the recommendations of the Committee.

INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN EACH EMPLOYE

In the case of individual employes, their safety education begins at the time they are hired. Every employe receives a small booklet which gives information about his work; such as pay days, the hours of work, location of the doctor's office, and who to go to in case certain information is desired. Every employe appreciates this book and keeps it for reference. The company has taken advantage of this by inserting safety rules for particular jobs and a series of safety suggestions. Naturally these safety suggestions and rules are read.

Each employe is given a physical examination to determine whether or not he is fitted for the job. Of course the company is protected thereby but the examination is of value to the employe because it often reveals conditions that the employe does not realize. Employes are then encouraged to take some steps to remedy substandard physical ailments and the company is glad to give them the assistance to that end.

Other welfare work that the company conducts includes definite measures of relief which are administered so that the employes will always maintain their pride and self respect and deserving persons will have the assistance that they need. The physician, who is employed full time and takes care of several mills, and the employment manager are the ones who first notice the cases that require outside aid and each individual case is handled separately. This policy has helped many employes in emergencies and the company has found it good business to continue it. They have a good grade of employes throughout the mill who co-operate with the management in many ways. Safety is one thing in which the employes give the management their whole hearted assistance.

This company was one of the first of the textile companies to develop a good guard for protecting employes from flying shuttles. The first guard developed has been considerably improved and is illustrated on another page of this issue of the Bulletin. The Jacquard looms in use in one of the weaving rooms have

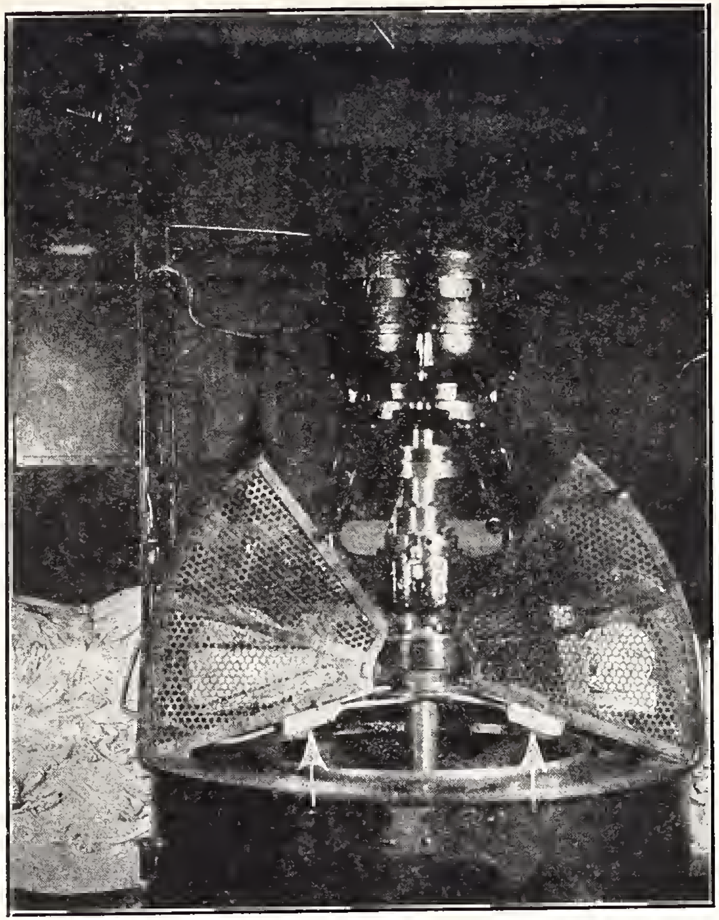


Fig. 5

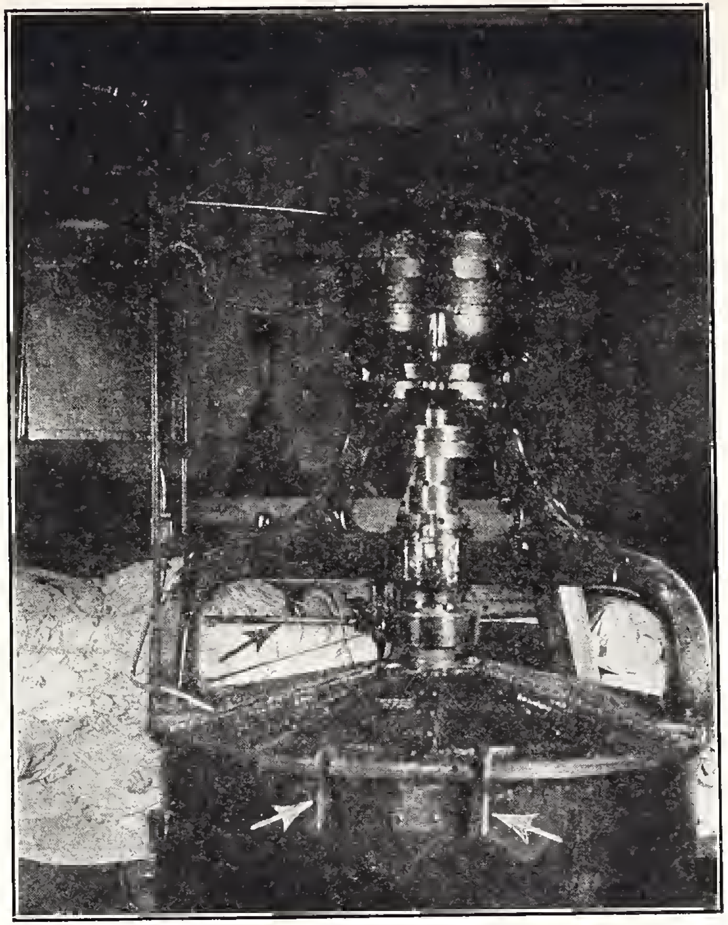


Fig. 6

Figs. 5, 6—A well constructed cover for an extractor. At the left, the cover is shown in the closed position. Note the latches for the cover sections, and the brake below the machine frame which is applied before opening the covers. The cover is shown in the open position at the right. The arrows show locations of switches in the motor circuit. If the cover is opened while motor is running, the switch opens.

the head supported between building frames. This reduces vibration in the room itself and enables the machine to be prepared for operation much easier. The levers from the head to the connecting rods have a guard underneath the rods so that if any machine part fails the levers will not drop down on any employe. The connecting rods are enclosed by the guard required by the Textile Code.

In the weaving departments there were practically no bobbins on the floors. Bobbins on the floors have been a cause of serious accidents throughout the textile industry and the only way to avoid them is to promptly pick up bobbins. Employes are instructed to do this and the floors are swept so freuently that the bobbins become a very much reduced hazard.

SAFETY ON WINDING MACHINES

An example of the way safety has become such an integral portion of operating practices can be given in the method that the company uses in supervising winding operators. A certain amount of waste occurs in this operation and the girls at the winder frames are expected to save the waste and place it in receptacles on each machine. Of course the amount of waste that accumulates is charged up to the operator so it is naturally the tendency of the operators to withhold some of the waste produced. Some girls have the habit of winding the waste around one of their fingers instead of depositing it, so that there is a possibility of their being caught in the machinery. There is a standing rule in this plant that any girl who becomes caught in machinery because she has waste on her fingers is subject to immediate discharge. Enforcement of this rule enables the company to recover all of the waste and requires employes to operate their machines safely. Similar operating rules are in effect in other departments.

As the welfare work of the company and social activities of the employes are reflected in the co-operative spirit manifested between the management and employes, so are the safeguards and the safe ways of working manifested by the accident record of the mill. One measure of both of these is the absentee record. Among 4,950 employes in all mills of the company only seven per cent were absent in one year from all causes. Any plant operator can know the proportion of the loss to illness and other outside agencies as well as to accidents that happen in his plant. There are doubtless few plants in any industry that can show this good record. It is a good outstanding example that the policy of considering safety work as inseparable from production obtains results and helps to solve both problems.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF CONTROLS FOR ELECTRIC MOTORS

By Baxter Reynolds

Philadelphia Manager, Allen-Bradley Company

Simplicity has been the result of the electrical manufacturer in the development of electric motor controls. Practically all of us can remember the heavy knife switches with the large open link fuses that were part of the controls for motors in the early days. Flying sparks and short circuits were accepted as a part of the installation; a little fire works added variety to the use of electrical equipment. In these days when accidents include trivial affairs, open conductors of electricity are rare.

The first step in evolution of electric motor controls was the enclosure of switches and fuses by cast iron and sheet metal boxes. While this was not satisfactory and while the old time electrical foreman ridiculed the virtue of the guards, the enclosures were worth while. Locks could be placed on the boxes and repairmen could be safeguarded while working on the lines or on the machine controlled by the switch. The boxes enclosing switches and fuses were improved and improved from time to time, and the make and break of the circuit made certain by the use of springs to operate the knife blades. It is now a rare thing to see either switches or fuses without an enclosure except on switch boards of power plants.

The operation of much machinery nowadays is controlled by automatic starters which are an improvement on switches in that the control of motors is more remote. The starter in turn is controlled by push buttons which can be mounted at any place convenient to the operator of the machine. In some cases where a machine is controlled by two or three motors, the automatic motor starters can be arranged so that one push button will stop or start all motors.

One great advantage of the automatic starter is that it is very convenient to install. The starter itself can be located any where that it is convenient; on a post or suspended from the ceiling or on one of the machines—in fact any place that it is out of the way. Several methods of installing the starters are illustrated.

From an operating standpoint, these starters have value in that overload relays permit all short rushes of heavy current to pass without stopping the motor. If the overload is sustained long enough to overheat the motor, the overload relays operate to disconnect the motor from the line. In case of an overload, the relay contacts automatically close again after tripping so that the starter enclosure does not have to be opened. This reduces maintenance and eliminates one cause of fires.

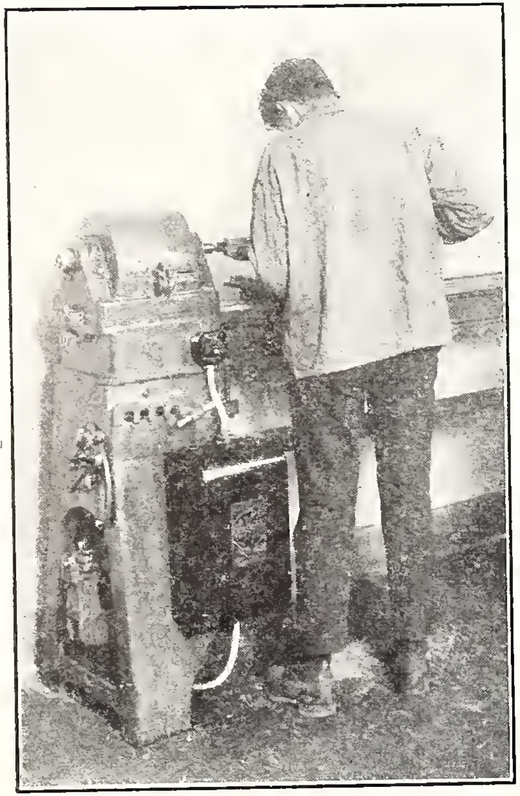


Fig.1—Starting and stopping control for individual drive motors.

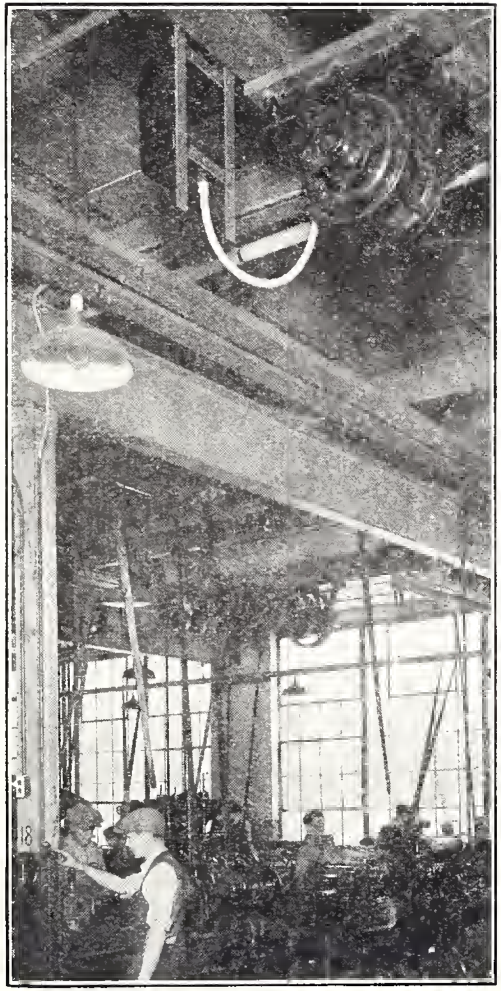


Fig. 2—Starting and stopping control for group drive motor.

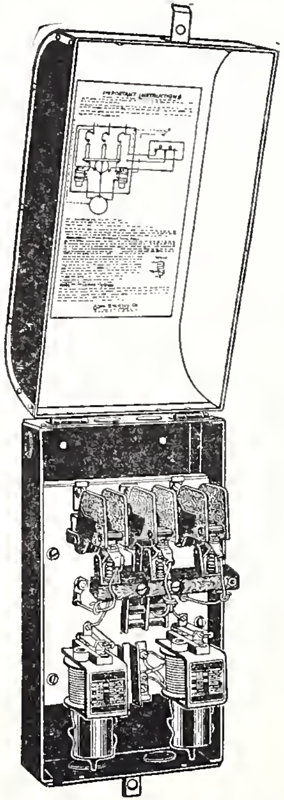


Fig. 3—Automatic circuit breaker.

FLYING SHUTTLES

vs.

GUARDS

J. S. Arnold
Bureau of Industrial Standards

Do shuttles operating on looms fly? Would they be an accident hazard were it possible for them to fly? If such a hazard exists is it practicable to guard against it?

In 1920 an aged man entered the office of the Department of Labor and Industry carrying a package under his arm. He said he had invented a guard which would revolutionize the textile industry. The man had been a textile weaver for practically all his life in England, France, and America. He had long worked on a device to eliminate the accidents which occurred by shuttles jumping or flying from looms and he said he had perfected one. This device was later approved. While it did not revolutionize the textile industry, it was the first recognition in Pennsylvania of a hazard which had existed since the first weaving by machinery.

When Safety regulations for Textile Industries were considered, one of the first questions raised was whether it was necessary to guard looms to prevent shuttles from jumping or flying from the race boards. In committee meetings and in public hearings nearly everyone protested because the guards were considered unnecessary and impracticable. Just before finally approving the Textile Regulations the Department decided to analyze the accident records to ascertain the number of accidents caused by flying shuttles. This analysis showed that shuttle guards were necessary for the protection of weavers.

This decision brought many objections from all the textile centres of the State. Assertions were made by employers and employes that no accidents had occurred, particularly lost-time accidents, and that the installation of such guards was unnecessary and undesirable for many reasons. To refute this, the Department pointed out to the textile industry that accidents were occurring; that shuttle guards were practical and did not hinder production; that the installation of such guards was necessary and, that the industry would be much better satisfied after their machines had been equipped with guards.

A meeting of manufacturers was held when it was planned to protest against the rule in question. An invitation was received by the Department of Labor and Industry to have representatives attend. A number of manufacturers reviewed their experience along the lines indicated above. A number of weavers also stated that very few accidents had ever occurred within their memory and experience and said that no hazard existed.

A number of accident reports were put in evidence to prove that a large number of mishaps directly due to flying shuttles occurred within a comparatively short period of time. This aroused considerable interest among those assembled particularly the weavers. They began to think that perhaps they had been fortunate; at any rate the list of eyes lost, noses broken, faces cut, etc., changed their point of view. As to expense, the manufacturers were informed that it was their privilege to design and build their own guards, and that the Department's only interest was to see that an effective guard was provided.

When the meeting adjourned, there was a much better understanding of the situation on the part of both sides. The Department understood the Textile Manufacturers' problems better and the manufacturers had a better understanding of the position taken by the Department. The information exchanged at this meeting was also given publicity throughout the industry. Several manufacturers began experimenting to determine the best type of guard to use. The results of their tests were submitted for approval and, wherever possible, the Department added suggestions and ideas for improvement. It was not long before several excellent guards were devised.

The illustrated guards give an idea of the effectiveness and simplicity of construction.

The guards approved by the Department of Labor and Industry are:

H. R. MALLINSON & Co., Inc., Allentown, Pa.
    J. Spaar, 1214 Gordon St., Allentown, Pa., Distributor.

HESS, GOLDSMITH & Co., Kingston, Pa.

C. K. EAGLE & Co., Shamokin, Pa.
    Norwich Wire Works, Norwich, N. Y., Distributors.

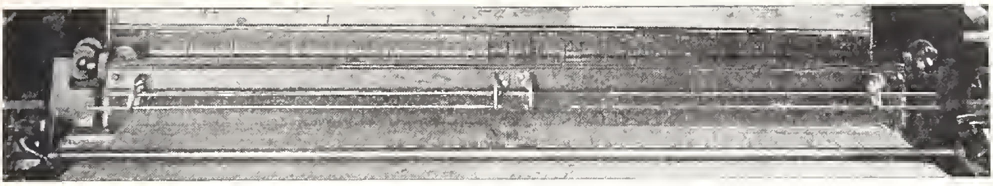
W. R. HOEHN SILK Co., Inc., Williamsport, Pa.

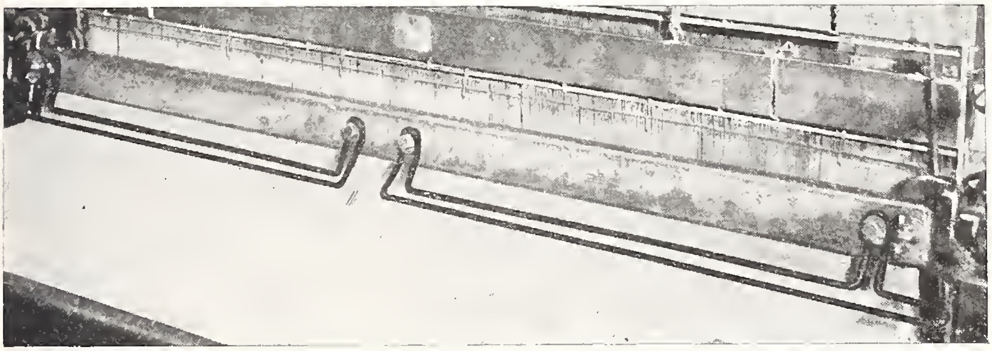
EGYPT SILK MILLS, Allentown, Pa., (Revised guard).

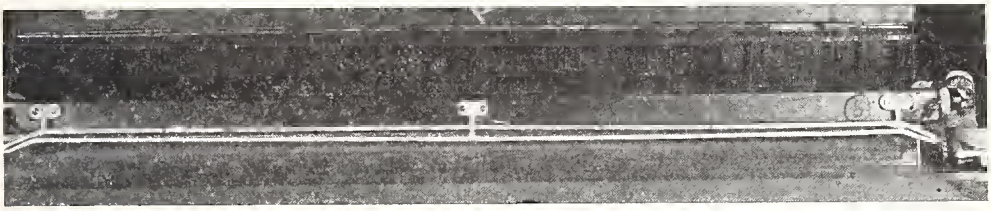
FOLWELL & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

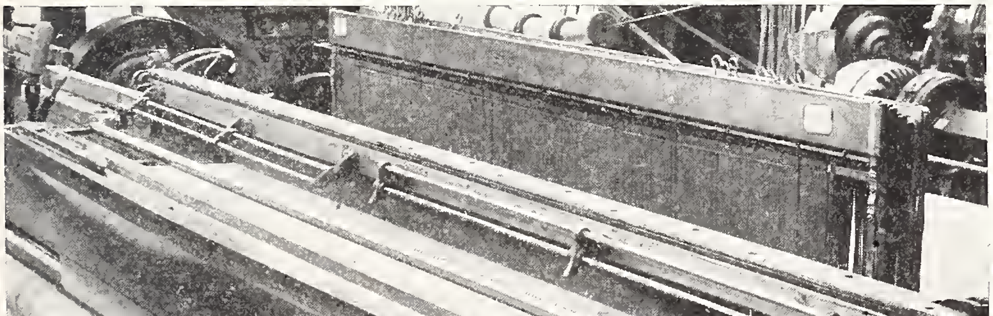
SAUQUOIT SILK MFG. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

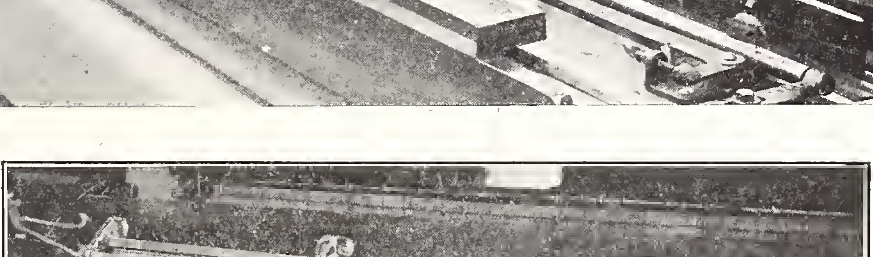
Additional guards now being developed will be announced later. All of the present approved shuttle guards have been developed by the textile industry and not by guard manufacturers. This is a credit to the industry in facing the problem of making their mills a safe place to work. Once they were convinced of the necessity of the project, they went ahead and made a good job of it. These shuttle guards are effective, practical, and do not interfere with the weaver or his or her production capacity. In fact after they were installed on a few looms in some mills, all weavers wanted them.











Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5—Types of approved shuttle guards.

Other industries are also lending a helping hand to the Department in the work of reducing accidents, in fact, they are now doing more in a co-operative way than ever before. Here is an example of how better work can be done, and all industries are exhorted to go still further and endeavor to attack their problems in a similar manner.

A summary of 64 accidents due to flying shuttles during the year 1924 shows the following: (This is not all the accidents from this cause in the year.)

Part of Body Injured	Number of Accidents
Head	2
Face or Cheek	8
Temple	3
Nose	5
Mouth or Jaw	3
Eye, or near the Eye	5
Neck	1
Ear	2
Hand or Fingers	15
Arm, Elbow or Shoulder	10
Chest	1
Sides or Back of Body	5
Foot or Ankle	4

It is hoped that those whom the Department, through its representatives, has been unable to visit up to the present time will obtain helpful information from these facts. The Secretary of Labor and Industry offers the services of the Bureau of Industrial Standards or any other agency of the Department to anyone having a problem to solve in the interest of accident prevention.

THE INSPECTOR, WHAT MANNER OF MAN IS HE?

By Cyril Ainsworth

Director, Bureau of Inspection

Many times in the past and sometimes even in the present, when discussing the inspection work of the Department of Labor and Industry, the statement has been made, "Well! what can you expect considering the types of inspectors they send out?" Such criticism has been made by persons who should know and realize the difficult task of an inspector and should be ready to champion his cause. However, such statements can no longer go unchallenged, and therefore, as an inspector, being responsible for the activities of other inspectors, I shall contradict any inferences that might be drawn from such a statement.

The profession of Inspector in the Department of Labor and Industry is of the highest possible type. No profession is of a higher character than that of accident prevention, of which factory inspection is a large part. Self-respect is an essential qualification of an inspector. He realizes that there is nothing in his profession of which he need be ashamed, and that only his own personal conduct can cause him to lose his self-respect.

An inspector is not satisfied with what he is, but is constantly thinking of what he may become. For that reason, he is not an egotist, does not assume the attitude of knowing it all and not being willing to be shown. He welcomes the calling to his attention of any errors in judgment or mistakes in recommendations by his superiors in office or by those whom he visits.

In the accident prevention work, there is possibility for advancement for the inspector, and his ambition to succeed in his work, while a secondary consideration, is nevertheless a motive power for putting forth his best effort. If those who criticize could see the efforts which the inspectors are making to improve their own status as inspectors as well as for better success in the work of saving human life, criticism would become appreciation and praise.

The inspector realizes that "Thoughts are Things" that they make or unmake him, that they underlie success or cause failure. All thoughts of failure are shut out because they have no place in the inspector's profession. Failure to get results other than by the issuance of orders is recognized as failure to do his full duty. Failure to successfully pass a periodical examination, given to determine fitness for advancement in grade as an inspector, does not cause the inspector much despondency, but stirs him to increased effort.

Honest? An inspector is absolutely honest both with himself and with others. He is honest in the dark as well as in the light, alone as well as in affairs. He looks upon any money that he might be able to make by dishonesty as "dirty" money. Intimations or accusations concerning the honesty of an inspector or his susceptibility to bribery will at once elicit a demand for proof on the part of the inspector. Nothing arouses the ire of an inspector or his superiors as an accusation of this nature. The inspector rightfully resents the insinuation from anyone that he will pass over dangerous conditions in a factory for a price, or that on account of the nature of his work he is of a low moral strata.

The hours of work of the inspectors are long and the work is hard. The inspectors are called upon to go into all kinds of places and breathe all kinds of atmospheres. They are out in all kinds of weather, and many of them, because of the nature of their territory, are called upon to make long, tiresome trips. The day's work is not ended at five o'clock in the evening, because there are reports to be written, not only that headquarters may know what has been done during the day, but that the owners of the establishments which have been visited may get the best service and aid from the inspector by remedying conditions found. Inspection work is "no soft snap" job. It requires men of "pep" and vigor, endurance, good spirits and sound bodies.

To be a successful safety man, a continual effort must be made to keep informed of the latest and best methods for removing hazards. New methods are constantly being tried out. Sales talks must be revised and different efforts made to present the proper ideas regarding safety. The inspector, like all other safety engineers, must be constantly improving his mind. His job requires hard study every day. He avails himself of all the new ideas and methods regarding safety that are presented to him in the literature sent out by the Department, or through his observation of the practices of the many establishments he visits. It is an inexorable law, not of business alone, but of nature itself, that effort is one of life's basic necessities. The moment a man stops truly exerting himself, that moment he begins to retrograde, to go down hill. He cannot do otherwise because of the cold, hard fact that it is utterly beyond human possibility to stand still. All life is movement: forward or backward.

In the course of a month's work an inspector meets hundreds of persons. Some welcome him, while others do not conceal their desire to get rid of him. Some are agreeable and others are grouchy. Such contacts call for the best that is in a man. The joy of selling must constantly be kept to the front. Arguing with a contentious person is resorted to only when an inspector meets a person who refuses to treat him with respect and who endeavors to avoid complying with the recommendations which the inspector has made for his benefit. Praise instead of criticism is given whenever possible.

The Inspector puts every ounce of his strength into his business, spares no pains, despises no labor, and fears no obstacles. This is the type of man known as the Inspector of the Department of Labor and Industry.

Ideal? yes, possibly such an inspector is an ideal man, but it can be truthfully said that each and every inspector is living up to most of the standards mentioned and is earnestly striving to meet the others. His superiors recognize the magnitude of his job and are doing everything possible to aid him in his endeavors.

Every person with whom the inspector comes in contact should give the same assistance. Will anybody say that the standard is too high or that men of that caliber are not wanted? If not, give the inspector a chance to show that he is a man worthy of your respect. Learn to know him, and aid him to do his part in reducing the accident record of the State in the best possible manner.

THE MEANING OF FIRST AID

On December 30, 1925, a young woman employed in one of the textile plants in Pennsylvania, during the course of her work, pierced her thumb with the point of her scissors. Immediately following the injury she received first-aid treatment from the plant nurse in the company dispensary. The plant was closed until January 4th. On that day she again reported to the nurse who dressed the wound. The following day this procedure was repeated. On January 7th the condition of the thumb was such that she was sent to a physician for further care. Under his attention the wound healed with but a few treatments.

The report to the Department of Labor and Industry of this sequence of events showed the possibilities of the very serious dangers to which the workers of the State are exposed by such a system of treatment.

In order to fix definitely the responsibility for care, or lack of care, in similar cases, a statement covering the situation was obtained from the State Board of Medical Education and Licensure. The position of that Department is clearly defined in the following letter.

Department of Public Instruction

STATE BOARD OF MEDICAL EDUCATION AND LICENSURE

Harrisburg

February 8, 1926.

Mr. J. M. Sandel,
Department of Labor and Industry,
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Dear Sir:

Your letter written to Dr. Koch inquiring about the status of a nurse giving first aid and subsequent treatment has been referred to me.

Several years ago the Board was asked to pronounce on the meaning of first aid. Its decision was that first aid consists of giving emergency treatment by anyone who happens to be present when the need for it arises. This treatment is to be confined entirely to the first care. No subsequent treatment should be given, unless he or she be licensed to practice the healing art. Legally, a nurse has no more right to do this than one without any special training. It is within the province of the nurse only to follow the directions of one licensed to practice medicine. All her work must be done at the direction and under the supervision of such a licensee. If, therefore, a nurse follows up a case and gives subsequent treatment, whether in the form of prescription or of surgical dressings, she is violating the law and is liable to arrest for transgressing. The decision of the Board limits first aid to care of the patient which should not be extended beyond the first twenty-four hours. It seems obvious that any case could be gotten into the hands of a physician or into a hospital within that length of time, within our State.

Trusting this gives you the information you desire, I am

Yours very truly,
(*Signed*) I. D. Metzger, M. D., *President.*

The attention of all employers throughout the State is earnestly called to this decision. It not only informs the person caring for plant accidents of the responsibility for violation of its terms, but it also emphasizes the very serious consequences that may follow inadequate surgical attention to apparently minor injuries.

"WHAT CAN THE BUREAU OF REHABILITATION DO IN THIS CASE?"

By S. S. Riddle

Director, Bureau of Rehabilitation

Letters frequently come to the Bureau of Rehabilitation inquiring not only as to the service it renders, but specifically to prospective cases briefly outlined in the letters. The Bureau of Rehabilitation, as a general proposition, does not know what it can do in any case until all factors concerning the case are investigated. The Pennsylvania Rehabilitation Act became legislation for the purpose of supplementing generally the workmen's compensation legislation and aiding persons physically disabled to return to suitable employment activities.

The Commonweaith of Pennsylvania thus created a service to operate in all sections of the State for the sole purpose of fitting for, and returning to employment physically disabled persons unable to return to the tasks they once performed.

The Bureau of Rehabilitation may aid disabled persons in obtaining artificial appliances, as arms, legs, hands, feet or body braces when such appliances are necessary, from an occupational standpoint, to enable the disabled persons to return to work. Such aid may be provided for persons of legal, employable age in Pennsylvania,—as none other may be considered eligible legally to enter employment,—and also only to those persons whose injuries were sustained in an industrial accident which has been interpreted by the Attorney General to mean an accident under industrial employment conditions. The law further stipulates that such aid may be given:—"If it be shown that any physically handicapped person is unable to pay for such artificial limbs or other appliances."

In order to conserve its limited funds and make them of benefit to the greatest number of disabled persons, the Bureau solicits assistance from every proper source in providing necessary appliances.

The Bureau may also aid, financially, a disabled person during a training course, when such training is a logical lead to later suitable employment. Such training assistance may not, in any case, exceed fifteen dollars a week, and the amount in such cases is determined by the difference between the exact weekly income of the disabled person and the estimated weekly expenditures necessary for such person during the training.

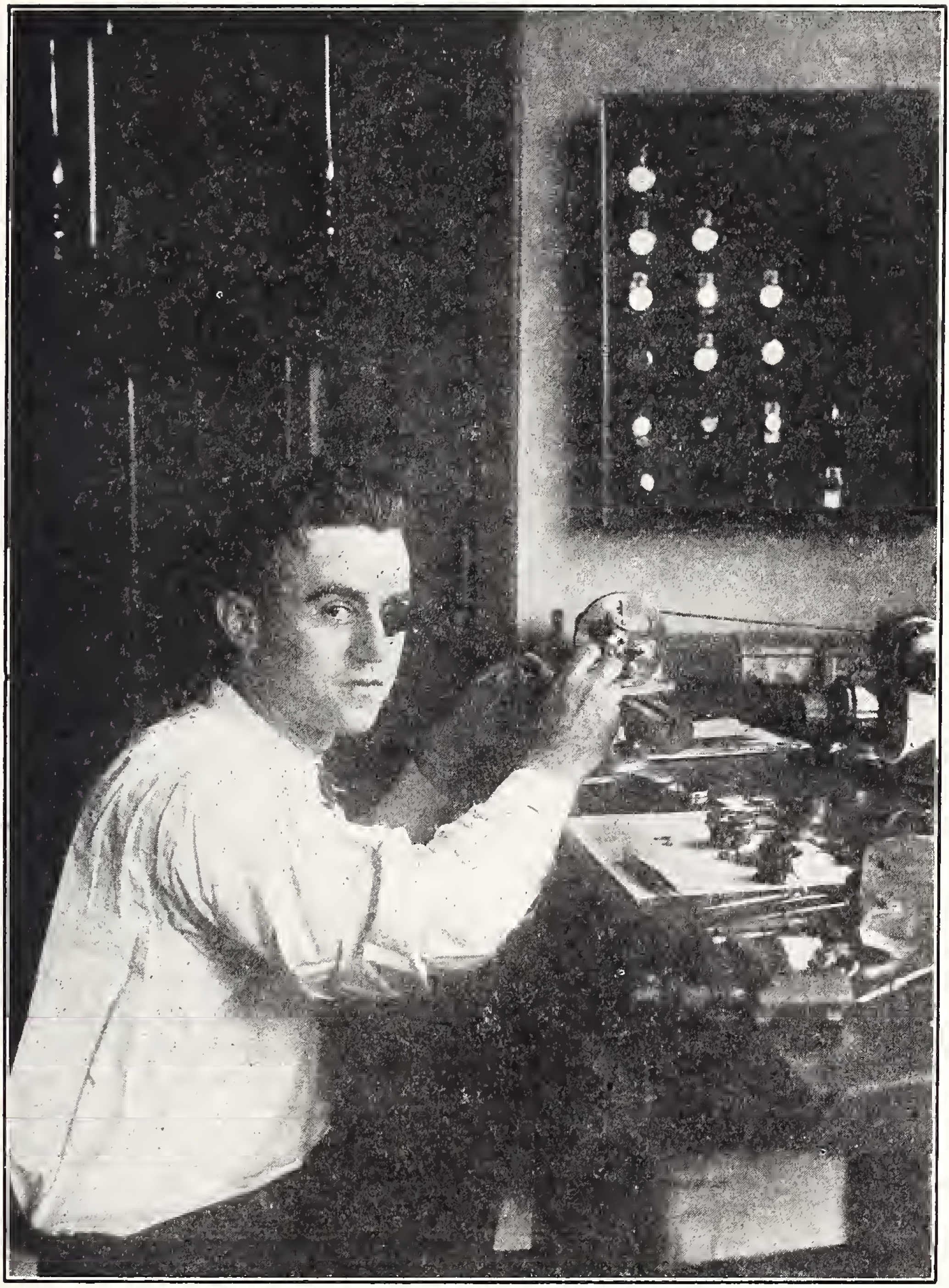


Fig. 1—A course in watch repairing, under employment conditions, fitted this young man, who lost a leg in a mine accident, to become a self- supporting worker in a suitable vocation.

AID FROM LOCAL RELIEF AGENCIES

The Bureau of Rehabilitation has no funds for charitable relief purposes. Such relief is undeniably necessary in some cases, but it must come from the public or private agencies created for the purpose of providing such relief. Solicitation for relief of that character, when necessary for cases registered with the Bureau, is made by the representatives of the Bureau, from the proper local agencies.

Only such disabled persons as may be considered capable of returning to some type of employment are eligible to the services of the Bureau of Rehabilitation. Other agencies exist for the care of persons so severely disabled that, under general conditions, they cannot be considered as capable of entering any form of employment. The Pennsylvania Rehabilitation Act specifically exempts aged or helpless persons requiring permanent custodial care, blind or deaf persons under the care of any state or semi-state institution, epileptic or feeble-minded persons, or any persons not susceptible to rehabilitation. The law is consequently clear in its intent that the Bureau of Rehabilitation shall endeavor to be of service in cases where the disability is so severe as to eliminate the victim from competition for employment in the open labor market, but not so severe as to render the victim incapable of being considered for any employment task.

TRAINING LEADS TO EMPLOYMENT

Training for employment, when provided by the Bureau, must lead to some definite employment opportunity. Training is applicable principally to the younger types of disabled persons. The Bureau of Rehabilitation has provided training in a variety of ways, through existing agencies. Training has been provided on the job, as motion picture operating, show card writing, shoe repairing, baking, and for numerous other similar tasks. It has been provided by tutoring, particularly in some instances, in qualifying for retail merchandising, a disabled person who is establishing a small store through commutation of workmen's compensation payments. Training has been provided in the public schools of the State for the younger persons of school age, fitting them for later vocational opportunities; it has been provided in normal schools of the State, for disabled young persons eligible to be fitted for the teaching profession; it has been provided in the trade schools for drafting, brick laying, and similar tasks; it has been provided in commercial schools, for stenography, bookkeeping, typewriting, and for general clerical employments; it has been provided in the colleges to fit disabled persons for the higher intellectual and professional lines of activity. It has been provided through correspondence courses and extension courses of the colleges for younger disabled persons in conjunction with daily employment.

Rehabilitation is, in all cases, the application of common sense principles. A disabled person residing in a large city has adjacent and available many opportunities for training and employment, depending upon such person's basic education, adaptability and genuine desire for occupational advancement. The same type of disabled person, if residing in an isolated mining, agricultural or lumbering community, where employment opportunities are meager in variety, and who is unwilling, or prevented by conditions from leaving such community, must be fitted for an available employment opportunity in such community. Consequently, rehabilitation cannot be considered as an abstract problem but must always be associated with the definite, concrete factors surrounding and governing each case.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD DECISIONS

Hunter *v.* State Workmen's Insurance Fund.

Illegal employment—A boy under fourteen years of age employed before and after school hours in his father's butcher shop and who lost a finger by having it cut in a bologna grinding machine was held to have been illegally employed. Compensation was disallowed.

OPINION BY COMMISSIONER MORRISON

Robert Hunter, lacking nine days of being 14 years of age, is the claimant in this case. His employer was his father, John H. Hunter, a butcher. He worked for his father, now and then, taking the place of a man, and was paid, usually, and never more than $2, whereas a man cost from $3.50 to $5 a day. The boy often worked before and after school hours. "If he did not get anything he was satisfied; lots of times I offered him $2, he did not want to take it," the employer testifies.

The boy started to work at 4 a. m., May 22, 1924, and at 10:30 a. m. his left index finger was caught in the bologna-grinding machine and half of it taken off.

Claimant being under 14 was illegally employed, (Act. No. 177, May 13, 1915, P. L. 286, Sec. 2 and Sec. 5,) therefore he could not be a party to an implied acceptance of Article III in the contract of hiring, if one existed, hence could not participate in the benefits of the Workmen's Compensation Act. The contention of the employer, in his appeal, that the boy was not allowed in school that day on account of quarantine would not affect his status of illegal employment.

Disallowance of compensation under these facts was the only course left the referee and his action is hereby sustained together with his findings of facts and conclusions of law.

DiLorenzo *v.* Carnegie Steel Co.*

Commutation—When compensation payable to a widow on account of herself and children is commuted upon joint petition of the widow and the guardian of the children, and the widow subsequently remarries, the employer is entitled to full credit on all future payments over the period covered by such commutation.

OPINION BY WALNUT, CHAIRMAN

The summary of the facts in this case are as follows: Guglielmo DiLorenzo, an employe of the Carnegie Steel Company, died on May 9, 1923, as a result of an accident occurring in the course of his employment. A Compensation Agreement was entered into with his widow, Rose DiLorenzo, providing for the payment of compensation at the rate of $12.00 a week for the widow and her dependent children. Compensation was paid for a period of thirty-five weeks under this agreement from January 9, 1924. Upon petition of the widow and the duly appointed guardian of the children, the Board granted commutation at the rate of $7.68 per week for a period of 265 weeks, that is until the end of the 300 week period, the amount of money so commuted being $1,801.07, which was to be applied to the payment of a mortgage on the property situated at 1024 Croton Avenue, New Castle, Penna., the value of which was fixed at approximately $3,000, and the title to which had stood in the name of the husband. After the commutation, compensation was paid at the rate of $4.32 a week to the widow from January 19, 1924, to February 15, 1925. On June 9, 1924, the widow remarried, but gave no notice to the defendant company. This remarriage, however, was ultimately discovered after payments for thirty-six weeks had been made. The question now is raised as to the amount and manner of further payments by the Company during the three hundred weeks' period.

The referee has determined that the widow was entitled to $4.32 per week for one-third of the remaining weeks of the three hundred week period, subsequent to the date of the remarriage, namely 81*n*11-21 weeks, less the thirty-six weeks' payments for which she had already been paid compensation. The conclusion is sound.

At the end of the 81*n*11-21 weeks' period, the interest of the three children arose. (The oldest will not arrive at the age of sixteen until after the expiration of the three hundred weeks' period). We are asked to determine the amount of the payments to be made to them.

The guardian, representing the children, being a party to the commutation proceedings, accepted the Order of the Board in the form in which the commutation was made. This Order reads as follows:

> "NOW, Jan. 9, 1924, commutation is granted upon joint petition of Mrs. Rose DiLorenzo and Lawrence Savings and Trust Company, of New Castle, guardian of the minors of $7.68 per week for period of

---

*Appeal taken from this decision to Common Pleas Court of Lawrence County.

> 265 weeks beginning Jan. 18, 1924, and ending Feb. 15, 1929, in the sum of $1,801.07, to be applied under direction of the Carnegie Steel Company, employer, to payment of indebtedness against property at 1024 Croton Avenue, New Castle, Pa.
>
> The employer to take credit for this payment by deduction of $7.68 per week from compensation payments during period covered by the order."

As we view the situation it is distinctly within the scope of the opinion heretofore rendered in Kyler *v.* Ford Collieries Company, II Department Reports, 9. It is true that this conclusion is not in accord with the case of Lucas *v.* Ellsworth Collieries Company, 7 Workmen's Compensation Board, 310. This case, however, was reversed by the Common Pleas Court of Washington County in Lucas *v.* Ellsworth Collieries Company, 8 Dept. Reports, 2444, with with which the subsequent case of Isler *v.* P. J. Rainey, Inc., 10 Dept. Reports, 541 is in accord, as there was no guardian appointed in that case. In the case of Kyler *v.* Ford Collieries Company, 11 Dept. Reports, 9, the guardian was a party to the proceedings.

In brief the principle of this latter case is to the effect that, when payments of compensation due a widow on account of herself and her children for the three hundred weeks are commuted, all parties in interest being parties to the proceeding, this lump sum payment when made, is in lieu of weekly installments for the period in the amount commuted and disposes to that extent of the obligation of the employer (Lubanski *v.* Del., Lack. & Western R. R. Company, 81 Superior, 538). The further obligation of the employer, therefore, is to pay the residue of the weekly installments as specified by the Act. In the present case, this residue was $3.32 a week during the period that the widow remained unmarried and for 81*n*11-21 weeks thereafter. Upon the termination of this period, the residue under the Act, was reduced to the difference between $7.68 and the maximum of $8.00 or a residue of 32 cents.

It appears to us that the system of calculation herein followed is the most equitable one to follow. Under it the fact of commutation has not affected the amount of compensation paid or received.

It is clear that the employer has paid no more than he would have paid, if there had been no commutation. Theoretically it is also clear that the several dependents have received the same amount of money, less the discount of course, that they would have received if there had been no commutation. The $1,801.07 commuted in a lump sum was paid to the widow and the guardian of the children. It was the duty of the guardian to protect the interests of the children in that sum, and, if their interests were properly protected, the sum should be available for apportionment in such manner as to give them the same amount they would have received from the payments of Eight Dollars if there had been no commutation. The Referee has reached a different conclusion concerning the interests of the children in the compensation still to be paid, but we are not satisfied that his conclusion is sound. We will, therefore, make the following:

ORDER

Compensation Agreement No. 1427847 between the parties is herewith modified to provide for the payment of compensation to Rose DiLorenzo at the rate of $4.32 per week, commuted under Section 316 over a period of 81n 11-21 weeks being one-third of the remaining 300 week period which amounts to $339.09 less the sum of $155.52 which she has been overpaid leaving due the widow the sum of $183.57, and to provide for the payment of compensation to the three children of Rose DiLorenzo at the rate of 32 cents per week until the expiration of the 300 week's period and thereafter to Lawrence Savings & Trust Company, the guardian of the said children at the rate of 35 per cent of $20.00 or $7.00 per week until March 1, 1932, when Mary DiLorenzo becomes 16 years of age and from March 2, 1932, until October 5, 1933, when Andrew DiLorenzo becomes 16 years of age at the rate of 25 per cent of $20.00, or $5.00 per week and from October 6, 1923, until July 4, 1937, at the rate of 15 per cent of $20.00 or $3.00 per week, when Nicholas DiLorenzo becomes sixteen years of age.

KENNEDY *v.* ARMSTRONG COUNTY

Employer—employe—Juror—There is no contract of hiring either express or implied between a juror and the county in which he is summoned for service. Consequently, a juror is not entitled to compensation for injuries sustained while so engaged.

OPINION BY COMMISSIONER HOUCK

The facts in this case are not in dispute. The claimant's deceased husband served as a juror in the Court of Armstrong County for approximately two weeks prior to December 20, 1924. His duties ended on the afternoon of Friday, December 19th, 1924, but he was paid for the following day, because it was thought he could not reach his home Friday night. On Friday night, a volunteer offered to take the decedent to his home by automobile. The decedent left the county seat in this conveyance and alighted on the public road some distance from his home; he took a short cut through the fields to his home and accidentally fell into a creek, sustaining injuries which caused his death. The Referee disallowed compensation on the ground that the decedent was not an employe, basing his decision on Rule 6, Bulletin No. 3 of the Workmen's Compensation Board (1 Mackey 442), which ruling is that jurymen and other designated persons are not employes within the meaning of the Compensation Act. The claimant has appealed from the disallowance.

The ruling of the Board, referred to above, is in part as follows:

> 6. "Elective officers of the Commonwealth, or of a county, city or other governmental authority credited by the laws of the Commonwealth, and persons paid by The Commonwealth, county, or city, or other governmental authority for services rendered occasionally in the ad-

> ministration of governmental affairs, such as jurymen, witnesses and viewers, are not employes within the meaning of the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1915."

While this ruling, insofar as it applies to viewers, has been modified by the Board (Lehman *v.* Northumberland County, 10 Dept. Reports 1463), we do not think it should be modified to admit jurors within the class of employes. Strictly speaking, there is no contract of hiring, either express or implied, between a juror and the county in which he is summoned for service. Jurors are selected by lot and they are bound to serve, under penalty of fine, if they are capable of doing so. The relation between the juror and the county is not the relation of master and servant. We are of the opinion that the Referee was correct in holding that a juror is not an employe within the meaning of the Compensation Act.

Since the compensation must be disallowed on the ground that the decedent was not an employe, we need not consider the question whether the deceased was in the course of his employment when he met with the accidental injuries which caused his death.

The findings of fact, conclusions of law and disallowance of the Referee are affirmed, and the appeal is dismissed.

SUMMARY OF RECENT COURT DECISIONS IN WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION CASES

Prepared by

HENRY TEMIN, PHILADELPHIA

Staff Workmen's Compensation Board

ACCIDENT

Pneumonia.

Violence to the physical structure of the body pertains solely to the effect on the body and not as to the manner in which that effect was produced. Claimant, while making repairs to an automobile in the course of his employment became chilled and developed pneumonia as a result thereof. Held: the chilling was an injury within the provisions of the Compensation Act and was compensable.

BRITT *v.* ANDREW J. SADUSKEY.

C. P. Northumberland County—November 20, 1925.

Inhaling turpentine fumes.

Decedent was exposed to the fumes of turpentine at work. The referee found that he died of acute nephritis superinduced by the turpentine fumes which he inhaled. Held: there was sufficient testimony to sustain an award.

AUTIN *v.* GEORGE McDONOUGH CO.

C. P. Allegheny County—November 9, 1925.

APPEAL

Jurisdiction of the courts on appeal.

When properly raised, matters outside of the record may be presented which show a lack of jurisdiction and consequently lack of authority in the Court to enter a binding judgment or decree.

Where the defendant has no permanent place of business in the county and the accident did not occur in the county and there is no agreement authorizing an appeal to this court, the court is without jurisdiction and the appeal will be quashed.

Cobbett *v.* Keystone Mining Co.
C. P. Armstrong County—September 14, 1925.

COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT

Finding of the Board.

Where the vital point is sought to be inferred from certain basic or underlying facts which are said to have been proved, the question of whether or not there is evidence to support them is one of law and may be reviewed; but if such evidence appears, the finding is one of fact and is not subject to review.

The decedent was employed as an elevator operator. He had completed his work for the day and had checked out at noon. At four o'clock of the same day, he was found at the bottom of the elevator shaft, having died without regaining consciousness. There was no evidence that he had other duties to perform in the building or was required to go to that part of the building where the elevator shaft was located.

The Referee and Board found that the decedent did not meet his death in the course of his employment and disallowed compensation. Held: the ultimate conclusion of the Board could be fairly inferred from the basic facts found and therefore, these findings are not subject to review by the Court.

McCloughton *v.* Dreuding Bros.
C. P. Philadelphia County—November 9, 1925.

Gratuity to employe.

Claimant's husband was an employe of defendant engaged in the purchase and sale of junk, with his place of business in Pittsburgh. The employer had a summer home outside of the city which he offered to the employe for three months, at no cost, and allowed him to go there to and from work in the employer's machine. In going from the farm to the defendant's place of business, an accident occurred and the employe was killed.

Held: the whole matter of the house and transportation to and from the city was a gratuity on the part of the employer and the employe did not meet his death in the course of his employment and his dependents were not entitled to compensation.

Gettins *v.* Liberty Junk Company.
C. P. Allegheny County—November 10, 1925.

Injury during noon hour.

Claimant was injured during the noon hour on the premises of his employer. He was engaged in a game of baseball with fellow employes and had gone to the roof of the building to retrieve a ball and in so doing received the injury for which he claims compensation. Held: the injury was sustained in the course of claimant's employment. Although the claimant may have been guilty o negligence, there was no voluntary abandonment of the course of his employment.

Fry *v.* The Atlantic Refining Company.
C. P. Venango County—September 9, 1925.

Kitchen helper.

Decedent was employed as a kitchen helper. The defendant company supplied sleeping quarters for the men in a bunkhouse erected by it. One night decedent was murdered when in the apartment of the foreman, where he had permission to be. Held: the deceased employe was not required by the nature of his employment to be on the premises at the time of the accident. Compensation was disallowed.

Bolin *v.* Semet-Solvay Company.
C. P. Cambria County—September 17, 1925.

Strikebreaker.

Decedent was employed as a strikebreaker and was required to live on one of defendant's boats where he was protected by guards employed by the defendant. He fell off the runway of the boat and was drowned. Held: decedent was in the course of his employment at the time of his death, the accident having happened on the employer's premises and the employe's presence on the premises having been required by the very nature of his employment.

Jones *v.* Pittsburgh Steel Company.
C. P. Allegheny County—June 18, 1925.

Teacher.

The Board found that decedent was engaged in the line of his duty as a teacher when he received the injuries leading to his death. At the time he was playing football with the boys. Held: there is evidence to sustain the findings of the Board and the award.

Albright *v.* Sewickley Township School District.

C. P. Allegheny County—April 24, 1925.

EXPERT TESTIMONY

Accidental injury—Pneumonia.

Whether an exposure produced such an abrupt condition to the physical structure as to be an accidental injury is a subject for expert testimony. There must be evidence to show with reasonable certainty that the pneumonia which followed the exposure was caused by it. Held: the expert testimony in the present case was not of the standard required to prove either an accidental injury or that the pneumonia resulted from such an accident.

Cook *v.* State Workmen's Insurance Fund.

C. P. Clearfield County—November 9, 1925.

LIMITATIONS

A petition to review a compensation agreement to provide compensation for the loss of use of an eye may be filed more than 125 weeks after the claimant knew that the sight of his eye was permanently lost.

Ancello *v.* Elk Tanning Company.

C. P. Clearfield County—November 16, 1925.

Claim petition filed more than a year after the accident.

Decedent died of traumatic diabetes which was the result of an injury in the course of his employment. He made no claim for compensation during his lifetime. His dependents filed a claim within one year of his death but more than one year after the injury. Held: not barred by Section 315 of the Act.

Matthes *v.* Mack International Motor Sales Corporation.

C. P. Allegheny County—June 19, 1925.

Petition to review final receipt. Loss of use of an eye.

A petition to review a final receipt after a lapse of nearly five years is not barred. The limitation of one year in Section 315 of the Act does not apply where the employer has been making payments under a compensation agreement or an award. Sufficient evidence to sustain the finding that the claimant has lost his right eye permanently for industrial purposes.

Zagarinski *v.* Phila. & Reading C. & I. Co.

C. P. Schuylkill County—May 25, 1925.

MISTAKE OF LAW

Claimant and defendant entered into a compensation agreement. Payments were made thereunder and a final receipt taken which was later set aside and the agreement reinstated. The defendant filed a petition to set aside the agreement on the ground of mistake of law, the claimant ing been injured in maritime employment and therefore not entitled to compensation. The facts showed that the claimant was injured while engaged in maritime employment.

Held: the appeal must be dismissed for the reason that the defendant at the time of the agreement had all the facts and a mistake has not been proved and the claimant cannot be put in statu quo.

Martin *v.* Crucible Fuel Company.

C. P. Allegheny County—November 6, 1925.

NOTICE OF INJURY

Compensation is not due until notice is given to the employer but notice to the physician of the employer is sufficient. Sufficient testimony to prove that claimant hurt his elbow while operating a hammer in the course of his employment and that the accident was the proximate cause of claimant's disability. Disallowance of the Board reversed and the award reinstated.

Vorbnoff *v.* Mesta Machine Company.

C. P. Allegheny County—April 23, 1925.

PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE

Commutation.

The order of commutation should contain an express, specific and unequivocal direction to pay the money to a particular person or persons.

The commutation money shall be payable to the person or persons to whom the commuted installments are payable.

The duty of seeing to the application of the money and the closing up of the proposed purchase of a home should not be imposed upon the defendant against its consent.

Claimant and her children, through a legally appointed guardian petitioned the Board to have the compensation due the widow and children commuted for the purpose of purchasing a home.

The order of the Board read that "the defendant is requested to see that the amount necessary for this purpose is so applied and will pay the balance, if any, to the widow."

Held: the duty of seeing that the commuted payments are properly applied belongs to the guardian and not to the defendant. Held also: the balance, if any, should be payable to the persons to whom the commuted installments are payable, or in the present case to the children.

Petroff *v.* The Vesta Coal Company.

C. P. Washington County—October 20, 1925.

Joint employers.

At the time he met his death, decedent was performing the same duties for two companies concurrently and for a stipulated wage from each. Held: both defendant's were employers and each liable for one-half of the amount of the award.

Garman *v.* Cambria Title, Savings & Trust Company, et al.

C. P. Cambria County—September 18, 1925.

Medical expenses.

As a result of an injury, decedent incurred a bill of $159 for hospital treatment prior to his death. After his death a compensation agreement was entered into which included $100 for the expenses of the last sickness and burial of the injured man. Held: Section 306 providing for hospital treatment in addition to medical services applies only where the injured employe survives.

Scott, Exrx. *v.* Hower & Stender.

C. P. Lackawanna County—June 22, 1925.

PRESUMPTION OF INNOCENCE AND LEGITIMACY

It is the principle and the spirit of the law to favor always innocence and legitimacy. Claimant was married to one Keys in 1904. She heard through a brother of Keys, that her husband had died in 1921. In 1922, she went through a regular marriage ceremony with the deceased employe and they lived as man and wife to the date of his death. The burden of proving that the claimants' first husband is still living is upon the defendant. Award in favor of the claimant affirmed.

Bolden *v.* Jones & Laughlin Steel Co.

C. P. Allegheny County—October 30, 1925.

REGULAR COURSE OF BUSINESS

Claimant was injured while repairing a building, a chicken house, upon the premises of the defendant. The defendant had inherited the property and was building a house on said property for his own comfort. There was no evidence that the defendant had any regular business within the meaning of the Act. Held: since the claimant's employment was casual and not in the regular course of defendant's business, he was not entitled to compensation for the injuries sustained. Marsh *v.* Groner, 258 Pa. 474, followed.

Frank *v.* Louis Von Lunen.

C. P. Cambria County—November 24, 1925.

SAFETY KINKS

(At the State-Wide Safety Conference of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry held in the hall of the House of Representatives, May 22, 1925, the suggestion was made by one of the safety engineers that a description and photograph of any unique mechanical device, guard or appliance which had been developed in any of the industrial establishments of the State be sent to the Department of Labor and Industry for insertion in the regular monthly bulletin. In this way close study may be given to such safeguards and their adaptability to the needs of other plants determined.

In accordance with this suggestion, the following very interesting contributions as safety "kinks" have been received and are herewith submitted for the consideration of manufacturers.)

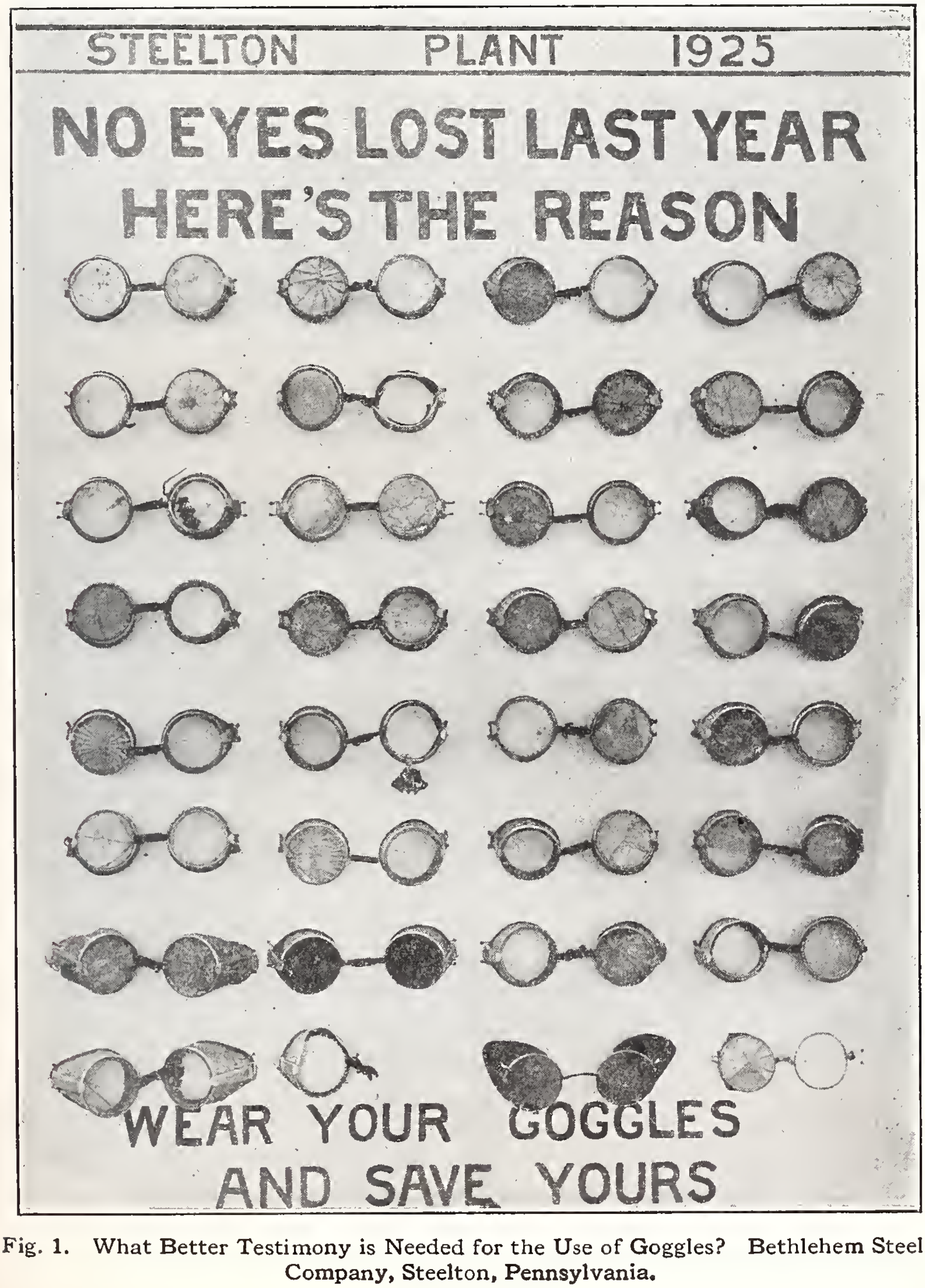


Fig. 1. What Better Testimony is Needed for the Use of Goggles? Bethlehem Steel Company, Steelton, Pennsylvania.

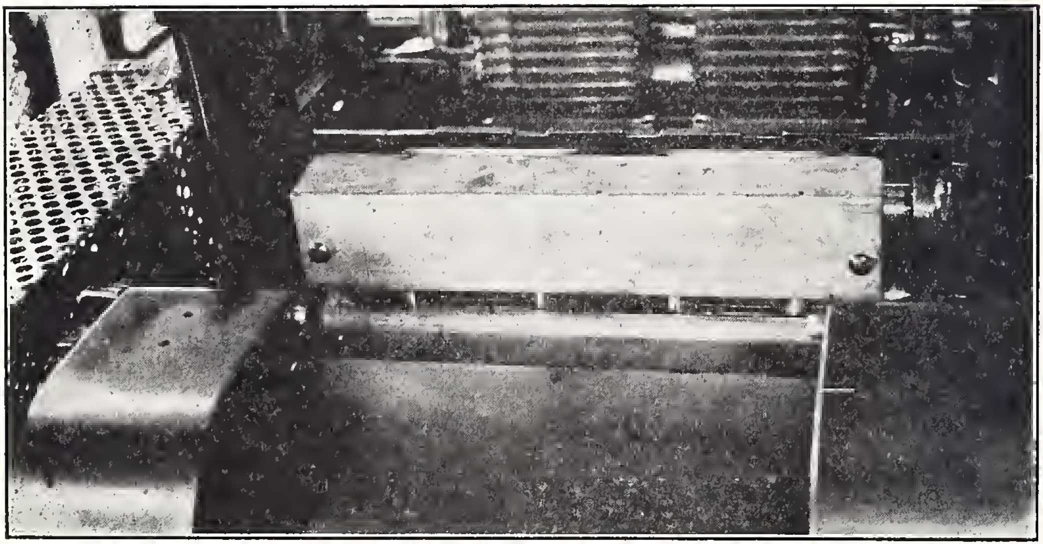
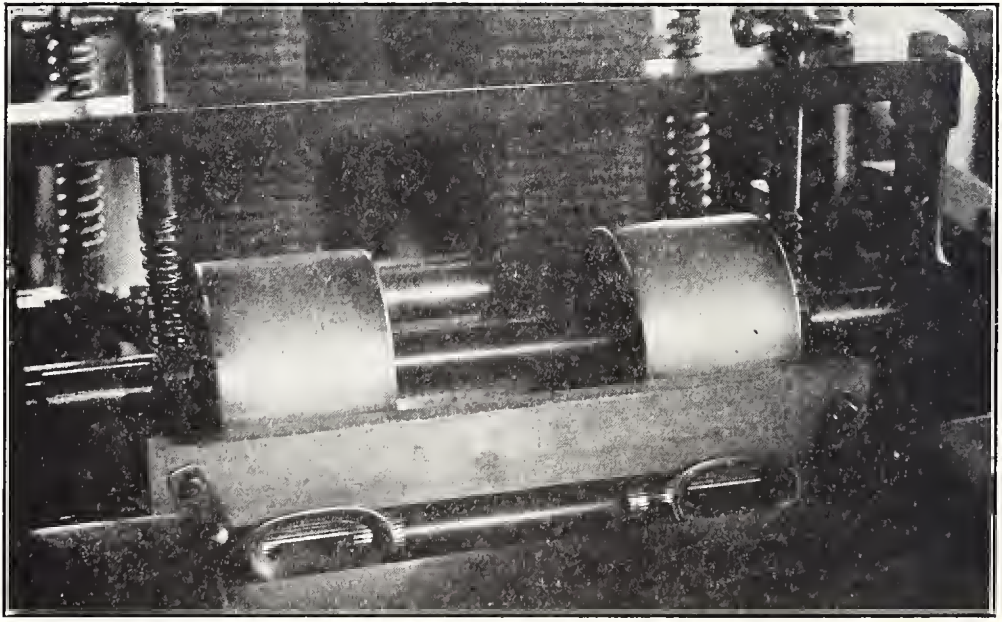


Fig. 2



Courtesy of S. B. and B. W. Fleisher, Inc.

Fig. 3

Figs. 2, 3—The back rolls for two different styles of gill boxes have been guarded.

Crane men should refuse to raise loads hooked in this way for 2 reasons; →

Too much strain on the point.

Too much strain on the link.

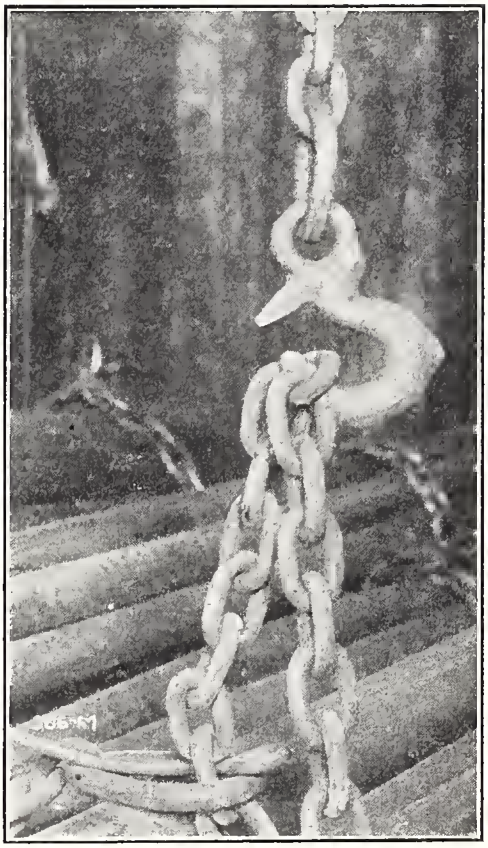
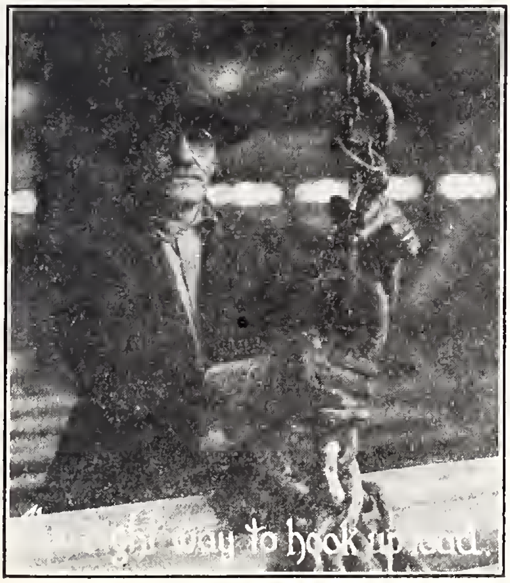


Fig. 4

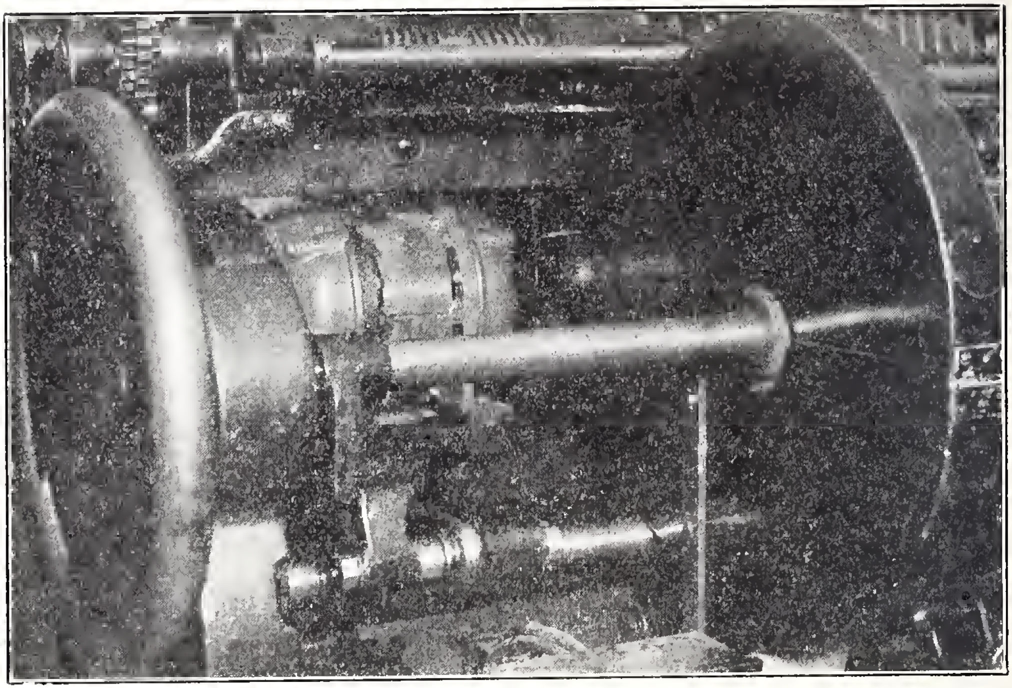


SAFE

←

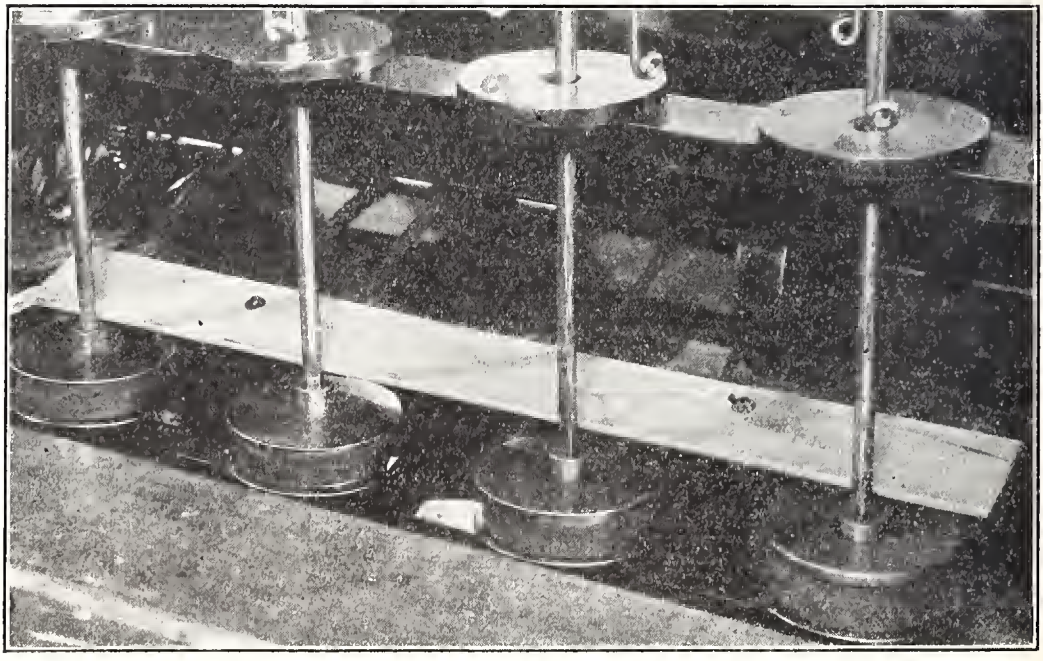
Courtesy of National Tube Company, Oil City, Pa.

Fig. 5



Courtesy Lehigh Silk Hosiery Mills.

Fig 6.—A well fabricated guard for the drive of a full fashioned hosiery knitting machine.



Courtesy of S. B. and B. W. Fleisher, Inc.

Fig. 7—An easy way to guard the nips of flange pulleys and belts.

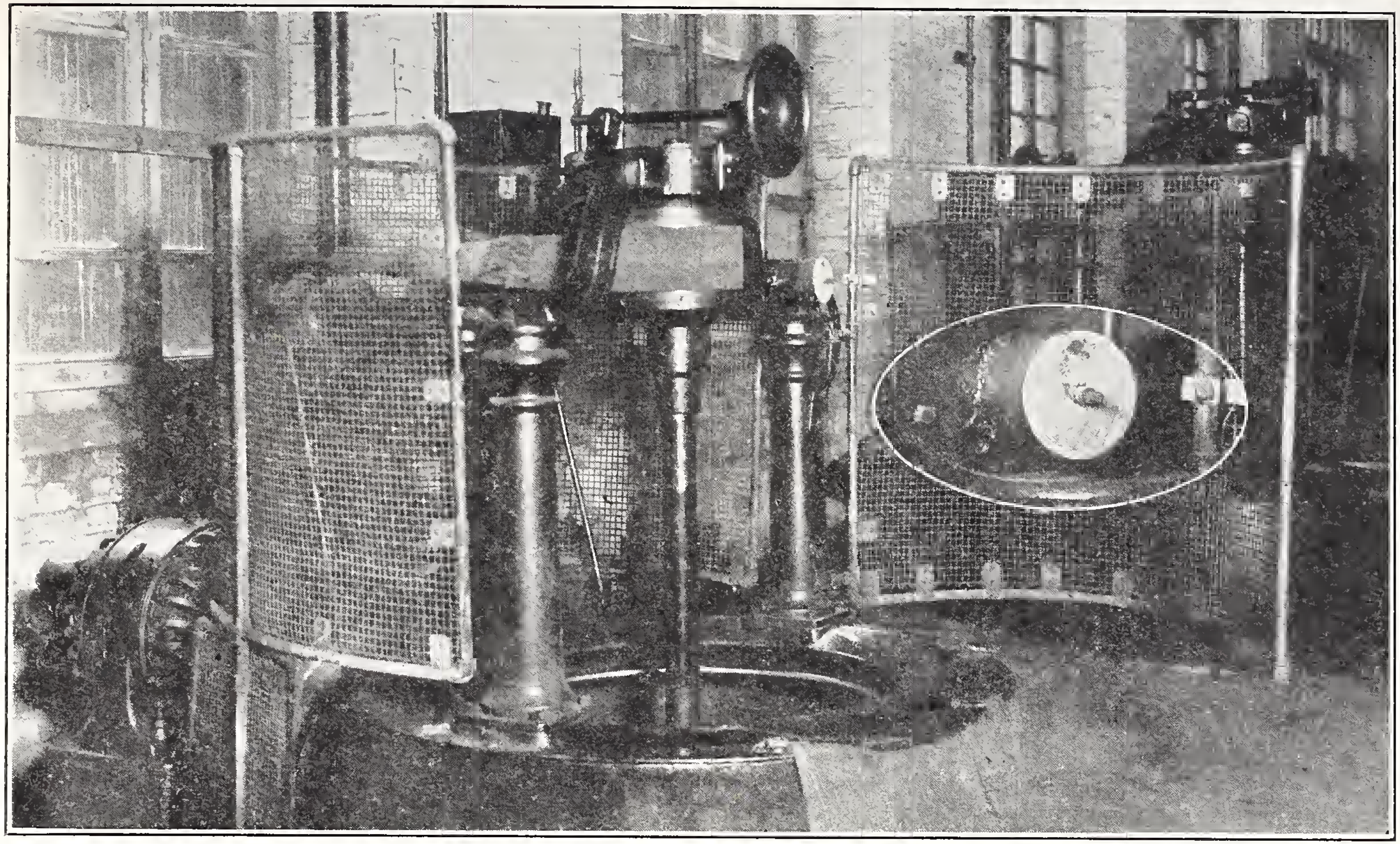
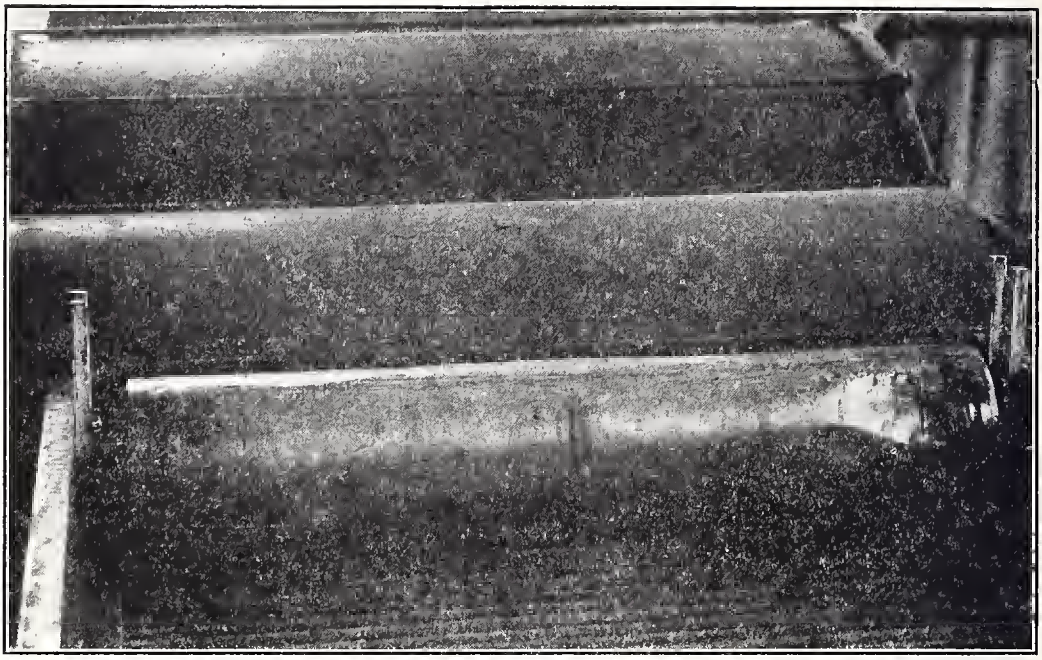


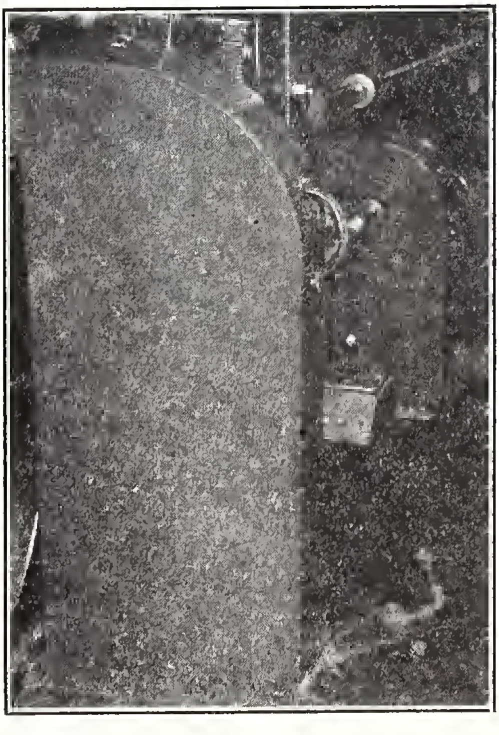
Fig. 8—The guard for the extractor in the upper left picture prevents access to the basket when closed as well as protects from a breaking belt. The method of interlocking the guard with the motor circuit is shown in the insert.

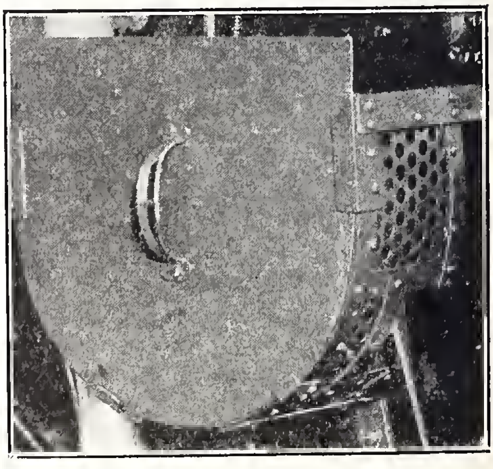


Courtesy Oscar Smith & Son Co.

Fig. 9—The installation of a guard for the point of feed of a picker—a smooth idle roll revolving in guides over the moving apron.

The two bottom pictures show guards that have easily removable sliding sections, but which are rigid when assembled.





Courtesy Continental Mills, Inc.

Fig. 11

Fig. 10

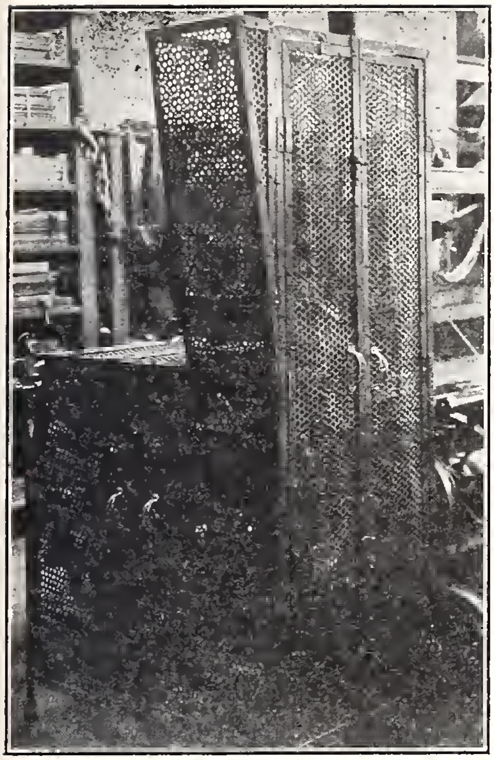


Fig. 12

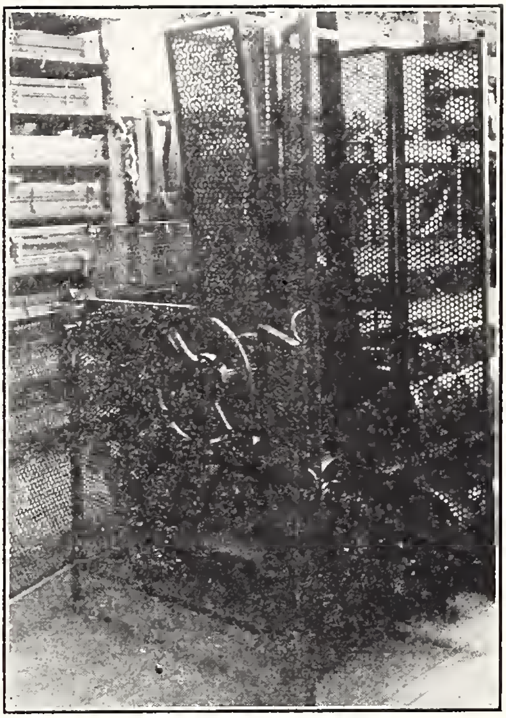


Fig.

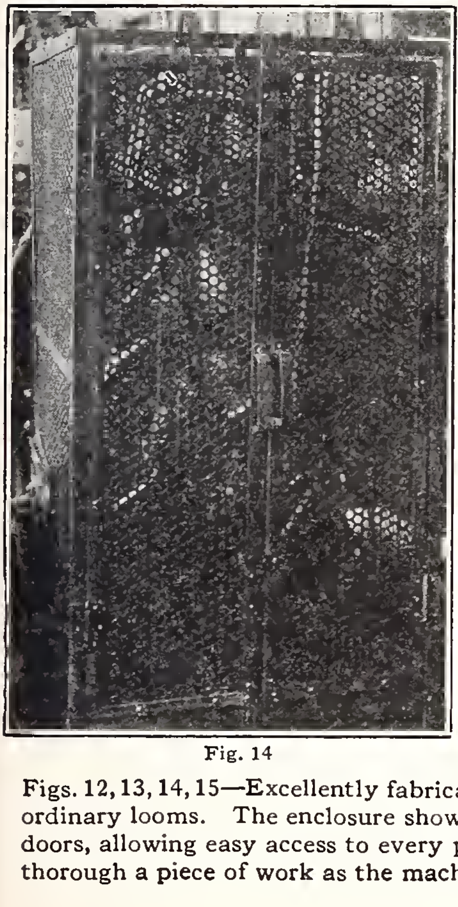


Fig. 14

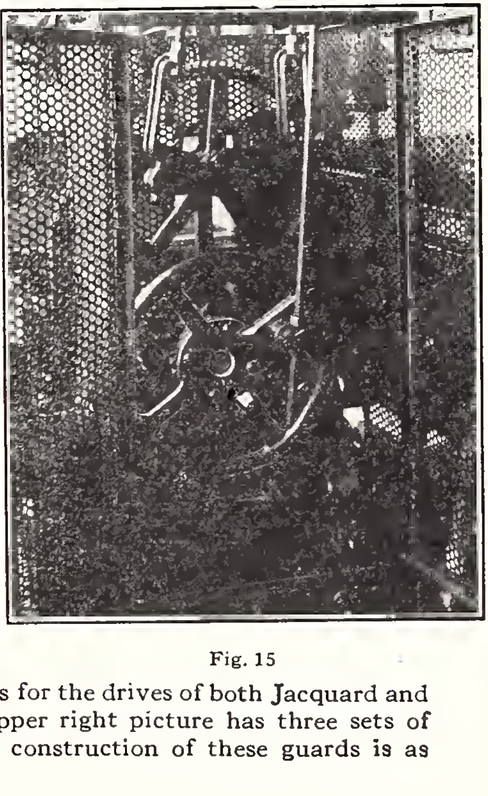


Fig. 15

Figs. 12, 13, 14, 15—Excellently fabricated guards for the drives of both Jacquard and ordinary looms. The enclosure shown in the upper right picture has three sets of doors, allowing easy access to every part. The construction of these guards is as thorough a piece of work as the machine itself.

Five-Year Comparative Statement of Accidents Reported

Month	1922			1923			1924			1925			1926		
	Fatal	*Non-Fatal*	*Total*	*Fatal*	*Non-Fatal*	*Total*	*Fatal*	*Non-Fatal*	*Total*	*Fatal*	*Non-Fatal*	*Total*	*Fatal*	*Non-Fatal*	*Total*
January	152	11,951	12,103	223	16,710	16,933	233	15,280	15,513	200	15,339	15,539	159	12,820	12,979
February	171 *323*	10,580 *22,531*	10,751 *22,854*	221 *444*	15,276 *31,986*	15,497 *32,430*	181 *414*	14,812 *30,092*	14,993 *30,506*	171 *371*	14,208 *29,547*	14,379 *29,918*			
March	172 *495*	12,582 *35,113*	12,754 *35,608*	222 *666*	15,653 *47,639*	15,875 *48,305*	212 *626*	15,989 *46,081*	16,201 *46,707*	158 *529*	15,517 *45,064*	15,675 *45,593*			
April	104 *599*	10,185 *45,298*	10,289 *45,897*	196 *862*	16,689 *64,328*	16,885 *65,190*	151 *777*	13,931 *60,012*	14,082 *60,789*	180 *709*	14,251 *59,315*	14,431 *60,024*			
May	116 *715*	9,572 *54,870*	9,688 *55,585*	226 *1,088*	17,384 *81,712*	17,610 *82,800*	157 *934*	13,940 *73,952*	14,097 *74,886*	170 *879*	14,523 *73,838*	14,693 *74,717*			
June	140 *855*	10,532 *65,402*	10,672 *66,257*	188 *1,276*	17,433 *99,145*	17,621 *100,421*	175 *1,109*	14,324 *88,276*	14,499 *89,385*	194 *1,073*	15,656 *89,494*	15,850 *90,567*			
July	124 *979*	10,263 *75,665*	10,387 *76,644*	221 *1,497*	17,749 *116,894*	17,970 *118,391*	185 *1,294*	14,917 *103,193*	15,102 *104,487*	178 *1,251*	16,440 *105,934*	16,618 *107,185*			
August	117 *1,096*	11,871 *87,536*	11,988 *88,632*	216 *1,713*	18,452 *135,346*	18,668 *137,059*	187 *1,481*	14,661 *117,854*	14,848 *119,335*	188 *1,439*	15,141 *121,075*	15,329 *122,514*			
September	138 *1,234*	12,307 *99,843*	12,445 *101,077*	173 *1,886*	15,504 *150,850*	15,677 *152,736*	167 *1,648*	14,230 *132,084*	14,397 *133,732*	141 *1,580*	14,428 *135,503*	14,569 *137,083*			
October	201 *1,435*	14,912 *114,755*	15,113 *116,190*	207 *2,093*	17,380 *168,230*	17,587 *170,323*	180 *1,828*	15,839 *147,923*	16,019 *149,751*	155 *1,735*	13,982 *149,485*	14,137 *151,220*			
November	260 *1,695*	14,824 *129,579*	15,084 *131,274*	163 *2,256*	15,532 *183,762*	15,695 *186,018*	194 *2,022*	13,389 *161,312*	13,583 *163,334*	133 *1,868*	12,273 *161,758*	12,406 *163,626*			
December	195	14,786	14,981	156	14,261	14,417	187	14,018	14,205	141	12,612	12,753			
Totals	*1,890*	*144,365*	*146,255*	*2,412*	*198,023*	*200,435*	*2,209*	*175,330*	*177,539*	*2,009*	*174,370*	*176,379*			

NOTE:—The figures in italics represent the cumulative totals by month under each classification.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

DIRECTORY OF OFFICES

MAIN OFFICES

Harrisburg: ....Office of the Secretary,
Industrial Board,
Workmen's Compensation Board,
Bureau of Employment,
Bureau of Industrial Relations,
Bureau of Industrial Standards,
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Statistics,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Bureau of Women and Children
State Workmen's Insurance Fund.

BRANCH OFFICES

Allentown: ....Lehigh Valley State Employment Office,
529 Hamilton Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
304 Colonial Building.

Altoona: ....Cooperative State Employment Office,
Post Office Building.
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Commerce Building.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
Central Trust Building.

Dubois: ....Bureau of Rehabilitation,
311 Deposit National Bank Building.

Erie: ....State Employment Office,
109 West Ninth Street.

Franklin: ....State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
316 Franklin Trust Building.

Greensburg: ....State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
309 Coulter Building.

Harrisburg: ....State Employment Office,
Second and Chestnut Streets.

Johnstown: ....State Employment Office,
219 Market Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
910 U. S. National Bank Building.

Kane: ....Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Kane Trust and Savings Building.

Lancaster: ....Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building.
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Woolworth Building.

McKeesport: ....Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building.

Meadville: ....Bureau of Inspection,
Masonic Building.

New Castle: ....Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A., West Washington Street.

Oil City: ....Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building.

Philadelphia: ....State Employment Office,
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
1519 Arch Street.
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Workmen's Compensation Board,
Manhattan Building, Fourth and Walnut Streets.
State Employment Office for Women,
Bureau of Women and Children,
1924-26 Chestnut Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
1004 Commercial Trust Building.

Pittsburgh: ....Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Fulton Building.
State Employment Office (Main Office),
304 McCance Building, 305 Seventh Avenue.
State Employment Office,
416 Third Avenue.
State Employment Office for Women,
409 McCance Building, 305 Seventh Avenue.
State Employment Office (negro section),
518 Wylie Avenue.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
401 Park Building.

Pottsville: ....Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
1 Ulmer Building.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
Baird Building.

Reading: ....State Employment Office,
108 North Fifth Street.

Scranton: ....State Employment Office,
116 Adams Avenue.
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
Union National Bank Building.

Sunbury: ....State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
Sunbury Trust and Safe Deposit Building.

Wilkes-Barre: ....Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Coal Exchange Building.

Williamsport: ....Bureau of Inspection,
707 First National Bank Building.
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
311 First National Bank Building.
Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building.
343 West Fourth Street.

York: ....Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Central National Bank Building.

Note—State Employment offices are conducted in cooperation with the U. S. Employment Service.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF STATISTICS

REVIEW OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT

Application for positions at State employment offices by both men and women were higher during February of this year than during the same month of 1925. The increase in applications filed by men was 3.5 per cent and by women 7.4 per cent. Employment opportunities likewise were more numerous. The tabulation of reports received from State employment superintendents shows that the number of persons asked for by employers during February, 1926, was nearly 25 per cent higher than last year. Six thousand six hundred and sixty-one men and women were sent to positions from State employment offices during February while more than 5700 reported that they had accepted the employment offered. In the male group demand for common labor was exceptionally heavy. Female employes required by hotels and institutions also were considerably in excess of the demand in February, 1925.

The net variance in employment and wages in February, 1926, from the preceding month was very slight. Reports received from 908 individual firms showed the increase in employment to be slightly less than 2 per cent. This was true also of industrial groups but with two exceptions, construction and contracting, and chemicals and allied products. Construction and contracting in a new group of firms that have consented to report employment and wage data. This group shows decided decreases in employment and wages from the preceding month. The decreases were caused undoubtedly by the prevalence thruout the month of bad weather that seriously hampered and affected construction operations. With seasonal increase of construction operations in Spring it is hoped to be able to double the number of reporting firms so that the tabulation will more nearly be true indicia of employment and wages in this industry.

The 25 per cent increase in employment in iron and steel blast furnaces was caused by the re-opening of one plant which had been closed down in January and by smaller additions to working forces of other plants. Increased wages in iron and steel forgings were due to extended working hours and to slightly increased rates for certain classes of work. The same is true of hats, felt and other, but here the wage increases were limited to one company.

In knit goods and hosiery full-time operation with some overtime in February as against lost time due to inventory taking in January caused the increases.

Increased employment in petroleum refineries seems to have been general. The 8 per cent employment increase in firms manufacturing leather products was also uniform thruout the industry.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND COMPENSATION COSTS

Accidents reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation during February numbered 12,111 of which 153 were fatal. This is 5 less fatal accidents than were reported in January and 6.7 per cent less non-fatal accidents. Cars and engines were the predominating causes of fatal accidents in February, closely followed by explosives and explosions and by falling objects in mines and quarries. The three causes named were responsible for 52 per cent of the fatal accidents reported in February. Handling objects was the principal cause of non-fatal accidents, being responsible for nearly 20 per cent of the total number.

The industrial distribution of fatal accidents reported during February is as follows: Construction 7; manufacturing 49; mines and quarries other than coal 1; trading 6; contracting 3; mines 61; transportation and public utilities 20; and State and municipal 6. The number reported for mines includes 20 lives lost in the disaster at the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company mine in Allegheny county on February third.

Compensation awards in February aggregated $858,265 distributed as follows: fatal cases $320,937; permanent disability cases $223,523; and temporary disability cases $313,805. The amount of compensation paid during February totaled $766,983.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF STATISTICS

ACTIVITIES OF STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES
FEBRUARY, 1926

MEN

	Persons applying for positions		Persons asked for by employers		Persons sent to positions		Persons receiving positions	
	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925
Agriculture	88	147	67	87	36	49	27	43
Building Trades	508	649	242	262	279	293	226	246
Machinery & Metals	919	1,134	618	587	655	652	524	533
Clerical	436	328	123	81	126	89	109	70
Hotel & Institutions	564	741	273	323	313	359	269	311
Mine & Quarry	20	55	2	25	14	17	10	15
Transportation	253	275	97	92	128	115	89	84
Sales	132	108	87	86	67	77	54	64
Common Labor	2,942	2.248	2,210	1,361	2,339	1,407	2.172	1,281
Miscellaneous	1,023	969	780	674	831	728	753	637
Total.	6,885	6.654	4,499	3.578	4.788	3.786	4.233	3,284
Jan. 1926 (4 weeks)	7,427		3,816		4,232		3,621	
Dec. 1925 (5 weeks)	8,565		5,082		5,488		4,816	
Nov. 1925 (4 weeks)	8,579		6,141		6,568		5,803	
Feb. 1924 (4 weeks)		10,039		5,925		6.032		5,458
Feb. 1923 (4 weeks)		15,246		14,000		12,108		11,256
*Retentions (men)							35	18
Retentions (women)							11	9

*Applicants induced to retain present position.

WOMEN

	Persons applying for positions		Persons asked for by employers		Persons sent to positions		Persons receiving positions	
	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925
Agriculture & Foods	1	91	2	32	1	32	1	28
Clerical	630	502	176	131	255	148	149	116
Clothing & Textiles	82	67	56	91	34	9	30	8
Day Workers	815	889	485	454	486	453	483	452
Domestic Service	367	241	404	352	359	182	244	137
Hotel & Institutions	769	675	459	255	518	247	383	214
Machine & Factory	105	212	78	107	53	84	14	73
Professional & Trained	134	175	9	25	9	21	9	20
Sales	243	172	62	40	62	45	48	40
Miscellaneous	217	108	102	29	96	29	83	15
Total	3,363	3,132	1.833	1.516	1,873	1.250	1,474	1,103
Jan. 1926 (4 weeks)	3,328		1,711		1,733		1.390	
Dec. 1925 (5 weeks)	2,737		1,878		1.886		1.598	
Nov. 1925 (4 weeks)	2,432		1,675		1.317		1,368	
Feb. 1921 (4 weeks)		2,387		1.449		1,164		995
Feb. 1923 (4 weeks)		3,171		2,292		1,689		1.468
Grand Total for Month	10,248		6.332		6,661		5,707	

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN PENNSYLVANIA

Group and Industry	No. of Plants Reporting	Number of wage earners—week ended			Total weekly wages—week ended			Average weekly earnings—week ended		
		Feb. 15, 1926	Jan. 15, 1926	Per Cent Change	Feb. 15, 1926	Jan. 15, 1926	Per Cent Change	Feb. 15, 1926	Jan. 15, 1926	Per Cent Change
ALL INDUSTRIES (46)	908	302,196	296,569	+ 1.9	$7,919,579	$7,570,017	+ 4.6	$26.21	$25.53	+ 2.7
METAL MANUFACTURES:	303	156,577	151,886	+ 3.1	4.478,836	4,242,806	+ 5.6	28.60	27.93	+ 2.4
Automobiles, bodies, and parts	20	9,634	9,186	+ 4.9	287,403	271,863	+ 5.7	29.83	29.60	+ 0.8
Car construction and repair	19	20,213	19,786	+ 2.2	569,703	564,795	+ 0.9	28.18	28.55	— 1.3
Electrical machinery and apparatus	19	6.221	6,100	+ 2.0	149,025	143,174	+ 4.1	23.96	23.47	+ 2.1
Engines, machines, and machine tools	39	10,941	10,725	+ 2.0	319.265	309,454	+ 3.2	29.18	28.86	+ 1.1
Foundaries and machine shops	60	10.032	9,875	+ 1.6	295,178	278,325	+ 6.1	29.42	28.18	+ 4.4
Heating appliances and apparatus	16	4,052	3.758	+ 7.8	121,058	105,656	+14.6	29.88	28.11	+ 6.3
Iron and steel blast furnaces	14	14,389	11.546	+24.6	408,900	315,926	+29.4	28.42	27.36	+ 3.9
Iron and steel forgings	12	4.004	4,003	+ 0.0	113,005	99,829	+13.2	28.22	24.94	+13.2
Steel works and rolling mills	40	42,555	42,620	— 0.2	1,250,732	1.228,572	+ 1.8	29.39	28.83	+ 1.9
Structural iron works	17	4,963	5,031	— 1.4	139,583	133,137	+ 4.8	28.12	26.46	+ 6.3
Miscellaneous iron and steel products	27	21,659	21.282	+ 1.8	621,042	587,088	+ 5.8	28.67	27.59	+ 3.9
Shipbuilding	3	4.909	5,034	— 2.5	125,786	130,649	— 3.7	25.62	25.95	— 1.3
Hardware	8	2.046	2,003	+ 2.1	52,866	49,636	+ 6.5	25.84	24.78	+ 4.3
Non-ferrous metals	9	959	937	+ 2.3	25,290	24.702	+ 2.4	26.37	26.36	+ 0.0
TEXTILE PRODUCTS:	179	59,872	60.197	— 0.5	1.331,310	1,283,346	+ 3.7	22.24	21.32	+ 4.3
Carpets and rugs	9	2,602	2,602	0	64,678	66,941	— 3.4	24.86	25.73	— 3.4
Clothing	33	5,284	5,316	— 0.6	99,764	99,551	+ 0.2	18.88	18.73	+ 0.8
Hats, felt and other	6	4,295	4,263	+ 0.8	112,943	101.813	+10.9	26.30	23.88	+10.1
Cotton goods,	17	4,906	4,815	+ 1.9	122.569	119,177	+ 2.8	24.98	24.75	+ 0.9
Silk goods	45	20,932	21,411	— 2.2	417,997	401.331	+ 3.4	19.97	18.88	+ 5.8
Woolens and worsteds	16	5,591	5,674	— 1.5	112.514	118,866	— 5.3	20.12	20.95	— 4.0
Knit goods and hosiery	42	14,409	14,321	+ 0.6	351.427	325,582	+ 7.9	24.39	22.73	+ 7.3
Dyeing and finishing textiles	11	1,853	1,795	+ 3.2	49,418	47,085	+ 5.0	26.67	26.23	+ 1.7
FOODS AND TOBACCO:	116	23.602	23.413	+ 0.8	474.802	467,933	+ 1.5	20.12	19.99	+ 0.7
Bakeries	39	4,505	4,463	+ 0.9	133.336	132,792	+ 0.4	29.60	29.75	— 0.5
Confectionery and ice cream	24	5,830	5.708	+ 2.1	122.285	115,452	+ 5.9	20.98	20.23	+ 3.7
Slaughtering and meat packing	14	2,080	2,121	— 1.9	60,598	62,093	— 2.4	29.13	29.28	— 0.5
Cigars and tobacco	39	11,187	11,121	+ 0.6	158.583	157,596	+ 0.6	14.18	14.17	+ 0.1
BUILDING MATERIALS:	72	21.512	21,018	+ 2.4	600,601	575,040	+ 4.4	27.92	27.36	+ 2.0
Brick, tile, and terra cotta products	29	4.393	4,367	+ 0.6	111.511	106.467	+ 4.7	25.38	24.38	+ 4.1
Cement	14	8,040	7.636	+ 5.3	226,825	218,065	+ 4.0	28.21	28.56	— 1.2
Glass	25	8.331	8,259	+ 0.9	240.839	228,522	+ 5.4	28.91	27.67	+ 4.5
Pottery	4	748	756	— 1.1	21,426	21.986	— 2.5	28.64	29.08	— 1.5
CONSTRUCTION AND CONTRACTING:	36	2,107	2,431	—13.3	60,536	74.637	—18.9	28.73	30.70	— 6.4
Buildings, commercial, industrial and residential	21	1,202	1,460	—17.7	40,002	47,092	—15.1	33.28	32.26	+ 3.2
Street and highway	5	114	135	—15.6	2.956	3,412	—13.4	25.93	25.27	+ 2.6
General	10	791	836	— 5.4	17,578	24.133	—27.2	22.22	28.87	—23.0
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS:	39	10.155	9.483	+ 7.1	275.804	250,454	+10.1	27.16	26.41	+ 2.8
Chemicals and drugs	22	1.444	1,432	+ 0.8	39,254	39,820	— 1.4	27.18	27.81	— 2.3
Explosives	3	415	419	— 1.0	10,842	10,579	+ 2.5	26.13	25.25	+ 3.5
Paints and varnishes	9	1.044	988	+ 5.7	28.938	26,490	+ 9.2	27.72	26.81	+ 3.4
Petroleum refining	5	7,252	6,644	+ 9.2	196.770	173.565	+13.4	27.13	26.12	+ 3.9
MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES:	163	28,371	28,141	+ 0.8	697,690	675,801	+ 3.2	24.59	24.01	+ 2.4
Lumber and planing mill products	28	4.504	4,662	— 3.4	96,578	94,601	+ 2.1	21.44	20.29	+ 5.7
Furniture	21	2.296	2,326	— 1.3	55,477	53,007	+ 4.7	24.16	22.79	+ 6.0
Leather tanning	18	5,968	5,971	— 0.1	153,667	147,216	+ 4.4	25.75	24.66	+ 4.4
Leather products	9	517	478	+ 8.2	10,563	10,072	+ 4.9	20.43	21.07	— 3.0
Boots and shoes	23	4.223	4,005	+ 5.4	82,049	76,213	+ 7.7	19.43	19.03	+ 2.1
Paper nad pulp products	18	4,713	4.703	+ 0.2	117.795	117,023	+ 0.7	24.99	24.88	+ 0.4
Printing and publishing	40	4.023	3.904	+ 3.0	129,188	126.819	+ 1.9	32.11	32.48	— 1.1
Rubber tires and goods	3	855	818	+ 4.5	24.265	23,723	+ 2.3	28.38	29.00	— 2.1
Novelties and jewelry	3	1.272	1.274	— 0.2	28.108	27.127	+ 3.6	22.10	21.29	+ 3.8

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF STATISTICS
ACCIDENTS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

ACCIDENT REPORTS RECEIVED

1926	Fatal	Permanent Disability	Temporary Disability	Total
January	158	138	12,682	12,978
February	153	123	11,835	12,111
March				
April				
May				
June				
Total	311	261	24,517	25,089
1925				
July	181	158	16,282	16,621
August	189	134	15,007	15,330
September	141	111	14,317	14,569
October	159	159	13,823	14,141
November	133	131	12,142	12,406
December	143	144	12,468	12,755
*Grand Total	25,011	7,956	1,828,804	1,861,771

AGREEMENTS APPROVED

1926	Fatal	Permanent Disability	Temporary Disability	Total
January	150	287	5,848	6,285
February	105	257	4,479	4,841
March				
April				
May				
June				
Total	255	544	10,327	11,126
1925				
July	164	263	5,950	6,377
August	143	285	5,914	6,342
September	121	219	5,626	5,966
October	140	338	6,395	6,873
November	173	253	6,917	6,343
December	132	333	5,341	5,806
*Grand Total	20,180	17,465	666,344	705,989

COMPILED FROM RECORDS IN THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION
COMPENSATION AWARDED AND PAID

	AWARDED			
1926	Total Compensation Awarded	Fatal Compensation Awarded	Permanent Disability compensation Awarded	Temporary Disability compensation Awarded
January	$1,043,269	$362,749	$288,235	$392,285
February	858,265	320,937	223,523	313,805
March				
April				
May				
June				
Total	$1,901,534	$683,686	$511,758	$706,090
1925				
July	$1,069,017	$485,980	$217,555	$365,482
August	1,009,181	417,352	248,844	342,985
September	843,780	336,080	181,472	326,228
October	1,008,296	366,898	274,930	366,468
November	1,049,036	472,598	210,207	366,231
December	1,029,383	358,989	301,817	368,577
*Grand Total	$110,592,020	$55,058,541	$21,782,228	$33,751,251

	PAID			
1926	Total Compensation Paid	Fatal Compensation Paid	Permanent Disability compensation Paid	Temporary Disability compensation Paid
January	$962,679	$275,824	$294,570	$392,285
February	766,983	262,555	190,623	313,805
March				
April				
May				
June				
Total	$1,729,762	$538,379	$485,193	$706,190
1925				
July	$964,232	$396,042	$202,708	$365,482
August	779,770	240,371	196,414	342,985
September	906,176	241,288	338,660	326,228
October	819,209	286,998	165,743	366,468
November	920,541	279,680	274,630	366,231
December	866,702	226,604	271,521	368,577
*Grand Total	$72,560,203	$22,228,787	$16,580,165	$33,751,251

**PERMANENT INJURIES

1926	Loss of Legs		Loss of Arms		Loss of Hands		Loss of Feet		Loss of Eyes	
	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded
January	11	$28,475	3	$7,740	19	$37,807	15	$28,355	53	$79,570
February	11	26,688	7	18,060	13	26,166	11	19,538	26	41,000
March										
April										
May										
June										
Total	22	$55,163	10	$25,800	32	$63,973	26	$47,893	79	$120,570
1925										
July	10	$25,538	3	$7,740	10	$20,535	11	$19,337	40	$60,635
August	6	14,678	8	20,345	17	35,458	16	29,868	41	60,748
September	8	20,640	3	7,406	6	11,990	12	21,578	40	59,116
October	11	25,601	6	14,909	17	35,668	14	25,030	52	78,462
November	4	10,062	6	13,629	10	20,650	12	22,804	33	45,587
December	8	19,577	9	21,965	27	58,148	16	28,455	57	81,764
*Grand Total	1,094	$2,156,682	758	$1,643,793	2,441	$4,352,323	1,392	$2,248,453	5,964	$8,131,829

**PERMANENT INJURIES (Continued)

1926	Loss of Fingers		Loss of Phalanges		Miscellaneous		Total	
	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	Amt. Awarded	Amt. Paid
January	140	$48,520	92	$18,143	19	$39,625	$288,235	$294,570
February	141	48,947	106	18,402	12	24,722	223,523	190,623
March								
April								
May								
June								
Total,	281	$97,467	198	$36,545	31	$64,347	$511,758	$485,193
1925								
July	116	$39,225	120	$22,715	14	$21,830	$217,555	$202,708
August	112	38,778	115	22,493	12	26,476	248,844	196,414
September	112	36,108	81	16,086	7	8,548	181,472	338,660
October	130	42,278	130	23,123	33	29,859	274,930	165,743
November	113	39,426	106	20,779	17	37,270	210,207	274,630
December	139	46,957	130	22,098	7	22,853	301,817	271,521
*Grand Total	3,991	$1,360,464	3,374	$629,246	435	$1,259,438	$21,782,228	$16,580,165

*Since the inception of the Act--January 1, 1916.

**Multiple losses separated respectively.

NOTE: The above table presents changes in a number of items from similar tables previously published. The changes have been made as information received subsequent to the publication of former tables made such corrections necessary.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Accidents Reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation During the Month of February, 1926

Cause	Total of All Industries		CONSTRUCTION				Contracting		Chemicals and Allied Products		Clay, Glass and Stone Products		Clothing Manufacture		Food and Kindred Products		Leather, Rubber and Composition Goods		Lumber, Wood and Their Products		Paper and Printing Industries		Textiles		METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS														COAL MINES				TRANSPORTATION				Public Utilities		Quarries and Mines Other Than Coal		Miscellaneous Industries		Hotels and Restaurants		TRADING				State and Municipal	
			Building		Other																				Total		Blast Furnaces and Steel Works		Rolling Mills		Foundries and Machine Shops		Fabrication		Car Repair Shops		Automobile Service Stations		Anthracite		Bituminous		Steam Railroads		Other										Retail		Wholesale			
	*F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F
Total of All Causes,	153	11,958	2	656	5	239	3	244	5	224	----	433	----	157	2	419	2	131	3	314	----	213	----	295	31	3,458	7	189	10	568	4	638	7	1,111	6	782	----	170	8	290	53	2,306	14	635	----	161	6	218	1	134	3	507	----	104	6	439	----	139	6	244
Machinery,	4	1,244	1	16	----	16	----	3	----	6	----	29	----	70	----	31	----	37	----	97	----	63	----	97	2	571	----	4	1	80	----	120	1	285	----	78	----	4	----	8	1	90	----	2	----	2	----	4	----	5	----	56	----	7	----	21	----	5	----	8
Boilers,	2	10	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	6	----	----	----	2	----	1	----	----	1	3	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----
Pumps, Compressors & Prime Movers,	2	50	----	9	----	3	----	2	1	3	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	8	----	1	1	1	----	1	----	2	----	----	----	3	----	2	----	3	----	1	----	----	----	4	----	----	----	3	----	1	----	1	----	----	----	6
Transmission,	----	19	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	1	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	4	----	6	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	3	----	1	----	----	----	1	----	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Elevators,	2	64	----	5	----	1	----	1	----	1	----	----	----	4	----	6	----	3	----	----	----	4	----	1	----	7	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	6	----	----	----	----	----	1	2	4	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	8	----	1	----	7	----	8	----	1
Cranes and Derricks,	6	265	----	21	2	10	----	20	----	8	----	6	----	----	----	2	----	1	----	1	----	2	----	1	3	162	1	17	----	45	1	31	1	42	----	27	----	----	----	2	----	3	----	4	----	2	----	6	1	6	----	7	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Cars and Engines,	30	1,468	----	11	1	5	----	6	----	9	----	47	----	----	----	4	----	3	----	6	----	3	----	----	9	221	----	14	2	18	1	5	1	27	5	157	----	----	2	55	6	714	12	289	----	20	----	7	----	20	----	20	----	----	----	20	----	4	----	4
Motor Vehicles,	8	574	----	24	----	13	----	13	----	13	----	6	----	2	----	47	----	4	1	17	----	10	----	22	1	101	----	----	----	3	----	3	1	24	----	13	----	61	----	2	1	11	----	10	----	39	----	21	----	4	----	62	----	1	2	72	----	28	3	49
Horse Vehicles,	1	148	----	3	----	1	----	13	----	3	----	1	----	----	----	26	----	----	1	22	----	1	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	7	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	22	----	1	----	18	----	3	----	21
Hand Trucks,	2	250	----	9	----	2	----	5	----	6	----	24	----	3	----	7	----	2	----	10	----	15	----	7	1	106	----	2	----	24	----	21	1	36	----	22	----	1	----	1	----	2	----	26	----	9	1	3	----	1	----	3	----	----	----	3	----	6	----	----
Water Craft,	2	9	----	----	1	----	1	----	1	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	4	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2
Handling Objects,	6	2,340	----	141	----	48	----	45	----	57	----	149	----	25	----	100	----	26	1	56	----	38	----	33	3	879	----	39	2	165	1	210	----	303	----	138	----	24	----	53	----	224	----	86	----	28	----	44	----	27	----	96	----	19	1	86	----	42	1	38
Hand Tools,	1	1,029	----	54	----	18	----	20	----	18	----	29	----	13	----	35	----	10	----	31	----	5	----	16	----	302	----	17	----	33	----	42	----	68	----	113	----	29	----	26	1	287	----	41	----	5	----	20	----	15	----	23	----	11	----	34	----	4	----	12
Electricity,	5	73	----	3	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	2	----	----	----	2	----	1	----	----	----	2	----	1	----	24	----	----	----	5	----	----	----	12	----	7	----	----	----	3	1	24	----	----	----	3	4	5	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Explosives and Explosions,	28	96	----	2	----	2	1	4	2	6	----	2	----	----	----	----	1	2	----	----	----	2	----	2	1	14	----	1	----	1	----	1	1	5	----	2	----	4	----	3	21	41	----	----	----	----	1	3	----	2	1	2	----	5	----	4	----	----	----	----
Hot and Corrosive Substances,	9	447	----	35	----	12	----	3	----	18	----	13	----	5	1	12	1	6	----	2	----	10	----	11	4	211	2	34	2	30	----	61	----	37	----	39	----	10	1	10	1	15	----	16	----	2	----	9	----	1	1	22	----	12	----	7	----	3	----	12
Falling Objects,	5	604	----	79	1	26	1	34	1	16	----	31	----	3	----	14	----	3	----	20	----	9	----	11	2	236	----	18	1	47	1	44	----	84	----	37	----	6	----	11	----	13	----	17	----	5	----	15	----	12	----	25	----	5	----	13	----	2	----	4
Falling Objects (Mines & Quarries),	22	696	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	3	35	19	648	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	13	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Fall of Persons,	13	1,570	1	161	----	53	----	43	1	39	----	49	----	11	1	81	----	19	----	28	----	32	----	45	6	351	4	27	1	67	----	52	1	106	----	86	----	13	----	42	----	95	1	106	----	26	----	51	----	23	----	104	----	25	1	99	----	24	2	60
Stepping Upon or Striking Against Objects,	2	627	----	57	----	21	----	19	----	14	----	24	----	11	----	38	----	9	----	17	----	11	----	39	----	156	----	8	----	34	----	29	----	44	----	30	----	11	1	19	----	59	----	18	----	7	----	12	----	2	----	30	----	12	1	37	----	8	----	11
Miscellaneous Causes,	3	375	----	26	----	8	----	9	----	3	----	19	----	1	----	22	----	3	----	7	----	2	----	5	----	92	----	7	----	11	----	15	----	26	----	29	----	4	----	14	----	63	1	18	----	8	----	13	----	2	1	23	----	3	1	17	----	2	----	15

*F=Fatal. N F=Non-Fatal.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Accidents Occurring During Course of Employment Reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation During First Three Months of the Year 1926.

Cause	Total of All Industries		CONSTRUCTION				Contracting		Chemicals and Allied Products		Clay, Glass and Stone Products		Clothing Manufacture		Food and Kindred Products		Leather, Rubber and Composition Goods		Lumber, Wood and Their Products		Paper and Printing Industries		Textiles		METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS														COAL MINES				TRANSPORTATION				Public Utilities		Quarries and Mines Other Than Coal		Miscellaneous Industries		Hotels and Restaurants		TRADING				State and Municipal	
			Building		Other																				Total		Blast Furnaces and Steel Works		Rolling Mills		Foundries and Machine Shops		Fabrication		Car Repair Shops		Automobile Service Stations		Anthracite		Bituminous		Steam Railroads		Other										Retail		Wholesale			
	*F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F
Total of All Causes,	497	40,384	19	2,275	12	853	17	964	9	710	3	1,267	3	436	9	1,217	3	396	7	1,073	1	634	2	859	92	11,371	12	556	27	1,949	12	1,962	18	3,615	20	2,760	3	529	59	2,73	117	6,942	50	2,310	8	492	12	678	7	533	13	1,609	1	296	15	1,434	5	437	30	862
Machinery,	21	3,912	1	72	---	48	---	18	---	23	---	95	---	208	2	95	---	103	2	306	---	175	1	302	12	1,801	---	14	3	297	2	386	5	877	2	211	---	19	---	62	1	266	---	7	---	4	---	21	---	21	2	172	---	17	---	58	---	11	---	24
Boilers,	5	28	--	2	---	---	---	2	1	1	---	2	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	10	---	1	1	3	---	2	---	---	1	4	---	---	2	1	---	---	---	3	---	1	---	2	---	---	---	1	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pumps, Compressors & Prime Movers,	3	149	--	19	---	7	---	12	2	11	---	4	---	---	---	5	---	2	---	2	--	---	---	3	1	19	---	1	1	7	---	3	---	3	---	1	---	4	---	11	---	16	---	3	---	2	---	7	---	4	---	11	-	1	---	1	---	---	---	9
Transmission,	---	45	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	3	---	1	---	1	---	2	---	1	---	---	---	2	---	6	--	19	---	---	---	3	---	4	---	9	---	2	---	1	---	3	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Elevators,	6	192	---	22	---	1	---	2	---	4	---	---	---	6	---	18	---	6	---	4	---	6	---	8	--	26	---	---	---	1	---	4	---	14	---	4	---	3	1	12	2	10	---	---	---	4	1	1	---	---	1	17	---	6	1	22	---	15	---	2
Cranes and Derricks,	21	881	3	58	3	34	2	86	---	31	---	13	---	---	---	4	---	3	---	4	1	5	--	2	9	538	2	48	3	149	1	105	2	149	1	82	---	5	---	12	---	17	1	11	---	6	---	9	1	20	---	14	---	---	1	2	---	4	---	8
Cars and Engines,	113	5,045	1	30	1	26	1	27	---	28	1	125	---	---	---	10	---	7	---	27	--	10	---	1	26	728	---	42	7	80	4	13	1	77	14	513	---	3	14	581	16	2,097	44	1,064	4	68	---	17	1	71	1	53	---	---	---	52	2	10	1	13
Motor Vehicles,	36	1,904	3	104	2	40	1	56	---	48	---	17	---	8	1	137	---	10	2	59	--	36	---	31	5	363	---	3	---	13	--	11	3	80	---	37	2	219	---	8	1	28	--	38	1	152	2	67	1	12	3	192	---	2	5	237	---	75	9	184
Horse Vehicles,	7	469	-	9	---	6	2	37	---	13	---	8	---	---	1	89	---	---	1	58	--	5	--	1	1	4	---	---	---	---	---	2	1	2	---	---	---	---	1	4	1	11	--	2	--	1	---	3	---	7	---	89	---	2	---	46	---	7	---	67
Hand Trucks,	3	879	---	32	---	8	---	38	---	21	---	87	---	6	---	22	---	11	---	33	---	38	---	25	1	353	--	15	---	81	--	57	1	125	---	74	--	1	---	6	---	4	--	81	---	21	1	16	---	2	---	27	--	2	---	24	1	20	---	2
Water Craft,	2	29	---	---	1	3	1	12	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2
Handling Objects,	21	7,799	--	498	---	187	--	176	---	151	1	402	---	61	1	274	---	82	2	214	1	117	---	116	7	2,857	3	105	2	528	1	573	--	985	1	594	---	72	1	420	2	760	1	315	---	66	---	131	---	94	---	296	---	66	2	278	---	127	3	111
Hand Tools,	3	3,523	--	198	---	94	-	71	---	64	---	72	---	24	---	96	---	30	---	109	---	26	---	43	--	971	--	39	---	109	---	116	---	218	---	410	---	79	---	283	1	825	1	187	---	24	---	60	---	65	1	80	---	29	---	119	---	17	---	36
Electricity,	10	240	--	7	1	4	1	1	---	2	---	3	---	---	---	6	---	1	---	2	---	5	---	2	1	76	---	2	---	15	---	9	1	32	---	17	---	1	1	13	1	73	---	---	---	9	5	23	---	3	---	2	---	---	---	2	---	2	---	4
Explosives and Explosions,	40	329	1	13	---	6	1	16	2	15	---	5	---	1	---	2	1	4	---	---	---	2	---	3	2	45	1	3	---	3	---	4	1	20	---	3	---	12	5	51	23	105	---	3	1	1	1	12	1	11	1	7	---	7	1	9	---	---	---	11
Hot and Corrosive Substances,	17	1,560	--	98	---	35	---	17	---	57	---	56	1	12	1	41	1	22	---	10	---	27	---	35	6	755	2	99	4	97	---	234	---	152	---	141	--	32	1	46	1	47	---	55	---	9	---	39	---	9	2	65	1	46	---	30	1	8	2	41
Falling Objects,	23	2,126	2	264	2	80	5	135	2	41	---	87	---	12	---	45	---	16	---	59	--	31	---	31	6	872	---	66	2	171	3	158	1	288	---	176	--	13	---	51	---	62	---	55	---	12	---	47	1	31	---	74	---	11	---	61	---	19	5	24
Falling Objects (Mines & Quarries),	94	2,596	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	30	671	63	1,933	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	91	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		1
Fall of Persons,	52	5,187	7	548	2	175	3	155	2	128	---	166	---	50	3	234	1	68	---	107	2	102	1	111	10	1,086	4	73	3	221	---	132	2	334	1	289	---	34	2	304	4	322	2	338	2	71	1	148	1	61	1	330	---	74	3	301	---	77	5	201
Stepping Upon or Striking Against Objects,	7	2,272	1	238	---	61	---	75	---	46	---	86	1	43	---	86	---	23	---	58	--	36	--	87	1	551	---	26	--	125	1	99	---	163	---	115	---	23	1	196	---	195	---	68	---	18	---	40	---	16	1	101	---	22	1	140	---	34	1	52
Miscellaneous Causes,	13	1,219	---	63	---	37	---	28	---	19	1	38	1	4	--	50	---	7	--	21	---	11	--	19	2	293	---	19	1	42	---	50	---	87	---	87	1	8	---	96	1	168	1	80	---	14	1	33	---	13	--	78	---	9	1	52	1	11	4	75

* F=Fatal. N F=Non-Fatal.

Fe

CO

Anthracite

The Annual State-wide Safety Conference

of the

Department of Labor and Industry

will be held in the

Hall of the House of Representatives

The Capitol

Harrisburg - Pennsylvania

May Twenty-eighth

Keep This Date Open

LABOR & INDUSTRY

Volume XIII Number 4

APRIL

1926

Featuring

Current Departmental Activities

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
Department of Labor & Industry
HARRISBURG

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Published monthly by

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

RICHARD H. LANSBURGH, *Secretary.*

VOL. XIII APRIL, 1926 No. 4

Contents

Page

Mutuality of Interest between Foundrymen and State Inspection Service. 3
E. S. Chapin, Department of Labor and Industry.

Where Every Man Is a Safety Man.................................. 19
S. H. Lemley, Department of Labor and Industry

Effect of Supreme Court Decision on the Bedding and Upholstery Act.... 22

Dangerous Fascination of Elevator Shaftways......................... 24
John S. Spicer, Department of Labor and Industry

Cooperative Representative Councils—State Employment Offices........ 26

Industrial Board—Rules and Interpretations.......................... 28

Departmental Notes:

- Annual Safety Conference.................................. 32
- Safety and the Sesqui-Centennial.......................... 33
- Change of location of State Employment Offices.................. 33
- Exhibit at State Farm Products Show........................ 34
- Importance of Compensation Insurance........................ 35

Decisions of Workmen's Compensation Board and of the Courts on Appeals from Decisions of the Board.................................. 36
J. C. Detweiler, Sec. Workmen's Compensation Board

Five-year Comparative Statement of Accidents Reported................ 44

Directory of Offices.. 45

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Richard H. Lansburgh, *Secretary*
S. S. Riddle, *Deputy Secretary*

BUREAU OF INSPECTION

Cyril Ainsworth, *Director*
T. J. Gould, *Assistant Director*

BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

W. H. Horner, *Director*
M. G. Lehman, *Assistant Director*

BUREAU OF REHABILITATION

S. S. Riddle, *Director*

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT

Robert J. Peters, *Director*

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS

J. M. Sandel, *Director*

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

David Williams, *Director*

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

William J. Maguire, *Director*
Tolbert C. K. Smee, *Assistant Director*

BUREAU OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Charlotte E. Carr, *Director*
Beatrice Mc Connell, *Assistant Director*

DEPARTMENTAL SERVICE

W. A. Riddle, *Executive Secretary*

INDUSTRIAL BOARD

Richard H. Lansburgh, *Chairman.*
Mrs. Samuel Semple,
Joseph H. Willits,
T. J. Gillespie,
John A. Phillips,
J. M. Sandel, *Secretary*

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

T. Henry Walnut, *Chairman.*
Paul W. Houck,
J. L. Morrison,
Richard H. Lansburgh, *ex-officio,*
J. C. Detweiler, *Secretary.*

STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE BOARD

Richard H. Lansburgh, *Chairman,*
Samuel S. Lewis, *State Treasurer,*
Samuel W. McCulloch, *Insurance Commissioner.*

STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE FUND

Gabriel H. Moyer, *Manager.*

MUTUALITY OF INTEREST BETWEEN FOUNDRYMEN AND STATE INSPECTION SERVICE*

By E. S. Chapin

Supervising Inspector, Philadelphia District

Department of Labor and Industry

The rules and regulations promulgated by the Department of Labor and Industry regarding safety of foundrymen are of concern to employers and the State inspectors alike, as they are the enforcing agents.

Let us first consider the interest in these rules and regulations as foundrymen. They are engaged in an enterprise for manufacturing castings, using men and materials with the idea of bringing a return on capital invested. In order to work this material, it must be first melted and handled by men while it is in the molten state. The men handling molten metal are subject to a hazard from burns which can be prevented by the use of modern safety devices.

An injury to an employe, however slight, means loss of time, production, and money. The avoidance of accidents will prevent these losses, and the return on the investment will maintain its maximum level. Foundrymen are, therefore, interested from the monetary standpoint in accident prevention.

An injury to a workman whom you have known personally for years; who is popular with his fellow workmen; who is skillful in his particular work causes a reaction upon all those associated with him. It is natural for men to stop and discuss the accident, have their minds upon it; and their sympathy will go out to the injured man. The man himself has to suffer, his dependents have the distressing problem of support without his help, and also the care of a temporary or permanent invalid. The buying power of his family is greatly diminished and, in some cases, his family becomes a public charge.

Many instances of juvenile delinquency have been directly traceable to an injury sustained by the family's "bread winner," which caused a disruption of the home life, and exposed the children to harmful influences without the corrective force of the parent, or elder brother. Therefore, interest in accident prevention from the humanitarian, economic, and civic standpoints is readily realized.

To prevent accidents is an economic necessity, a humanitarian ideal, and a civic duty.

When industry was less complex, machinery of a simple nature, and the operations and crafts carried on largely in the home, chances of accidents were less.

During the past one hundred years the world has seen a tremendous forward stride in mechanical means for doing work and towards the latter part of the nineteenth century industrialists began to realize that with each new power attained there was some accompanying danger, unforeseen and unknown, until it began to claim its victims. This was particularly true in the iron and stee industry; and electrical engineers connected with this industry were the first to attempt to overcome the human waste which they realized was unnecessary.

---

*Address delivered before Metal Manufacturer's Association, February 18.

The safety work in their organization became so important that they determined to form a separate organization for carrying on their work and with the broad vision of pioneers they realized that other industries ought to be interested in some of their problems. This led to the formation of the "National Safety Council" which has grown from sixteen charter members, who met in Milwaukee, Wisconsin in the fall of 1912, to an organization now numbering more than four thousand including the majority of the large industrial organizations of the country.

Of these organizations one of the first and largest was the United States Steel Corporation which took the attitude that accidents were economic losses and that they should be investigated to determine how they could be prevented rather than to determine whether it was the fault of any particular person.

One of the outstanding features of the work of the National Safety Council has been cooperation between the employer and the employe effected through safety organization wherein both were represented. This has been the means of developing practical mechanical guarding, and safety education of the rank and file as well as of the employer.

The recognition of the economic value to the State of requiring safe places wherein its workmen were employed was recognized in General Factory Laws, Act No. 226 of May 2, 1905, the preamble of which states, among other aims, "to provide for the health of all employes, for the appointment of inspectors, office clerks and others, who with the Chief Factory Inspector, shall constitute the Department of Factory Inspection, to enforce the same, providing penalties for violations of the provisions thereof".

In 1913, Act No. 267 was passed, creating the Department of Labor and Industry under a Secretary of Labor and Industry and the Advisory Board known as the Industrial Board in which was vested the authority to draft laws and regulations, the enforcement of which was imposed upon the Department of Labor and Industry to make, alter, amend, and repeal general rules and regulations necessary, and to apply such provisions to specific conditions.

Section 16 of the Act also provides for punishment for violations of the rules and regulations of the Board. Under this Act the Department of Labor and Industry has developed thirty-eight safety codes covering the various industries and industrial hazards found within the borders of the State; such as Foundry; Crane; Head and Eye Protection; Mechanical Power Transmission; Polishing and Grinding; Woodworking Machinery; Machine Tools; Ladders, Railings, Toe Boards, Platforms and Runways. These are the principal ones connected with foundry work. The State, therefore, has shown its interest in accident prevention from the economic standpoint.

From the civic standpoint the establishment of the Workmen's Compensation Bureau has made it possible for all workers or their dependents injured in the course of their employment to receive financial aid in case of accident, thereby decreasing the likelihood of their becoming public charges. From the humanitarian standpoint the Bureau of Rehabilitation is working to train employes who have been incapacitated from continuing in their normal pursuits to earn their livelihood and become self-sustaining members of the community.

The Bureau of Inspection is charged with the inspection of all establishments as defined by the Factory Act "where one or more persons are employed for compensation, exclusive of farm, domestic service, and coal mines." Mines are covered by a separate bureau established for that purpose.

To do this work inspectors have been appointed throughout the State. They are organized on a strictly professional basis and may be regarded as a group of experts to aid you in your efforts toward accident prevention. They are trained to attack accident prevention problems as professionals, and to cooperate with employers when they make periodical visits to their plants. Any other attitude on the part of an inspector does not meet with the approval of the Department of Labor and Industry.

The regulations which have been promulgated by the Industrial Board come first from the need as shown by the accident records. The industrial field is canvassed and those who are interested requested to form a committee and draft a tentative code. This code is reviewed by the Department and if amendments are needed is referred back to the committee for their action. After the committee and the Department have agreed on the form of the tentative draft it is printed and circulated to all known interested persons in the State and dates are set for public hearings in the principal cities. At these public hearings criticism is invited and all objections received are referred to the committee for their consideration.

After the objections have been incorporated into the tentative draft of the code public hearings are again held, as before, and this process is repeated until all objections have been met in the proper manner. The code is then referred to the Industrial Board and thirty days after its adoption by the Board is enforceable as a regulation under the Factory Act.

In the intervening thirty days copies of the regulation are placed in the hands of all inspectors, who undergo intensive training regarding their duties in connection therewith.

In order to apply general codes to specific establishments, it is often necessary to make a special study of the plant process or machine conditions, because the questions involved were not contemplated specifically in the code, and our inspectors are instructed to give every assistance possible to work out problems of this nature, drawing on the information available through the Department.

This is particularly true in accident investigation work where the inspectors have been instructed to develop methods of avoiding further accidents of a similar nature, whether or not they involve violations of regulations, rather than to confine themselves to ascertaining the bare facts of the occurrence. This is just one aspect of the service which the Inspection Bureau endeavors to furnish to you.

Under Act No. 408 of July 19, 1913, accidents resulting from disability of two days or more are reportable to the Department of Labor and Industry. These reports form a basis of statistics showing the number of accidents occurring in the Sate and should be valuable to the plants in which the accidents occur.

Unfortunately, the State does not have figures showing the number of employes, or the man-hours of employment to be used as a basis for accident ratio and we can only gauge progress by a general knowledge of industrial conditions as to whether they be good, bad, or medium. For instance, a year low in accidents numerically may have been a poor year from the accident prevention standpoint if there has been a slackening of business, and on the other hand another year with higher number of accidents may have been better from the experience standpoint due to a proportionately larger exposure.

Those industries which have made the greatest strides in accident prevention work have done so through a study of their own experience. The railroads have been doing that since 1881 and other lines of industry are gradually developing similar statistics. Some people seem to feel that the distribution of statistics giving their names will call down upon them some "particular brand of heavy lightning" but I can assure you that the railroads, at least, have found that criticism was helpful to them and they would hardly know how to attack accidents without the records as published by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

LEG PROTECTION

A regulation of the Industrial Board passed April 21, 1925, reads as follows:

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING IN FOUNDRIES

"All persons employed in iron or steel foundries who remove pots or ladles containing molten metal from furnaces or handle such pots or ladles shall be provided with protection for the legs and feet and same shall be worn at all times while engaged in such work."

This was only extending to the iron and steel industries the same requirements in regard to leg and foot protection which has been in effect in "brass foundries" since November 1, 1915.

The need for the protection of the legs and feet may be seen from the following table of compensation awards approved by the Workmen's Compensation Board in the State of Pennsylvania in the year 1925, which were caused in some manner by molten metal in the metal and metal products industries:

Upper Leg	15 Cases	$ 3,508 Compensation
Lower Leg	56 Cases	3,019 Compensation
Foot	343 Cases	18,508 Compensation
Toe	11 Cases	346 Compensation
Total	425	$25,381 Compensation

One lower leg case was fatal and one foot case was fatal.

The type of protection for foundries consists of leggings which can be easily removed and made of fire-proof duck, tanned chrome leather, or asbestos. They should reach from below the ankle to above the knee as experience with the puttee type has shown that metal will often strike above the knee and may run down inside. This hazard has been illustrated by the fifteen upper leg cases cited above.

If we consider the cases mentioned we find that at an average figure of thirty-three ($33) dollars per dozen pairs the cost of equipping the legs of the men who were injured would have been slightly less than twelve hundred ($1200) dollars, yet the compensation paid was twenty times that amount and that is exclusive of other costs, such as loss of production by other employes in the vicinity of the accident; spoilage of material; time lost in training another man to do the work; hospital and medical expenses; which might easily add another $25,000.00 to the expense incurred by the plants and not covered by compensation insurance. It will thus be seen that one accident prevented by leggings would pay for forty pairs of leggings.

The following figures cover the compensation cases approved in Philadelphia County for the year 1925:

Lower Leg	1 Case	$ 6.00 Compensation
Foot burns	34 Cases	1567.00 Compensation
Toe burns	2 Cases	34.00 Compensation
Total	37 Cases	$1607.00 Compensation

The cost of thirty-seven pairs of leggings would have been slightly over one hundred ($100) dollars, showing that the ratio of accident prevention costs to compensation costs would have been approximately one to sixteen.

EYE PROTECTION

The head and eye protection, required by the Head and Eye Protection Code, are goggles of types two and three. Samples of which I have here. They should pass the hot metal test for strength of lenses.

"Type 2—Goggles with rigid non-adjustable bridge (or adjustable metallic bridge) with side shields."

"Type 3—Goggles with flexibly connected lens containers shaped to conform to the face."

I fully realize the objections which are raised by foundrymen for the use of goggles and the difficulties which confront the employer of labor who provides goggles for his men.

The only way to overcome the objections of the workers is first, to select the proper type of goggles and then explain to them the reasons for their requirement. Some of the objections raised are as follows:

1. They are not comfortable.
2. They become fogged.
3. They cause headaches.
4. They obstruct the vision.
5. They cannot be worn over glasses.
6. Heat from the frames is transmitted to the face.
7. They never used them before and do not see why they need them now.

The only way in which you can overcome these objections is by knowledge of the answers to them and I will, therefore, give you the following suggestions:

THEY ARE NOT COMFORTABLE

Lack of comfort may be due to a poor fit in the eye cup which can be corrected by slightly bending the edge to more closely conform to the shape of the man's head. The type three goggles having flexibly connected lens are much less liable to cause discomfort from this cause.

In adjusting goggles having elastic head bands to the faces of the wearers it is desirable that the goggles be handed to them with the head band loose and let the man himself tighten the band to a point where it feels comfortable. It is a good deal like putting on your own hat, no one can do it satisfactorily for you. In this way the worker will get just the right amount of tension to hold the goggles in place without undue pressure upon the face. If cable temples are used they should be lengthened or shortened and bent up or down to relieve cutting behind the ears and pressure on the forehead or cheeks.

THEY BECOME FOGGED

This is caused by condensation of body moisture on the inside of the lens and by perspiration running down from the forehead upon the surface. A preparation made from glycerine soap, commonly known as an "anti sweat pencil," when applied to the surface of the goggles and then wiped clear with a dry cloth leaving a thin film of the soap will prevent condensation for a period of from three to four hours which will span the length of time that any foundryman will be handling molten metal. Additional ventilation may be necessary and deeper eye cups can be obtained with more holes in them. Perspiration from the forehead can be largely absorbed by use of a sponge or cheese cloth pad such as we have all seen worn by be-spectacled tennis players, but these are only necessary for employes who perspire very freely.

THEY CAUSE HEADACHES

Headaches may be caused by improper refraction, or by permitting the eye lash to come in contact ever so slightly with the inner face of the lens.

Lenses should be selected in accordance with the requirements of the code which will insure the surfaces of the class being parallel.

If the eye lashes touch the lens it may be necessary to secure deeper eye cups by increasing the padding on the lens. If neither of these faults are to be found it is probable that the worker needs corrective lenses and is in ignorance of the fact. This can be determined by having his eyes tested. This should be done even though he may feel he has normal vision.

THEY OBSTRUCT THE VISION

The minimum requirement for lens opening of 42 mm. in diameter provides ample space for a man to see all that he would ordinarily see without glasses. The employes will show you that they cannot see out of the sides, top, or bottom of their eyes by rolling their eye balls. They overlook the fact that the eye ball is seldom rotated when a person changes the direction of vision, but the adjustment of the line of sight is effected by turning the head. After a little practice in wearing goggles the sensation of side effect disappears.

THEY CANNOT BE WORN OVER GLASSES

This is taken care of when the employe requires prescription lenses for his work. Goggles should be provided, with lenses ground, according to the prescription of the worker, or he should be furnished with clip cups which can be applied over a pair of corrective lenses mounted in U. S. Army Standard Metal Frames.

The ordinary spectacles are not provided with side screens, nor are they mounted in such a manner that in case of breakage the portions of the lenses will be retained in the mounting. They are, therefore, more hazardous than the average employe would realize.

HEAT FROM THE FRAMES IS TRANSMITTED TO THE FACE

This objection can be overcome by having the frames padded and by making sure that they have adequate ventilation between the eyes and face of the lens. For those who wish to go into the refinement of heat exclusion, it will be interesting to know that there are several varieties of tinted glass which on account of their chemical composition will exclude heat. Some of these are Noviweld, Crooka-A, Calobar, etc.

The heat reflecting powers of these glasses have been tested by the Bureau of Standards at Washington and vary from 78 to 98 per cent efficiency.

In cases where the heat is extreme it is better to protect the entire face with a mask such as is used in the steel foundries; and where such intensive sources of heat are found the colored lenses should be used.

THEY NEVER USED THEM BEFORE AND THEY DO NOT SEE WHY THEY NEED THEM NOW.

This is probably because their personal experience has been fortunate and limited to one plant. The first goggles of the type now generally used were developed for the use of the United States Steel Corporation in 1912, and since that time many eyes have been saved by the use of goggles.

In my own experience I know of one case where a man had his face severely burned with molten metal but his eyes were saved by goggles and though he could not speak English he indicated his thankfulness for the protection while he lay on his hospital cot.

Another instance,—One workman had two lenses broken on his face within the space of twenty minutes. In neither case was there any injury to the eye.

Some people do not feel that the loss of an eye is such a tremendous handicap, but they do not realize that the eye is a range finder which automatically registers the distance of any object and the relative speed of moving objects. Therefore, when a man loses an eye he is in danger of miscalculating distance and speeds, and for this reason he may step to his death.

This is clearly illustrated by the fate of a one-eyed workman who concealed his defect from the employers and stepped from the Delaware River Bridge within a few hours after being employed thereon.

I know of another case of a man who had worn goggles constantly for two years and the first time he attempted to work without them he lost his left eye. This shows that the length of time a man can work without an accident is extremely limited.

A workman owes it to his family to keep himself fit so that he can earn the maximum wage for their support and if he fails to take advantage of every known protection he is failing in his duty to that family. He should, therefore, wear protective devices to protect his family.

I know that it is not easy to get men to wear goggles and leggings even when they are provided and to a certain extent this is due to their unfamiliarity with them. But to a larger extent this depends upon the attitude of the foreman or those in charge of the discipline of the plant. The attitude of the man in charge has a great deal to do with the readiness with which any measure, whether for production or for safety, is accepted by the men under him.

Knowing this difficulty the Head and Eye Protection Code requires that not only shall the employer provide protective devices but that the employe shall wear them. Naturally the State looks to the employer to enforce the regulation within his own plant and few employers care to admit that they are unable to enforce orders issued by them. However, should the occasion arise where an employe refuses to wear protective devices, if the Department of Labor and Industry is informed when and where these violations can be found the Departmental Inspectors will step in and hold the employe directly responsible.

The first step in this matter would be a warning to all employes of the consequences which may follow disobedience of shop orders, and of the State Law in the form of a letter from the Secretary of Labor and Industry, to be posted on shop bulletin boards. If the violation continues after the warning letter has been posted, the employes must realize that they are liable for prosecution.

Under the law, when the Department of Labor and Industry inspector finds a violation he is authorized to prosecute, but the attitude of the Department has never been that of a Police Department. Not until after every opportunity has been afforded the employers and employes to show their willingness to comply with the law, after having been informed of its requirements, does the Department prosecute. For instance, an inspector may find a violation in a plant, whereupon he is instructed to consult with the most responsible person he can find in the plant regarding the length of time which may reasonably be required to comply with the law. This time is indicated in his report and the order is issued from the office of the Department of Labor and Industry in accordance with his recommendation. At the expiration of the order period, or as soon thereafter as practicable, the inspector calls to check on the order and reports the progress made. If the work has not been completed an extension may be granted, such extension again being based on the amount of work remaining to be done and reached by consultation with the responsible person at the plant. In some cases a second extension may become necessary due to unforseen circumstances for which authority must be obtained from the Harrisburg Office of the Department of Labor and Industry. If, after all careful consideration has been shown to the plant management, it is still found that progress is not being made toward complying with the order, the inspector may recommend a final extension with a legal letter and at the expiration of that period, if no effort has been made to comply with the law, prosecution follows.

I think that this insight into the methods of the Department of Labor and and Industry will show you that real consideration is given to those concerned and the truth of this assertion is born out by the fact that it is very seldom necessary to prosecute under the Factory Act, these prosecutions amounting to less than one per cent of the orders issued.

On the hand the Department stands ready to help in the solution of accident prevention problems in any way which may be requested, whether the points raised involve existing regulations or not. We wish to be regarded as "Consulting Safety Engineers" rather than a "Police Department".

ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN THE METAL PRODUCTS INDUSTRY

Accidents in the Metal and Metal Products Industry Reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation During 1925 Which Were Caused in Some Manner by Molten Metal.

CAUSE	TOTAL ALL PARTS OF BODY							
	Total		Fatal	Permanent Disability	Temporary Disability			
	Cases	Days			Over 10 Days	Days Lost	10 Days & under	Days Lost
GRAND TOTAL—	1,145	16,532	6*	. .	726	13,823	413	2,709
Explosion of	91	1,516	1	. .	67	1,395	23	121
Splashes, spills	1,000	14,167	4	. .	630	11,716	366	2,451
All others	54	849	1	. .	29	712	24	137

*Weighted day loss given to fatal accidents by scale recommended by the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions is 6,000 days. Not included in total column of days lost.

ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN THE METAL PRODUCTS INDUSTRY—Continued

CAUSE	TOTAL ALL PARTS OF BODY							
	Total		Fatal	Permanent Disability	Temporary Disability			
	Cases	Days			Over 10 Days	Days Lost	10 Days & Under	Days Lost
TRUNK								
TOTAL	65	1,087	3	..	40	943	22	144
Explosion of	13	254	1	..	11	244	1	10
Splashes, spills	51	827	2	..	29	699	20	128
All others	1	6	.	..	..	..	1	6
EYES								
TOTAL	233	2,427	.	..	100	1,626	133	801
Explosion of	26	321	.	..	18	284	8	37
Splashes, spills	200	2,044	.	..	79	1,293	121	751
All others	7	62	.	..	3	49	4	13
HEAD AND FACE								
TOTAL	87	1,131	.	..	49	897	38	234
Explosion of	25	403	.	..	18	365	7	38
Splashes, spills	58	687	.	..	29	497	29	190
All others	4	41	.	..	2	35	2	6
ARM-UPPER								
TOTAL	47	709	.	..	29	591	18	118
Explosion of	6	186	.	..	5	185	1	1
Splashes, spills	37	484	.	..	22	380	15	104
All others	4	39	.	..	2	26	2	13
ARM-LOWER								
TOTAL	19	247	.	..	13	197	6	50
Explosion of	3	36	.	..	2	26	1	10
Splashes, spills	13	188	.	..	11	171	2	17
All others	3	23	.	..	..	..	3	23
HAND								
TOTAL	56	843	.	..	37	678	19	165
Explosion of	1	15	.	..	1	15	..	..
Splashes, spills	46	680	.	..	31	542	15	138
All others	9	148	.	..	5	121	4	27
FINGERS								
TOTAL	9	134	.	..	6	104	3	30
Explosion of	.....	......	.	..	...	......	...	.....
Splashes, spills	8	109	.	..	5	79	3	30
All others	1	25	.	..	1	25	...	.....

ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN THE METAL PRODUCTS INDUSTRY—Concluded

CAUSE	TOTAL ALL PARTS OF BODY							
	Total		Fatal	Permanent Disability	Temporary Disability			
	Cases	Days			Over 10 Days	Days Lost	10 Days & Under	Days Lost
				LEG-UPPER				
TOTAL	29	459	1	..	17	375	11	84
Explosion of	5	89	.	..	3	79	2	10
Splashes, spills	22	349	.	..	13	275	9	74
All others	2	21	1	..	1	21	...	.....
				LEG-LOWER				
TOTAL	80	1,288	.	..	58	1,152	22	136
Explosion of	5	94	.	..	5	94	...	.....
Splashes, spills	73	1,158	.	..	51	1,022	22	136
All others	2	36	.	..	2	36	...	.....
				FOOT				
TOTAL	496	7,860	2	..	361	6,965	133	895
Explosion of	7	118	.	..	4	103	3	15
Splashes, spills	468	7,294	2	..	344	6,463	122	831
All others	21	448	.	..	13	399	8	49
				TOES				
TOTAL	24	347	.	..	16	295	8	52
Explosion of	....	......	.	..	...	.....	...	.....
Splashes, spills	24	347	.	..	16	295	8	52
All others	.....	.....	.	..	...	.....	...	.....

COMPENSATION AGREEMENTS APPROVED AND AMOUNTS AWARDED IN METAL PRODUCTS INDUSTRY ACCIDENT CASES

Number of compensation agreements approved and amount of compensation awarded because of accidents caused in some manner by Molten Metal in the Metal and Metal Products industry during 1925, compiled from records in the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation.

CAUSE	TOTAL ALL PARTS OF BODY								
	Total		Fatal		Permanent Disability		Temporary Disability		
	Cases	Compensation	Cases	Compensation	Cases	Compensation	Cases	Days Lost	Compensation
GRAND TOTAL	633	$58,173	6	$12,704	12	$18,000	615	21,096	$27,469
Explosion of	46	6,100	2	2,812	1	1,500	43	1,506	1,788
Splashes, spills	558	50,345	4	9,892	11	16,500	543	18,303	23,953
All others	29	1,728	...	....	...	....	29	1,287	1,728

COMPENSATION AGREEMENTS APPROVED AND AMOUNTS AWARDED IN METAL PRODUCTS INDUSTRY ACCIDENT CASES—Continued

CAUSE	TOTAL ALL PARTS OF BODY								
	Total		Fatal		Permanent Disability		Temporary Disability		
	Cases	Compensation	Cases	Compensation	Cases	Compensation	Cases	Days Lost	Compensation
TRUNK									
TOTAL....	43	9,251	3	8,032	...	....	40	1,092	1,219
Explosion of....	13	2,982	1	2,523	...	....	12	383	459
Splashes, spills..	29	6,267	2	5,509	...	....	27	698	758
All others.......	1	2	...	....	...	....	1	11	2
EYES									
TOTAL....	66	20,081	...	....	12	18,000	54	1,733	2,081
Explosion of....	7	1,739	...	....	1	1,500	6	197	239
Splashes, spills..	55	18,232	...	....	11	16,500	44	1,433	1,732
All others.......	4	110	...	....	....	....	4	103	110
HEAD AND FACE									
TOTAL....	38	1,468	1	289	...	....	37	1,058	1,179
Explosion of....	9	497	1	289	...	....	8	211	208
Splashes, spills..	29	971	...	....	...	....	29	847	971
All others.......	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	......	....
ARM-UPPER									
TOTAL....	24	1,157	...	....	...	....	24	942	1,157
Explosion of....	6	480	...	....	...	....	6	372	480
Splashes, spills..	17	661	...	....	...	....	17	551	661
All others.......	1	16	...	....	...	....	1	19	16
ARM-LOWER									
TOTAL....	8	132	...	....	...	....	8	154	132
Explosion of....	2	50	...	....	...	....	2	48	50
Splashes, spills..	5	70	...	....	...	....	5	89	70
All others.......	1	12	...	....	...	....	1	17	12
HAND									
TOTAL....	23	477	...	....	...	....	23	501	477
Explosion of....	1	16	...	....	...	....	1	20	16
Splashes, spills..	20	433	...	....	...	....	20	446	433
All others.......	2	28	...	....	...	....	2	35	28
FINGERS									
TOTAL....	6	226	...	....	...	....	6	190	226
Explosion of....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	....
Splashes, spills..	4	180	...	....	...	....	4	144	180
All others.......	2	46	...	....	...	....	2	46	46

COMPENSATION AGREEMENTS APPROVED AND AMOUNTS AWARDED IN METAL PRODUCTS INDUSTRY ACCIDENT CASES—Concluded

CAUSE	TOTAL ALL PARTS OF BODY								
	Total		Fatal		Permanent Disability		Temporary Disability		
	Cases	Compensation	Cases	Compensation	Cases	Compensation	Cases	Days Lost	Compensation
					LEG-UPPER				
TOTAL....	15	3,508	...	....	...	....	15	1,318	3,508
Explosion of....	3	166	...	....	...	....	3	128	166
Splashes, spills..	12	3,342	...	....	...	....	12	1,190	3,342
All others.......	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	....
					LEG-UPPER				
TOTAL....	56	3,019	1	1,300	...	....	55	1,565	1,719
Explosion of....	2	60	...	....	...	....	2	54	60
Splashes, spills..	51	2,865	1	1,300	...	....	50	1,427	1,565
All others.......	3	94	...	....	...	....	3	84	94
					FOOT				
TOTAL....	343	18,508	1	3,083	...	....	342	12,234	15,425
Explosion of....	3	110	...	....	...	....	3	93	110
Splashes, spills..	325	16,978	1	3,083	...	....	324	11,169	13,895
All others.......	15	1,420	...	....	...	....	15	972	1,420
					TOES				
TOTAL....	11	346	...	....	...	....	11	309	346
Explosion of....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	....
Splashes, spills..	11	346	...	....	...	....	11	309	346
All others.......	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	....

ACCIDENTS IN THE METAL PRODUCTS INDUSTRY, PHILADELPHIA COUNTY

Accidents in the Metal and Metal Products industry reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation during 1925 as occurring in Philadelphia County which were caused in some manner by Molten Metal.

CAUSE	TOTAL ALL PARTS OF BODY							
	Total		Fatal	Permanent Disability	Temporary Disability			
	Cases	Days			Over 10 Days	Days Lost	10 Days & under	Days Lost
GRAND TOTAL	94	1,343	..	..	71	1,198	23	145
Explosion of	2	28	..	..	2	28	..	...
Splashes, spills	87	1,269	..	..	67	1,137	20	132
All others	5	46	..	..	2	33	3	13
TRUNK								
TOTAL	2	29	..	..	1	21	1	8
Explosion of	..	.....	..	..	..	.....	..	...
Splashes, spills	2	29	..	..	1	21	1	8
All others	..	.....	..	..	..	.....	..	...
EYES								
Total	25	284	..	..	16	238	9	46
Explosion of	2	28	..	..	2	28	..	...
Splashes, spills	22	253	..	..	14	210	8	43
All others	1	3	..	..	..	.....	1	3
HEAD AND FACE								
TOTAL	6	57	..	..	2	32	4	25
Explosion of	..	.....	..	..	..	.....	..	...
Splashes, spills	5	36	..	..	1	11	4	25
All others	1	21	..	..	1	21	..	...
ARM-UPPER								
TOTAL	9	47	..	..	3	47	..	...
Explosion of	..	.....	..	..	..	.....	..	...
Splashes, spills	2	35	..	..	2	35	..	...
All others	1	12	..	..	1	12	..	...
ARM-LOWER								
TOTAL	2	29	..	..	2	29	..	...
Explosion of	..	.....	..	..	..	.....	..	...
Splashes, spills	2	29	..	..	2	29	..	...
All others	..	.....	..	..	..	.....	..	...
HAND								
TOTAL	3	35	..	..	2	28	1	7
Explosion of	..	.....	..	..	..	.....	..	...
Splashes, spills	2	28	..	..	2	28	..	...
All others	1	7	..	..	..	.....	1	7

ACCIDENTS IN THE METAL PRODUCTS INDUSTRY, PHILADELPHIA COUNTY—Concluded

CAUSE	TOTAL ALL PARTS OF BODY							
	Total		Fatal	Permanent Disability	Temporary Disability			
	Cases	Days			Over 10 Days	Days Lost	10 Days & under	Days Lost
LEG-LOWER								
TOTAL	2	23	..	..	1	13	1	10
Explosion of	..	.....	..	..	..	.....	..	...
Splashes, spills	2	23	..	..	1	13	1	10
All others	..	.....	..	..	..	.....	..	...
FOOT								
TOTAL	47	761	..	..	40	712	7	49
Explosion of	..	.....	..	..	..	.....	..	...
Splashes, spills	46	758	..	..	40	712	6	46
All others	1	3	..	..	..	.....	1	3
TOES								
TOTAL	4	78	..	..	4	78	..	...
Explosion of	..	.....	..	..	..	.....	..	...
Splashes, spills	4	78	..	..	4	78	..	...
All others	..	.....	..	..	..	.....	..	...

NOTE:—No accidents to fingers reported.
No accidents to upper leg reported.

COMPENSATION AGREEMENTS AND AMOUNTS AWARDED IN METAL PRODUCTS INDUSTRY ACCIDENT CASES, PHILADELPHIA COUNTY

Number of compensation agreements approved and amount of compensation awarded because of accidents caused in some manner by Molten Metal in the Metal and Metal Products industry in Philadelphia County during 1925, compiled from records in the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation.

CAUSE	TOTAL ALL PARTS OF BODY							
	Total		Fatal	Permanent Disability		Temporary Disability		
	Cases	Compensation		Cases	Compensation	Cases	Days Lost	Compensation
GRAND TOTAL	50	$3,555	..	1*	$1,500	49	1,684	$2,055
Explosion of	..	......	..	..	......	..	.....	......
Splashes, spills	50	3,555	..	1	1,500	49	1,684	2,055
All others	..	......	..	..	......	..	.....	......
TRUNK								
TOTAL	2	28	..	..	......	2	36	28
Explosion of	..	......	..	..	......	..	.....	......
Splashes, spills	2	28	..	..	......	2	36	28
All others	..	......	..	..	......	..	.....	......

*Weighted day loss given for eye loss according to scale recommended by The International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions is 1800 days. Not included in total column of days lost.

COMPENSATION AGREEMENTS AND AMOUNTS AWARDED IN METAL PRODUCTS INDUSTRY ACCIDENT CASES PHILADELPHIA COUNTY—Concluded

CAUSE	TOTAL ALL PARTS OF BODY							
	Total		Fatal	Permanent Disability		Temporary Disability		
	Cases	Compensation		Cases	Compensation	Cases	Days Lost	Compensation
EYES								
TOTAL........	8	1,807	..	1*	1,500	7	250	307
Explosion of........	..	......	..	..	......	..	.....	......
Splashes, spills......	8	1,807	..	1	1,500	7	250	307
All others..........	..	......	..	..	......	..	.....	......
HEAD AND FACE								
TOTAL........	1	8	..	..	......	1	14	8
Explosion of........	..	......	..	..	......	1	14	8
Splashes, spills......	1	8	..	..	......	..	.....	......
All others..........	..	......	..	..	......	..	.....	......
ARM-UPPER								
TOTAL........	1	81	..	..	......	1	59	81
Explosion of........	..	......	..	..	......	..	.....	......
Splashes, spills......	1	81	..	..	......	1	..59	81
All others..........	..	......	..	..	......	..	.....	......
HAND								
TOTAL........	1	24	..	..	......	1	24	24
Explosion of........	..	......	..	..	......	..	.....	......
Splashes, spills......	1	24	..	..	......	1	24	24
All others..........	..	......	..	..	......	..	.....	......
LEG-LOWER								
TOTAL........	1	6	..	..	......	1	13	6
Explosion of........	..	......	..	..	......	..	.....	......
Splashes, spills......	1	6	..	..	......	1	13	6
All others..........	..	......	..	..	......	..	.....	......
FOOT								
TOTAL........	34	1,567	..	..	......	34	1,248	1,567
Explosion of........	..	......	..	..	......	..	.....	......
Splashes, spills......	34	1,567	..	..	......	34	1,248	1,567
All others..........	..	......	..	..	......	..	.....	......
TOES								
TOTAL........	2	34	..	..	......	2	40	34
Explosion of........	..	......	..	..	......	..	.....	......
Splashes, spills......	2	34	..	..	......	2	40	34
All others..........	..	......	..	..	......	..	.....	......

NOTE:—No compensation awarded during 1925 for accidents caused by Molten Metal in any of the following groups; lower arm, fingers, and upper leg.

WHERE EVERY MAN IS A SAFETY MAN

By S. H. Lemley

Inspector, Bureau of Inspection

Each inspector of the Department of Labor and Industry is steadily at the work of assisting the management of industrial plants to promote accident prevention work. We can cite outstanding examples of every degree of interest manifested by different organizations in industry. Successful organizations are known by their works, and in safety work, the news of successful performance spreads through many mediums.

One of the most consistent and best safety records made in this State must be credited to the Ellwood City plant of the National Tube Company. Here safety means all that the word implies. One who is familiar with the ramifications of modern business may wonder if anything is done in the plant except safety work. The visitor is impressed with the many demonstrations of the thoroughness of carrying the safety message to all employes.

When a new employe comes to the plant for employment, the first thing that greets him is a large sign proclaiming that the company is doing its utmost to save life and limb and that all employes are cooperating. After the applicant passes through the employment office, and is ready for his physical examination, he is ushered into a waiting room that is well arranged to give him his first insight into safety. The seats are arranged along the walls which are covered with inspirational and educational safety posters. In the center of the room is a display case showing all kinds of safety equipment and clothing provided in the plant. The employe has no choice but to see all of these things, and to know that the safety idea has a permanent place in his new job.

The manufacture of seamless steel tubing is hazardous work. The management recognizes this and sees the need of engaging in hard work constantly so that production may be maintained with safety to everyone. The work of each department has been carefully studied, the existing peculiar problems analyzed, and the best known method of procedure incorporated into the operating routine. Accident prevention work is well coordinated in the production program by means of the various safety committees, the safety department, and the orders of the plant superintendents and manager.

In the early days of safety promotion, the manager with some chosen men comprised the safety committee. Some, if not all of the members of the safety committee made monthly inspections of the plant, and later all safety suggestions were submitted to and considered by the committee. This plan brought some results, but after a time, was discontinued because responsibility was too general. Instead of a general plant safety committee, each department superintendent was made responsible for safety in his department, and from this time forward individual responsibility increased and safety interest advanced. After changing from the general Plant Safety Committee to the idea of department safety promotion, a plan of a weekly safety meeting was developed; this meeting to be attended by the Superintendent and the entire department, especially the new men. A department safety committee makes a weekly inspection of the department, and after inspection, meetings are held in which conditions found and suggestions made by the inspection committee are discussed.

One person, the chief safety inspector, coordinates all the inspection work. The management is informed of the work of the departmental organizations through him, and the departmental safety committees are guided and coached by him. C. E. Sankey has done excellent work in this position, and is a friend of everyone in the plant. All employes realize that he is working for the promotion of their physical welfare, and accordingly give him all cooperation.

No special time is allotted for holding safety meetings. Meetings are frequently held with very little preparation in advance and at a time when production is interfered with least. These meetings are held right in the shop. Someone will say "Let's hold a safety meeting!" "All right," says Sankey, "gather around and we'll hold it." The whistle blows, and the foremen, the men, and the chief safety inspector have a few minutes of discussion of their departmental problems.

The safety department has an active part in the instruction of new employes. An accurate check of new men is kept; they meet the chief safety inspector before they start to work, and they are told what the safety work means to them, what the company is doing and what the company expects them to do to continue the work. When an employe needs special safety instruction, the safety department provides or supervises this. For example, in the case of crane operators, a new man goes into a crane cab to learn the job from an experienced operator. The experienced operator reports his findings to the department superintendent, and the safety department, and if the safety department is satisfied, the man can take any crane in the department, if the department superintendent is satisfied from an operating standpoint. In other words, the man must be a safe as well as an efficient operator.

Order and cleanliness prevail everywhere. Each electric switch is marked to show the apparatus controlled. Each crane trolley is equipped with a light to help the operator in locating hooks and loads, *and the loads are never carried over men working below.* It has become second nature for all men exposed to an eye hazard to wear goggles. Each emery wheel is equipped with safety flanges, and an eye shield, but nevertheless goggles are worn when working at the wheel. When machines are being repaired, the switch controlling the motor is locked in the open position and the repairman carries the key. The toe guards shown in Fig. 1 have helped to prevent foot injuries.

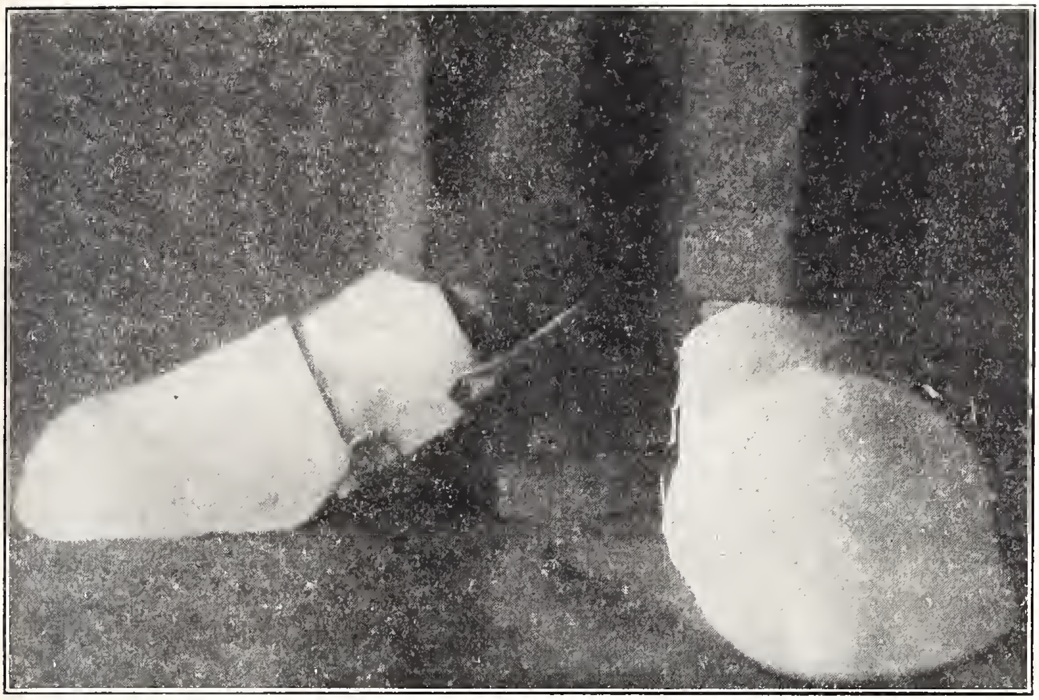


Fig. 1. Toe Guards—National Tube Co., Shelby Plant, Ellwood City.

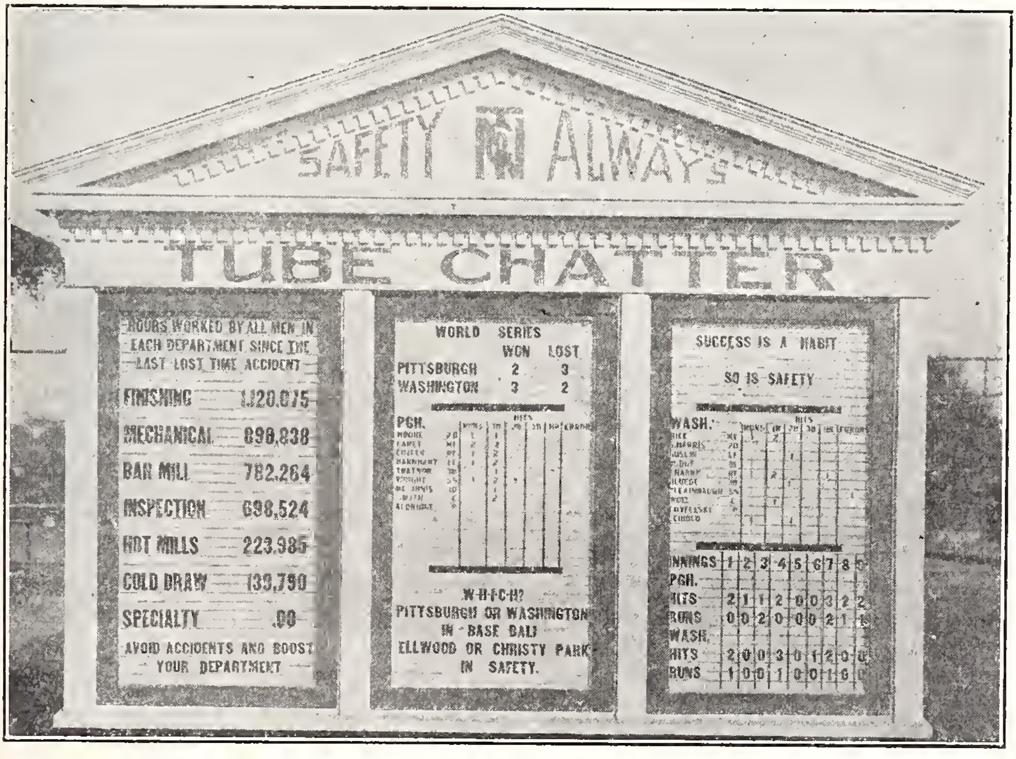


Fig. 2 Bulletin Board—National Tube Co., Shelby Plant, Ellwood City.

DANGEROUS FASCINATION OF ELEVATOR SHAFTWAYS

By John S. Spicer

Accident Investigation Section, Bureau of Inspection

During the past few months the large number of employes who have been killed or injured from falling down elevator shaftways has been exceptional. The average owner of an elevator fails to appreciate the danger which surrounds its use, and also fails to have the rules and regulations which have been made to insure safety in elevator operation carried out. In nearly every case where accidents have occurred, it is safe to assume that the person who was injured had operated the elevator many times contrary to company orders or State regulations.

A woman worker in a factory was using the freight elevator, contrary to instructions and the company rules, to go from one floor to another. When the elevator reached a place between floors it stopped, and the woman, becoming frightened and confused, lifted the safety gate and jumped to the floor below. She lost her balance and rolled into the open elevator shaftway, fell to the bottom, a distance of sixty-five feet, and was instantly killed.

There are many aspects of this accident which it would be well for superintendents and foremen to consider. In the first place the superintendent of this company had issued a standing order that the freight elevator was not to be used for passenger service. Notwithstanding this order, it seems that the rule was violated every day; and the operators permitted the rule to be violated by hauling passengers. While the employe in question was primarily at fault in disobeying rules by riding on a freight elevator, lax enforcement of rules was responsible for this accident. The operator of the freight elevator should not have hauled passengers under any circumstances, and furthermore, it was the duty of the person supervising the operation of that elevator to see that this rule was obeyed. Such lax discipline in any organization causes trouble, and in this particular case, it caused a fatal accident.

If rules and regulations are necessary for safe practice, surely it is just as important that the superintendents and foremen should see that they are put in force and carried out.

In another case a small elevator was located in a building of four stories and a part-time-elevator operator was employed. When he was not on duty, it had become the practice of some of the employes to use the elevator. One Saturday several persons who were temporarily working in a laboratory in this building found it necessary to come back in the afternoon when the elevator operator was off duty and when other employes of the building were absent.

Upon leaving, one of these men came down in the elevator to the first floor, stepped out of the elevator into the hall and closed the elevator door, but it did not latch because of a faulty interlock which made it possible for the elevator to be used. Another employe came in, ran the elevator to the third floor and let it stand there. The first person coming back from lunch came to the first floor landing, pulled open the elevator door and walked into space, falling to the bottom of the shaftway. Fortunately he was not seriously injured.

The practice of permitting any and all persons to use an elevator is wrong, and in this particular company immediate instructions were issued prohibiting any person from running the elevator except the operator or his assistant. If neither is available the elevator is taken to the basement and locked. Repair of the interlocks was also made as they had become inoperative since the last inspection.

In another case the foreman of a night shift in a factory fell down the elevator shaftway because he violated the rule that he was the only employe who was to operate the elevator. He gave the key of the elevator, which he was supposed to keep himself, to some other employe. In the meantime a second employe came to the foreman and asked to be taken to the next floor with a truck load of material. The foreman, forgetting that the first employe had taken the elevator, walked over to the elevator shaftway, reached in behind the semi-automatic gates and unlatched them. He then pulled up the gate and walked into the open shaftway. As he walked in he reached for the cord to put on the light which was usually turned out when the elevator was not being used. This man fell from the first floor to the pit in the basement and was very seriously, but not fatally injured.

In the next case, a nurse, not following the rules of the hospital, fell from the second floor to the basement of the elevator shaftway. In this same hospital there is a case of an elevator which was supposed to be operated only by a skilled employe. The elevator was of the hydraulic type and was controlled by means of a hand wheel in the car. The nurse, contrary to orders, got into the car and ran it to the second floor where she got out and went to her room expecting to return in a moment. Upon her return she stepped into the open door of the elevator shaftway and instead of stepping into the elevator as she thought she was doing, she stepped into space and fell to the basement and was very seriously injured.

An investigation revealed the fact that she had not shut off the control lever correctly, and that the car had slowly gone upwards after she had got out. The only person who was supposed to operate this elevator was the master mechanic.

The use of emergency switches to render inoperative door contacts caused another illegal accident.

A workman, using the elevator, left the door into the hatchway open, and when he desired to use the car simply pressed the emergency switch, leaving all doors in the shaftway open.

The owner of the building, coming from his office on one of the upper floors, noticed that the door was open, and thought that he would step into the car, turn on the light and go down to the ground floor. As he started to step into the hatchway, he saw that there was no car there, and only because he was an extremely active man physically, was he able to catch himself by his finger tips against the side of the hatchway. If he had not caught himself he would have fallen clear into the pit a distance of four stories.

The State requires the emergency switch to be covered with glass, and it is necessary to break this glass before the emergency switch can be operated. This requirement on the part of the State prevents the promiscuous use of the emergency switch which in this case nearly caused a very serious accident.

These few cases are typical of those occurring almost every day. During the first two months of the present year thirteen cases of employes falling down elevator shaftways have come to the attention of the Accident Investigation Section of the Department of Labor and Industry. It is difficult to conceive why persons step into open shaftways, but there is one principal cause for this; namely, the lack of illumination in elevator cages. It is believed that if elevator cages were more brilliantly illuminated most accidents could be prevented.

Sometimes employes render interlocks useless by placing blocks of wood between the operating mechanism. In the case of freight elevators where interlocks are not required, the gates are rendered inoperative by tying them or fastening them open in some way. Employes by rendering such devices inoperative not only endanger their own lives, but endanger the lives of other persons who do not know that the safety device has been made inoperative. The Department of Labor and Industry has authority to bring prosecution against employes who willfully make elevators unsafe. The responsibility rests originally with the establishment, but after all has been done to make an elevator safe by the establishment, and an employe willfully makes it unsafe, he should be made to stand the penalty.

COOPERATIVE REPRESENTATIVE COUNCILS
STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT

The Department of Labor and Industry finds it most advantageous to insure that it properly reflects the pulse of those interested in the various activities of industry and employment through the development and organization of committees particularly interested in such activities throughout the State. These committees enable the Department to find out the opinion of a given community or persons interested in a given industry with reference to any projected action. They further enable the Department to secure sound advice on possible methods of extending its influence.

With this fact in mind, the Department of Labor and Industry has created in each of the districts where it has an employment office a Cooperative Representative Council or an Advisory Committee composed of representative citizens of the district. This Council will probably meet semi-annually. At such meetings the work of the local employment office can be discussed and plans for increasing the service of the office can be considered and made.

In the June issue of "Labor and Industry" the Secretary of Labor and Industry announced the appointments of Cooperative Representative Councils made on or before June 1, 1925. In this issue additional appointments are announced as follows:

ALLENTOWN

Mr. John W. Stickle, General Manager, Chronicle and News.

ALTOONA

Mr. Theodore Arter, Jr., General Manager, Altoona Tribune.
Mr. J. B. Boyer, President, Central Bureau of Charities, Inc.
Mr. Wm. Bradford, District Manager, Bell Telephone Company.
Mr. R. Brupbacher, Plant Manager, Schwarzenbach-Huber Company.
Miss Ruth Child, General Secretary, Young Women's Christian Assn.
Mr. S. S. Crane, Vice President and General Manager, Altoona & Logan Valley Electric Railway Company.
Miss Elizabeth K. Eyre, President, Quota Club.
Mr. Robert E. Fluke, Realtor.
Mr. Robert B. Gable, President, The Wm. F. Gable Company.
Mr. F. G. Grimshaw, Works Manager, Pennsylvania Railroad.
Mr. S. G. Hepford, General Secretary, Penna. Railroad Y. M. C. A.
Mr. Russell McCauley, Treasurer, Altoona Iron Company.
Mr. E. A. McConnell, Railroad Engineer.
Mr. Albert Perry.
Mr. N. B. Pitcairn, Superintendent, Middle Division, Penna. Railroad.
Mr. E. J. Schilling, Hollidaysburg, Pa.
Mr. J. H. Shearer, Vice President and General Manager, Penn Central Light and Power Company.
Mr. Daniel N. Slep, President, Mirror Printing Company.
Mr. John F. Stahl.
Miss Susan O. Taylor, Executive Secretary, Central Bureau of Charities, Inc.
Mrs. C. T. Witherow, Supt., Presbyterian Home, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

HARRISBURG

Mrs. Herman Astrich.
Mr. Burton F. Blough, President, Blough Manufacturing Association.
Miss Maude I. Gamble, President, Business and Professional Women's Club of Harrisburg.
Mr. Donald McCormick.
Mr. Wilbur F. Maxwell, Director, Harrisburg Welfare Federation.
Mr. Frank A. Robbins, Jr., General Manager, Bethlehem Steel Company, Steelton, Pa.

New Castle

Mr. Edward J. Berquist, Director of the City Rescue Mission.
Mr. R. W. Bolsinger, Chief Clerk, National Radiator Company.
Mr. Herbert S. Christman, Chief Clerk, New Castle Tin Mill.
Mr. Christian Coulthard, Supt., Pennsylvania & Ohio Electric Co.
Mr. Charles Douglas, President, Street Car Men's Union.
Mr. J. C. Gilfillan, Attorney and Contractor.
Mr. Charles L. Hughes, Employment Agent, Carnegie Steel Company.
Mr. T. J. McMichaels, President, Central Labor Council.
Mr. W. J. Offutt, Owner and Manager of a large retail store.
Mr. L. Round, Superintendent, New Castle Electric Company.
Mr. C. B. Schlicker, Chief Clerk, Lehigh Portland Cement Company.
Mr. K. E. Smith, Contractor and Builder.
Mr. Robert L. Wallace, Attorney-at-Law.
Mr. M. D. Wells, Chief Clerk, Shenango Tin Mill.

Philadelphia

Mr. Edward S. Banister, Managing Director, Philadelphia Textile Manufacturer's Association.
Mr. Franklin W. Heath, Secretary, Typothetae of Philadelphia.
Mr. J. R. Sharp, Secretary, Manufacturers' Association of Cabinet Woodworkers.

INDUSTRIAL BOARD

The following rules and interpretations were approved at the meeting of the Industrial Board, February 25, 1926:

RULES

FIRE AND PANIC ACT:

1. Garages and Oil Storage Compartments.

> "That no part of any building hereafter erected, adapted or intended for use as a hotel, apartment house, tenement house, boarding house, lodging house or flat shall be used as a garage or for the storage of inflammable or explosive oils except where the garage portion or the storage place of inflammable or explosive oils is surrounded by fire walls of brick, tile, stone or concrete. Such walls shall be at least six (6) inches in thickness when of solid concrete construction and eight (8) inches when of other approved fire resistive construction. The ceiling of such compartments shall be of reinforced concrete at least four (4) inches in thickness.

There shall be no openings leading from such garages or oil storage compartments into any other part of the building.
All doors and windows shall be of fire resistive construction."

2. Scope of Emergency Lighting System. (*Amendment*)

   (b) Where Persons are Employed Above the Second Floor:
   1. Public Institutions.
   2. Sanitariums, Hospitals, and Surgical Institutions.
   3. Asylums.
   4. Hotels and Restaurants.
   5. Factories, Workshops and Industrial Buildings where work is frequently done after 7 P. M.; provided, that factories working between dusk and 7 P. M. where the shutting down of power causes the building to be in darkness, and it is necessary for employes to leave the building while such buildings are in darkness, emergency lighting systems shall also be provided.
   6. Mercantile Establishments and Stores *where employes work after 7 P. M.*

      When emergency lighting system is installed in any of the above buildings, the system shall provide light on all floors used, and to all exits at ground floor.

3. Special rules supplementary to the Fire and Panic Act relating to lodging houses, boarding houses, etc.

   "That the following amendment in italics be added to the rule approved December 11, 1925:

   "A lodging house, rooming house, or boarding house shall be considered to be used exclusively for that purpose, provided the owner or lessee is not a resident in the house, or, if a resident, occupies with his or her family not more than a single floor thereof; or provided that fifty (50) per centum or more of the rooms in such house are available to lodgers or roomers or boarders *or provided any such rooms are arranged as dormitories.*"

HEAD AND EYE REGULATIONS:

Eye Protection for Electric Welders.

"That helmets be added to the list of protectors required in the Head and Eye Regulations for electric welders."

INTERPRETATIONS

POWER PRESSES:

The interpretation of Industrial Board ruling on employment of minors on power presses.

"That in cases where the machines used in the manufacture of artificial foliage are of such a character that the action of the machine would be stopped by contact of the hand, they are not considered to be within the application of the Department Regulations affecting the employment of minors on power presses."

TEXTILE REGULATIONS:

Interpretation of Rule 267 B (A-I) of Textile Regulations.

"That the belts and pulleys (except flanged pulleys) of knitting, ribbing, and looping machines used in the manufacture of hosiery are exempt from the requirements of this rule of the Textile Regulations in case such machines are placed in rows back to back or against walls. This includes belts with metal fasteners, if means are provided to prevent belt ends from flying beyond machines in case of breakage."

INTERPRETATION RESCINDED

REGULATIONS AFFECTING MINORS:

That the following interpretation of March 14, 1923 be rescinded:

"That inasmuch as the employment of minors under 18 years of age in quarries or open ore mines is considered a dangerous occupation, regardless of the work performed, the previous interpretation of the Industrial Board permitting the employment of minors over sixteen (16) as water boys in open ore mines is rescinded."

NEW APPROVED SAFETY DEVICES

The following devices were approved as safety devices:

Window Cleaners Safety Device	Acme Window Safety Device Co. 301 W. 29th Street New York City.
Shuttle Guard for silk looms	Sauquoit Silk Mfg. Co. 4015 Clarissa Street Philadelphia, Pa.
Shuttle Guard for silk looms	Metal Guard Company Wyoming, Pa.
Ladder Equalizer	Husted Ladder Equalizer Co. Hazelton, Pa.
Acme Safety Limit Switch (for use in connection with magnetic braking)	Cooperative Utilities Co. 403 Harrison Building Philadelphia, Pa.
Limit Stop for Electric Overhead Traveling Cranes	The Alliance Co. Alliance, Ohio.

The following new rules were approved at the meeting of the Industrial Board March 18, 1926:

MECHANICAL POWER TRANSMISSION AND MACHINE TOOL REGULATIONS:

"That the dressing of belts while driving machinery is prohibited."

This rule was adopted because of the large number of accidents due to the dressing of belts while in motion.

INDUSTRIAL SANITATION REGULATIONS:

"That the use of towels in common in any establishment is prohibited."

This practice is also prohibited by the regulations of the Pennsylvania Department of Health.

REGULATIONS AFFECTING THE EMPLOYMENT OF MINORS:

1. Minors in bolt and screw factories.

   "That the employment of minors under 16 years of age on threading, pointing, or nutting machines used in the manufacture of bolts and screws is prohibited."

   This rule was approved after investigation of the character of machines used for the purpose and because of the degree of hazard presented to minors under 16 years of age.

2. Minors in pool rooms and bowling alleys.

   "That the employment of minors under 18 years of age in public pool rooms or bowling alleys is prohibited."

   The reason for this rule is to facilitate enforcement of Act 177 of 1915 and Act 338 of 1917.

NEW APPROVED DEVICES

The following devices were approved as efficient safety devices:

Elevator Car Safeties	Warner Elevator Co. Pittsburgh, Pa.
Device to Guard Rolls of Flat Work Ironers	The Raymond Manufacturing Co. Saugatuck, Conn.
Shuttle Guard for Silk Loom	Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass.

The following locking devices were approved as meeting the present requirements of the Department for elevator locking devices.

Type K and Type N Locking Devices	C. J. Anderson & Co. Chicago, Ill.
Door Closer and Interlock	Graham & Norton Co. New York City.

Type 3 Locking Device for push button elevators	Gurney Elevator Co. Honesdale, Pa.
Type 6322 Locking Device for push button elevators	Haughton Elevator & Machine Co. Toledo, Ohio.
Type 3 Electro-Mechanical Locking Device for Car Switch Control Passenger Elevators.	Jenkins Elevator Co. Philadelphia, Pa.
Type "D" Locking Device for Passenger and Freight Elevators	Security Fire Door Co. St. Louis, Mo.
Door Closer & Locking Device for Electric Passenger Elevators	Wagner Electric Co. Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Otis Door Closer & Locking Device for Electric Elevators	Otis Elevator Co. New York City.

DEPARTMENTAL NOTES

ANNUAL SAFETY CONFERENCE

The Annual Safety Conference of the Department of Labor and Industry will be held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, State Capitol, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, May 28, 1926.

The program, which is being arranged with the assistance of the Pennsylvania Society of Safety Engineers, promises to be of the greatest interest to those who attend this meeting in view of the fact that it is based on the accident record of the State for the year 1925.

The conference will be devoted exclusively to the discussion of ways and means of attacking the hazards which are causing the majority of the accidents.

Certain causes stand out prominently in the accident records of the State, and it is the intention of the Department of Labor and Industry that these causes shall be attacked most vigorously during the coming year. It is hoped that plans may be developed at this meeting which will make this attack most effective.

A large number of persons in the Pennsylvania Industries, who are particularly interested in safety and who have been coming to the annual safety conferences in past years feel that they get a great deal of inspiration from their attendance. The Department of Labor and Industry desires to urge all such persons, not only to attend this year's conference, but to make a determined effort to bring at least two persons who have not previously attended these conferences, thus making the interest and participation in this conference as state-wide as possible.

SAFETY AND THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL

It is gratifying to report that safety in all its aspects will be presented in a comprehensive exhibit at the coming Sesqui-Centennial which will open June 1st in Philadelphia.

Dr. Joseph R. Wilson, Director of Education and Social Economy of the Sesqui-Centennial International Exposition, has requested Secretary Richard H. Lansburgh to take charge of a national safety exhibit which will portray public safety on the highways and railroads, safety in the home, industrial safety, and fire prevention. It is planned to have this exhibit show all phases of these subjects by means of working models or other animated means of visualization.

Secretary Lansburgh has received the acceptance of the following persons to act on a committee to direct the formulation of this exhibit:

W. H. Cameron, Managing Director, National Safety Council, Chicago, Illinois.

W. R. Kelly, Citizens Safety Committee, Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce.

H. W. Forester, Representing Pennsylvania Society of Safety Engineers and Philadelphia Safety Council.

T. H. Carroe, President, Philadelphia Safety Council.

J. S. Spicer, Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg.

This committee has been steadily working upon this project for the past two months. The committee has also requested the advice and counsel of representative safety men throughout the entire country.

CHANGE OF LOCATION OF STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

The Pittsburgh State Employment offices have been moved from 304 and 409 McCance Building, 518 Wylie Avenue, and 416 Third Avenue to 622 Grant Street.

The Lehigh Valley State Employment Office was formally opened on March 16 in the Perkin Building, 529 Hamilton Street, Allentown.

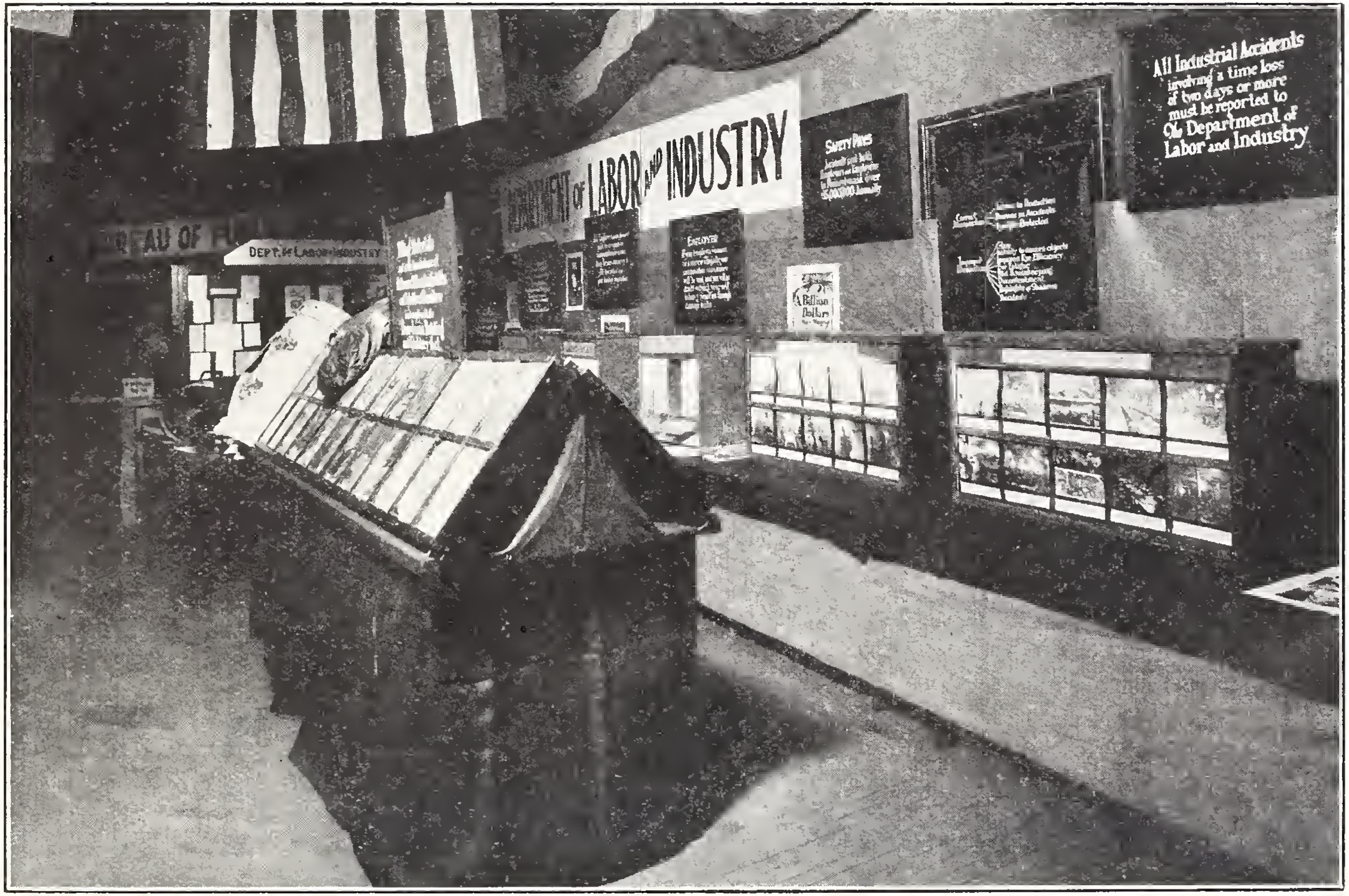

All Industrial Accidents involving a time loss of two days or more must be reported to the Department of Labor and Industry
DEPARTMENT of LABOR and INDUSTRY
SAFETY PAYS
A Billion Dollars
DEPT. of LABOR and INDUSTRY

Fig. 3. An exhibit of the Department of Labor and Industry at the State Farm Products Show, January, 1926.

IMPORTANCE OF COMPENSATION INSURANCE

Two interesting instances of compensation insurance occurred recently in connection with the work of two employes of the Department of Labor and Industry. An inspector was making his regular inspection of establishments, and in making inquiries about the application of Compensation Laws, found that the employer, who had recently gone into business, did not realize the fact that he should have compensation insurance. Upon being told that he should by the inspector, he immediately saw his insurance broker and had insurance written. Three days later one of his employes was grinding meat in an electric meat grinder when his fingers were crushed so badly that amputation was necessary. The employe was paid compensation and the employer was saved considerable expense as the result of the suggestion offered by the inspector.

A similar instance occurred as the result of a safety talk given by one of the officials of the Department before a group of business men. An employer had neglected to take out compensation insurance on some of his traveling men, not thinking that the law applied to them. Realizing his mistake he immediately took out insurance. Less than a month later one of his men was very seriously hurt. The compensation insurance, so recently acquired, took care of the injured employe. In this case the employer had been in business for some years, but did not realize that the Compensation Law applied to all employes, regardless of what kind of work they did or where employed.

Any employer who fails to take out compensation insurance is not only violating the law but is courting the possibility of financial ruin if any of his employes should be seriously injured.

SUMMARY OF SOME RECENT DECISIONS OF THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD AND OF THE COURTS ON APPEALS FROM DECISIONS OF THE BOARD

By J. C. Detweiler

Secretary Workmen's Compensation Board

AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

The driver of a truck, who was employed by a farmer in delivering produce is engaged in agricultural employment even though he does little else in the way of farm work. Defendant is a farmer and engaged the decedent to perform one of the necessary duties relating to farming. Award reversed.

A-4554 Husher *v.* Francois Supiot.
Opinion by Houck, Commissioner, February 3, 1926.
(Appeal taken to Common Pleas Court No. 4, Philadelphia County, No. 14985, December Term, 1925.)

ALIEN DEPENDENTS

Compensation due but unpaid at the time of the death of a non-resident alien dependent should be paid to the person representing the estate there being no provision in the law that it shall be paid to the Consul.

A-4131 Mamatey for Gidos *v.* Fayette Coke Co.
Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, January 6, 1926.

In a claim for compensation for non-resident alien children, the dependency of the children must be proved.

A-4329 Kusiak *v.* Hudson Coal Co.
A-4340 Smikiel *v.* The Hudson Coal Co.
Common Pleas Court, Luzerne Co. January 1926. Jones.

CASUAL EMPLOYMENT

A workman engaged by the employed, a blacksmith, to put tar on the roof of the shop, which was necessary at intervals of four or five years, was held to have been engaged in casual employment, not in the regular course of the business of the employed.

A-4808 Petrusch *v.* Herman Bahrenberg.
Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, January 21, 1926.

COMMON LAW MARRIAGE

In support of claim of dependency based on alleged common law marriage, the claimant testified that she and the deceased came to this country on the same vessel as husband and wife and that he then said to her "that he would take care of her as man and wife as long as he would live." Immigration records indicated that she came over as a widow and he as her nephew. Held, the Board was the exclusive judges of her veracity. Disallowance affirmed.

A-2784 Zetkewicz *v.* Lehigh Valley Coal Co.
Common Pleas Court, Luzerne Co. Fuller.

COMMUTATION

In case of partial commutation granted upon joint petition of the widow and the guardian of the minors, the defendant, upon remarriage of the widow is entitled to credit of the amount commuted over the entire period covered by the order of commutation.

A-4591 DiLorenzo *v.* Carnegie Steel Co.
Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, January 29, 1926.
(Appeal taken to Common Pleas Court, Lawrence County, No. 129 March Term, 1926.)

COMPENSATION ACCRUED BUT UNPAID AT DEATH OF EMPLOYE

Where it is found that a claimant was entitled to compensation and that compensation had accrued but had not been paid when death overtook the claimant, the personal representatives of the deceased are entitled to receive the accrued compensation to date of death. Decision of Board in Smith *v.* Mitchell Lumber Co. XI Dep. Rep. page 71, cited with approval.

A-3570 Poorman *v.* B. L. McKillip.
Common Pleas Court, Clearfield Co., January 26, 1926. Ralston.

COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT

Employe was shot in the arm when attempting to recover a stolen automobile, for which injury he was paid compensation under an agreement. Defendant petitioned to review and set aside the agreement claiming that the stolen car belonged to the employe. It was shown, however, that the car was an instrument used in the conduct of the employer's business. Order of the referee refusing petition to review affirmed.

A-4704 Kaylor (Caylor) *v.* Bakerton Land & Improvement Co.
Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, January 20, 1926.

Sunday work—Employe was injured on the premises of the defendant while doing work he was regularly engaged to perform and died as a result of the injury. Claim was contested on the ground that the accident happened on Sunday when the employe was not required to perform his regular work although he had been ordered to report for other work upon that particular day. Award affirmed.

A-4566 Porenski *v.* T. J. Maloney.
Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, January 18, 1926.

Employe was shot and killed by a fellow employe after an altercation which the testimony indicated arose out of the employment. Award to dependents affirmed.

A-4592 McDevitt *v.* Checker Cab Co.
Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, January 19, 1926.
(Appeal taken to Common Pleas Court No. 4, Philadelphia County, No. 12258 December Term, 1925.)

Employe of National Guard, while in camp with his regiment was engaged by the officers for a boxing bout, and was injured while in training for the bout. It was held that he was under the direction of his superior officers from the time he reported at the headquarters and was injured in the course of employment. Award affirmed.

A-4725 Johnson *v.* Penna. Dept. of Adjutant General, Penna. State National Guards.
Opinion by Morrison, Commissioner, January 26, 1926.

Claimant was employed by the defendant mainly for the purpose of hauling moonshine liquor manufactured by the defendant. While so engaged the car he was driving collided with another and the claimant was arrested on charge of being intoxicated. While out on bail he called at the police station and claimed that some money had been taken from him while he was confined in the station house. An altercation resulted and claimant was struck by the police sergeant, knocked down and sustained a broken leg. The finding of the referee that employe was engaged at the time on a personal mission and was not in the course of his employment was affirmed.

A-4655 Rendlich *v.* Mrs. Mary Slat.
Opinion by Houck, Commissioner, January 25, 1926.

Decedent employed by the defendant as an automobile salesman, on a commission basis was killed by accident while driving a racing car owned by the defendant. Held, the demonstration of automobiles in competitive contests of various kinds may be within the scope of employment of a salesman working on a commission basis. The receipt of prize money was incidental. Award affirmed.

A-4179 Bundy *v.* Watson-Beck Chevrolet Sales Co.
Common Pleas Court, Erie Co., January 25, 1926. Hirt.

Employe was shot by foreman as the result of an altercation in connection with employment, after the foreman had been attacked by the employe. Held, employe injured in the course of employment and award to dependents affirmed.

A-4422 Curran *v.* Vang Construction Co.
Common Pleas Court, Allegheny Co., January 12, 1926. Rowand.

Deceased was a miner and occupied a small house or shanty on the employer's premises between 100 and 150 yards from the mine. He was killed by an explosion in this shanty at about 11:00 A. M. Held, that evidence justified the finding that employe at the time of the accident had come out of the mine for the purpose of preparing his noon day meal and justified the inference that he expected to return. Finding that he was killed in the course of his employment and award of compensation affirmed.

A-3771 Bush *v.* Huskin Coal Mng. Co.
Common Pleas Court, Somerset Co., November 29, 1924. Mairle.

The employe on account of whose death compensation is claimed was an electrician. A part of his duties consisted in going to the mine about 1200 feet distant from his home, at night, to start the pumps. While returning from the mine on the night in question he was killed on the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. He was paid by the hour for his work at the mine and extra for starting the pumps at night, keeping his own time for the latter. It took but a moment to start the pumps and his real time was in going to and from. Held, to be in the course of employment. Common Pleas Court, Cambria County reversed. Referee and Board affirmed.

A-2394 Cymbor *v.* State Insurance Fund.
Supreme Court, Eastern District, February 8, 1926. Walling.

DEPENDENCY—CHILD

In a claim for compensation for non-resident alien children, the dependency of the children is not presumed but is subject to proof.

A-4329 Kusiak *v.* Hudson Coal Co.
A-4340 Smikiel *v.* The Hudson Coal Co.
Common Pleas Court, Luzerne Co., January 1926. Jones.

DEPENDENCY—PARENT

Award was reversed where it appeared that the deceased employe who was almost twenty-one years of age left his father's farm in Maryland with some understanding with his mother that he furnish some money toward the hiring of a man to take his place on the farm. This he never did but sent to his father in all, in about a year and one-half, about $118.00.

A-4388 Faucett *v.* Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co.
Common Pleas Court, Philadelphia Co. No. 1. Per Cur.

Employe was killed by accident in course of employment on his twenty-first birthday. Held, during majority the presumption is against dependency and burden upon the claimant to rebut the presumption. The only proof offered was that during minority the sons wages had been paid to the father. No proof by declaration or otherwise indicating the son's intention to disclaim his right to wages upon reaching his majority. Award reversed and record remitted.

A-4296 Cerullo *v.* Central Pa. Quarry Stripping & Construction Co.
Common Pleas Court, Luzerne Co., February 2, 1926. Fuller.

DEPENDENCY—WIDOW

The husband and wife signed articles of separation in which it was agreed that the parties should live separate and apart during their natural lives unless the agreement was vacated by mutual agreement. A condition of this agreement was the payment to the wife by the husband of the sum of $300.00. Notwithstanding this agreement the husband and wife met frequently and he contributed varying sums of from $2.00 to $10.00 to her support. Held, that the actions of the parties invalidated the agreement of separation. Award of compensation to widow affirmed.

A-4556 Talley *v.* The Autocar Co.
Opinion by Houck, Commissioner, January 21, 1926.

Wife separated from her husband for a period of eight years. Evidence presented that during this time the wife had met the husband on the street and had gotten from him $8.00 on one occasion and $2.00 on another. An agreement of separation was offered in evidence by the defendant, the authenticity of which was disputed by the claimant. Held, that while the agreement may not have been binding because of lack of monetary consideration, it indicated the intention on the part of the husband to repudiate his legal obligation for the support of his wife and her acquiescence in this repudiation. Disallowance upon hearing de novo.

A-4255 Yeckley *v.* State Insurance Fund.
Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, January 18, 1926.
(Appeal taken to Common Pleas Court, Blair County, No. 73 January Term, 1926.)

Compensation was paid on an agreement between employer and Emma Atkins who produced a marriage certificate dated May 27, 1918. On May 12, 1925, more than four years after the death of the employe, Jennie Atkins made claim and sought to show that she was married to the decedent August 30, 1904 and that she was supported by him to the time of his death. Held, petition barred by statute of limitation. Disallowance affirmed.

A-4563 Atkins *v.* Cambria Steel Co.
Opinion by Houck, Commissioner, January 28, 1926.

DISABILITY

Employe about seventy years of age, after receiving compensation returned to employment and followed his usual occupation for one year when he was discharged with others because there was no work for him to do. His subsequent claim for compensation was refused on the ground that his disability was due to natural infirmities of old age.

A-4625 Labord *v.* Elk Tanning Co.

Opinion by Houck, Commissioner, February 3, 1926.

Injuries confined to left leg from the knee down. In so far as accident is concerned resulted in the loss of the use of the left foot. While the claimant is disabled from other causes, including old age, arterio-sclerosis, blindness and loss of hearing, none of these are affected by the accident and compensation must be limited to that for loss of foot. Order of referee refusing petition for termination of the agreement reversed.

A-4847 Burchinal *v.* H. C. Frick Coke Co.

Opinion by Morrison, Commissioner, February 10, 1926.

DISEASE AND INFECTION

Traumatic neurosis—medical testimony indicates that the claimant's mental condition, which has resulted from the accident, makes it impossible for him to work. It was suggested that the claimant accept treatment which was recommended. Petition to terminate the agreement, however, refused.

A-4414 Rotoski *v.* Pittsburgh & Erie Coal Co.

Opinion by Houck, Commissioner, January 21, 1926.

Appendicitis—medical testimony conflicting as to whether appendicitis resulted from the accident. The referee having heard the testimony and there being evidence to support his finding in disallowing compensation, his decision is affirmed.

A-4794 Perfilio *v.* Pennsylvania Coal Co.

Opinion by Houck, Commissioner, January 14, 1926.

Employe found dead at steering wheel of truck which he was driving, three minutes after he had lifted a scoop where he had just loaded his truck with coal. Finding of the referee that exertion of lifting was the most probable cause of death, affirmed.

A-4636 Durga *v.* Walter Williams.

Opinion by Houck, Commissioner, January 22, 1926.

(Appeal taken to Common Pleas Court Cambria Co. No. 546 March Term, 1926.)

Employe suffering from heart and kidney disease sustained injury by piece of rock falling from mine roof and striking him on the foot. He died twenty-one days after the accident. Claimant produced one medical witness who attributed the death to the injury. Board adopted the view of an impartial physician that "It is possible that the change in Cary's usual daily routine of life and his efforts to get about on crutches incident to his injury may have accelerated death from pre-existing heart or heart and kidney disease but evidence is not sufficiently strong in my opinion to make it seem probable that they did expedite his death." Disallowance, upon hearing de novo.

A-4289 Cary *v.* Glen Alden Coal Co.

Opinion by Houck, Commissioner, January 20, 1926.

Syringo-myelia—a disease of the spinal cord, producing a paralysis of arms held to be result of an injury about eleven months prior to the appearance of the symptoms, in which the employe was thrown from a mule he was riding and sustained injuries to his head, hands and fracture of lower jaw, for which compensation was paid for four weeks.

A-4552 Luchinski *v.* P. & R. C. & I. Co.

Opinion by Houck, Commissioner, January 25, 1926.

(Appeal taken to Common Pleas Court Northumberland Co. No. 34 May Term, 1926.)

Medical testimony held to support finding that kidney condition which necessitated an operation was caused or aggravated by a blow on the left side of back.

A-4741 Stairs *v.* Blanck's Transfer & Storage Co.

Opinion by Morrison, Commissioner, January 27, 1926.

Death held to have been caused by peritonitis following the perforation of an ulcer in the intestines at the site of a former operation. Evidence tended to show that the perforation resulted from lifting. Award upon hearing de novo.

A-3772 Moyer *v.* Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

Opinion by Morrison, Commissioner, January 28, 1926.

Multiple neuritis—not due to trauma but arising from toxic condition. Disallowance affirmed.

A-4590 Book *v.* Clinton Iron & Steel Co.

Opinion by Houck, Commissioner, February 3, 1926.

Death from cerebral spinal meningitis held to have been caused by a blow on the head sustained eleven days prior to death.

A-4476 Murray *v.* State Insurance Fund.

Opinion by Houck, Commissioner, January 29, 1926.

Cancer or tumor aggravated by blow on stomach. Award affirmed.

A-4525 Smith *v.* P. & R. C. & I. Co.

Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, January 8, 1926.

(Appeal taken to Common Pleas Court Northumberland Co. No. 404 February Term, 1926.)

Man seventy years of age suffering from complication of diseases. Referee held disability was due to inhalation of soot by employe while cleaning flues of boiler. The claimant has failed to identify the accident as proximate cause of disability. Rehearing ordered.

A-4702 Breisch *v.* Allentown Knit Fabrics Co.

Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, January 8, 1926.

Dementia-praecox—Claimant employed as a chocolate coater fell on stairs on the premises of the employer and sustained bruises and lacerations of the back and limbs. Board held that these injuries were not the cause or a contributing factor of the claimant's disability.

A-3475 McEwen *v.* F. Laurent & Son.

Opinion by Houck, Commissioner, February 3, 1926.

Claimant stricken with paralysis of right side while shoveling wet sand from a freight car. He was sixty-two years of age and suffering from arterio-sclerosis. Held, the performance of this work did not cause or contribute to the rupture of the blood vessel which caused the paralysis. Referee reversed, compensation disallowed, upon hearing de novo.

A-3950 Sotak *v.* Glen Alden Coal Co.

Opinion by Houck, Commissioner, February 3, 1926.

Employe after unusual exertion, carrying a piece of sheet iron, died as the result of the bursting of blood vessel caused by an aneurism. Award affirmed.

A-4616 Novitsky *v.* P. & R. C. & I. Co.

Opinion by Houck, Commissioner, February 10, 1926.

(Appeal taken to Common Pleas Court Schuylkill Co. No. 628 March Term, 1926.)

Sarcoma—employe injured by blow from a box which he was unloading from a truck in December 1921. The only external mark produced was a bruise on the side. He was treated by a physician but grew progressively worse, was operated upon, received constant care until October 30th, 1925, when he died. Post mortem examination showed the existence of sarcoma at a point below the bruise. Finding that there was a causal connection between the injury and death held to be supported by competent evidence, and award of compensation affirmed.

A-4109 Smith *v.* Primrose Tapestry Co.

Supreme Court, Eastern Dist. January 4, 1926. Sadler.

Pneumonia—deceased was drenched with water from the knees down and following exposure, excitement and exertion incident to recovery of the body of his father who was buried by a slide of culm bank, suffered a severe cold, chills, fever, symptoms of grippe and finally died from pneumonia seventeen days after exposure. Finding that pneumonia and death resulted from the exposure held to be supported by competent evidence and that "injury following an extraordinary exposure to wet and cold suffered in the course of employment may be compensable under the workmen's compensation statutes on the same principle as prostration resulting from heat; so may death from pneumonia caused by an injury or unusual exertion and exposure".

A-3430 Gertrude Jones *v.* P. & R. C. & I. Co.

Supreme Court, Eastern Dist., February 1, 1926. Walling.

Diabetes—employe while engaged at his work got a splinter in his finger, the finger became infected, blood poisoning developed, extending to his hand and arm resulting in his death one week later. He had been suffering from diabetes which condition made him more subject to infection and caused the infection to develop more rapidly and seriously than would have been the case in an otherwise healthy man. Testimony of physicians held to support finding that the injury to the finger was the cause of blood poisoning and death.

A-4497 McConnell *v.* Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.
Common Pleas Court, Beaver Co., December 3, 1925.

Paresis—medical testimony upon rehearing (record having been remanded to Board by order of Court) held to support a finding that accidental injury hastened the progress of the disease which resulted in death.

A-3764 Walker *v.* P. & R. C. & I. Co.
Common Pleas Court, Schuylkill Co., December 21, 1925.

A finding that death from cancer of the bowel resulted from an accident consisting of being squeezed by a falling pole held to be supported by competent evidence. Affirmed.

A-3566 Minnie Jones *v.* State Insurance Fund.
Common Pleas Court, Somerset Co., July 10, 1925.

Employe while in course of employment accidentally cut his hand on a rain spout, Septem tember 5, 1924. The injury became infected and required medical attention for many weeks and had not entirely cleared up when on November 25, 1924 he was stricken with lobar pneumonia, which was followed by his death four days later. Claim of the widow for compensation was allowed by the referee and was affirmed by the Board and the Court of Common Pleas. It was held by the Supreme Court that the pneumonia was so remote in time from the cut on hand (eighty-one days) that common observation would suggest no connection between them; the burden was on the claimant to establish it by expert evidence and the medical evidence in this case is not sufficient to support an award under the rule stated in Fink *v.* Sheldon Axle & Spring Co. and other cases. Judgment reversed and award set aside.

A-4538 Anderson *v.* Thos. E. Baxter.
Supreme Court, Eastern Dist., February 8, 1926. Walling.

DISFIGUREMENT

An award of compensation for disfigurement resulting from the removal of an eye and covering a period of fifty weeks, in addition to compensation provided in an agreement for the loss of the eye, affirmed.

A-3673 Brubaker *v.* State Insurance Fund.
Common Pleas Court, Lancaster Co. Landis.

The Supreme Court sustained the decision of the Superior Court, which held that an injury which resulted in the loss of an eye and disfigurement is compensable for the aggregate of the periods provided for each. This class of injuries is compensable without regard to disability.

A-3096 Sustar *v.* Penn Smokeless Coal Co.
Supreme Court, Western District. Per Curiam.

EMPLOYER—EMPLOYE

A juror not an employe. There is no contract of hiring either expressed or implied between a juror and the county in which he is summoned for services. Disallowance affirmed.

A-4749 Kennedy *v.* Armstrong County.
Opinion by Houck, Commissioner, February 3, 1926.

Decedent employed by the defendant as an automobile salesman on a commission basis was killed by accident while driving a racing car owned by the defendant. Held, the demonstration of automobiles in competitive contests of various kinds may be within scope of employment of a salesman working on a commission basis. The receipt of prize money was incidental. Award affirmed.

A-4179 Bundy *v.* Watson-Beck Chevrolet Sales Co.
Common Pleas Court, Erie Co., January 25, 1926. Hirt.

EYE

Claimant has no direct vision in his left eye, nearly two-thirds of the lower portion of the pupillary area being covered by a corneal opacity. When bending head downward and peering over the corneal opacity, claimant has 20-70 vision and, aided by a lens, 20-40 vision. Award for loss of eye affirmed.

A-4560 Karlick *v.* P. & R. C. & I. Co.
Opinion by Morrison, Commissioner, January 6, 1926.
(Appeal taken to Common Pleas Court, Northumberland Co., No. 389, February Term, 1926.)

FINGER LOSS

Loss of index and middle finger and a part of both of the metacarpal bones. Award for loss of two fingers affirmed.

A-4728 Billis *v.* Wm. Patridis & Co.

Opinion by Morrison, Commissioner, February 3, 1926.

The loss of more than one phalanx means the loss of a greater part of the finger than one phalanx and not the loss of more phalanges than one. Where the claimant lost by actual measurement three-sixteenths of the second phalanx, the finding of the referee that this loss constituted a loss of a material part of the middle finger and an award for the loss of the finger was affirmed.

A-4827 Young *v.* State Insurance Fund.

Opinion by Morrison, Commissioner, February 19, 1926.

HEAT PROSTRATION

A truck driver in the middle of the afternoon of June 6, 1925, while engaged in his occupation became sick and dizzy, started for home, was found on steps leading to elevated train, taken to hospital and died. Death held to be result of heat prostration. Award affirmed.

A-4869 Strickler *v.* Jacob Horning Brewing Co.

Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, February 11, 1926.

(Appeal taken to Common Pleas Court No. 3, Philadelphia Co. No. 16530 December Term 1925.)

HERNIA

Hernia claimed to have resulted from a fall in unloading barrow from a truck. No complaint made until three days after alleged injury. Disallowance affirmed.

A-4790 Wiley *v.* Krewson Supply Co. Inc.

Opinion by Houck, Commissioner, January 25, 1926.

Disallowance reversed and compensation awarded for disability resulting in a hernia, which was found to have been result of a strain in lifting a stone. The medical testimony indicated a predisposition to hernia, that the particular hernia was recent and probably due to trauma.

A-4432 Cassaboon *v.* Diamond Glass Co.

Opinion by Houck, Commissioner, January 20, 1926.

Hernia attributed to strain in lifting a piano, where the lifting was followed by severe pain in the inguinal region. The hernia was discovered within twenty-four hours and medical testimony indicated the hernia was of recent origin. Award affirmed.

A-4667 Reynolds *v.* Keller & Company.

Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, January 21, 1926.

Board affirmed an award of compensation for hernia sustained while lifting or working with a mine car followed by pain immediately in inguinal region, center of abdomen and back.

A-4542 Tobin *v.* P. & R. C. & I. Co.

Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, January 22, 1926.

(Appeal taken to Common Pleas Court Schuylkill Co. No. 430 March Term, 1926.)

ILLEGAL EMPLOYMENT

Claimant, a boy under fourteen years of age, employed by his father in butcher shop, lost index finger in a meat grinder. Held, illegal employment. Compensation disallowed.

A-4567 Hunter *v.* State Insurance Fund.

Opinion by Morrison, Commissioner, January 29, 1926.

LIMITATION

A claim for compensation filed by dependents within one year after death of an employe is not barred by the statute (Section 315) even though more than one year elapsed between the date of the accident and the death of the employe and no claim for compensation was made by the employe during such period.

A-4109 Smith *v.* Primrose Tapestry Co.

Supreme Court, Eastern Dist., January 4, 1926. Sadler.

MEDICAL ATTENTION

Right to compensation is not defeated by employe declining to continue treatment offered by the defendant and selecting his own physician, where it appears that he promptly secured the services of a physician of repute and was cared for in an accredited hospital.

A-4618 Wasko *v.* Susquehanna Collieries Co.

Opinion by Morrison, Commissioner, January 20, 1926.

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE

Claimant while cutting scrap battleship steel, which had been covered with a number of coats of paint containing lead was affected by the fumes over a considerable period of time and was eventually compelled to stop work. Held, occupational disease. Award reversed.

A-4777 Stanley *v.* Perry Buston Doane Co.

Opinion by Morrison, Commissioner, February 3, 1926.

Eurythema—a skin infection due to long continued handling of silk saturated in an emulsion. Held, occupational disease. Disallowance affirmed.

A-4375 Kmetz *v.* Connellsville Silk Co.

Opinion by Houck, Commissioner, January 22, 1926.

Disability due to long continued inhalation of gas fumes in garage of employer. Held, occupational disease. Disallowance affirmed.

A-4900 Mooney *v.* Packard Inc.

Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, February 11, 1926.

PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE

Appeal to court. Appeal stricken off for the reason that no notice was served upon the appellee as required by law either by mail or in accordance with the rules of the court, which applies where an attorney resides in another county, by depositing a notice in the Prothonotary's office.

A-2911 Showlater *v.* Manufacturers' Foundry Co.

Common Pleas Court, Berks County, August 10, 1925. Richardson.

The Compensation Board is without authority to reverse the findings of a referee except after a hearing de novo. Case remanded to the Board for hearing de novo.

A-4079 Epps *v.* Vulcan Iron Works.

Common Pleas Court, Luzerne County. Jones.

On appeal from decision of the Board appellee is entitled to have set out in full or in detail every error the appellant alleges, and the appellee may not be sewed up in a blanket exception until the specific complaint is set up in an argument by appellant's counsel in open court.

A-3566 Minnie Jones *v.* State Insurance Fund.

Common Pleas Court, Somerset County, July 10, 1925. Berkey.

Referee awarded compensation for loss of an eye and in addition thereto 150 weeks for disfigurement. Defendant appealed alleging error of law. The Board ordered a hearing de novo, revised the findings of the referee and made an award identical with that of the referee. This procedure was objected to by the defendant on the ground that since the appeal alleged an error of law only, it did not vest in the Board authority to pass upon the facts, and that the appeal not having been filed under Section 425, the Board is without authority to grant a hearing de novo and the findings of fact of the referee are, therefore, final as provided for in Section 418. Held, that Section 423, as amended in 1919, plainly gives the Board the right in an appeal on either point of law or fact to do just what it did in the present case and the circumstance that the Board referred to the procedure, which it followed as a "hearing de novo" cannot alter or diminish its right in the premises. Under this Section, in any appeal the Board may reverse the referee's findings of fact should it deem that course proper.

A-3118 Vonot *v.* The Hudson Coal Co.

Supreme Court, Eastern Dist., February 8, 1926. Moschizisker.

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTOR

Deceased was employed by Earle Electric Shop, a sub-contractor engaged by the defendant, on an oral contract, on a time and material basis, to do the electrical work in connection with the erection of an elevator. Defendant held liable under Section 302 (b) no notices having been posted.

A-4026 Rathbun *v.* Jas. H. Curran Elevator Co.

Common Pleas Court, Erie County, June 24, 1925. Hirt.

SUBROGATION

The fact that a claimant has obtained a verdict against a third party does not excuse payment of compensation. The law provides a method to protect the rights of the employer but that method is not by delaying the payments of compensation.

A-4615 Flynn *v.* County of Northumberland.

Opinion by Houck, Commissioner, February 3, 1926.

Five-Year Comparative Statement of Accidents Reported

	1922			1923			1924			1925			1926		
Month	*Fatal*	*Non-Fatal*	*Total*	*Fatal*	*Non-Fatal*	*Total*	*Fatal*	*Non-Fatal*	*Total*	*Fatal*	*Non-Fatal*	*Total*	*Fatal*	*Non-Fatal*	*Total*
January	152	11,951	12,103	223	16,710	16,933	233	15.280	15,513	201	15,339	15,540	159	12,820	12,979
February	171 *323*	10,580 *22,531*	10,751 *22,854*	221 *444*	15,276 *31,986*	15,497 *32,430*	181 *414*	14,812 *30,092*	14,993 *30,506*	171 *372*	14,208 *29,547*	14,379 *29,919*	153 *312*	11,958 *24,778*	12,111 *25,090*
March	172 *495*	12,582 *35,113*	12,754 *35,608*	222 *666*	15,653 *47,639*	15,875 *48,305*	212 *626*	15,989 *46,081*	16,201 *46,707*	158 *530*	15,517 *45,064*	15,675 *45,594*			
April	104 *599*	10,185 *45,298*	10,289 *45,897*	196 *862*	16,689 *64,328*	16,885 *65,190*	151 *777*	13,931 *60,012*	14,082 *60,789*	180 *710*	14,251 *59,315*	14.431 *60,025*			
May	116 *715*	9,572 *54,870*	9,688 *55,585*	226 *1,088*	17,384 *81,712*	17,610 *82,800*	157 *934*	13,940 *73,952*	14,097 *74,886*	170 *880*	14,523 *73,838*	14,693 *74,718*			
June	140 *855*	10.532 *65,402*	10,672 *66,257*	188 *1,276*	17,433 *99,145*	17,621 *100,421*	175 *1,109*	14,324 *88,276*	14,499 *89,385*	196 *1,076*	15.656 *89,494*	15,852 *90,570*			
July	124 *979*	10,263 *75,665*	10,887 *76,644*	221 *1,497*	17,749 *116,894*	17,970 *118,391*	185 *1,294*	14,917 *103,193*	15,102 *104,487*	181 *1,257*	16,440 *105,934*	16,621 *107,191*			
August	117 *1,096*	11,871 *87,536*	11,988 *88,632*	216 *1,713*	18,452 *135,346*	18,668 *137,059*	187 *1,481*	14,661 *117,854*	14.848 *119,335*	189 *1,446*	15,141 *121,075*	15,330 *122,521*			
September	138 *1,234*	12,307 *99,843*	12,445 *101,077*	173 *1,886*	15,504 *150,850*	15,677 *152,736*	167 *1,648*	14,230 *132,084*	14,397 *133,732*	141 *1,587*	14,428 *135,503*	14,569 *137,090*			
October	201 *1,435*	14,912 *114,755*	15,113 *116,190*	207 *2,093*	17.380 *168,230*	17,587 *170,323*	180 *1,828*	15,839 *147,923*	16.019 *149,751*	159 *1,746*	13,982 *148,485*	14,141 *151,231*			
November	260 *1,695*	14,824 *129,579*	15,084 *131,274*	163 *2,256*	15,532 *183,762*	15,695 *186,018*	194 *2,022*	13.389 *161,312*	13.583 *163,334*	133 *1,879*	12,273 *160,758*	12,406 *163,637*			
December	195	14,786	14,981	156	14,261	14,417	187	14,018	14.205	143	12,612	12,755			
Totals	*1,890*	*144,365*	*146,255*	*2,412*	*198,023*	*200,435*	*2,209*	*175,330*	*177,539*	*2,022*	*173,370*	*176,392*			

NOTE:—The figures in italics represent the cumulative totals by month under each classification.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

DIRECTORY OF OFFICES

MAIN OFFICES

Harrisburg: ....Office of the Secretary,
Industrial Board,
Workmen's Compensation Board,
Bureau of Employment,
Bureau of Industrial Relations,
Bureau of Industrial Standards,
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Statistics,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Bureau of Women and Children
State Workmen's Insurance Fund.

BRANCH OFFICES

Allentown: ....Lehigh Valley State Employment Office,
529 Hamilton Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
304 Colonial Building.

Altoona: ....Cooperative State Employment Office,
Post Office Building.
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Commerce Building.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
Central Trust Building.

Dubois: ....Bureau of Rehabilitation,
311 Deposit National Bank Building.

Erie: ....State Employment Office,
109 West Ninth Street.

Franklin: ....State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
316 Franklin Trust Building.

Greensburg: ....State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
309 Coulter Building.

Harrisburg: ....State Employment Office,
Second and Chestnut Streets.

Johnstown: ....State Employment Office,
219 Market Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
910 U. S. National Bank Building.

Kane: ....Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Kane Trust and Savings Building.

Lancaster: ....Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building.
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Woolworth Building.

McKeesport: ....Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building.

Meadville: ....Bureau of Inspection,
Masonic Building.

New Castle: ....Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A., West Washington Street.

Oil City: ....Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building.

Philadelphia: ....State Employment Office,
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
1519 Arch Street.
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Workmen's Compensation Board,
Manhattan Building, Fourth and Walnut Streets.
State Employment Office for Women,
Bureau of Women and Children,
1924-26 Chestnut Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
1004 Commercial Trust Building.

Pittsburgh: ....Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Fulton Building.
State Employment Office
622 Grant Street
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
401 Park Building.

Pottsville: ....Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
1 Ulmer Building.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
Baird Building.

Reading: ....State Employment Office,
108 North Fifth Street.

Scranton: ....State Employment Office,
116 Adams Avenue.
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
Union National Bank Building.

Sunbury: ....State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
Sunbury Trust and Safe Deposit Building.

Wilkes-Barre: ....Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Coal Exchange Building.

Williamsport: ....Bureau of Inspection,
707 First National Bank Building.
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
311 First National Bank Building.
Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building.
343 West Fourth Street.

York: ....Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Central National Bank Building.

Note—State Employment offices are conducted in cooperation with the United States Employment Service.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF STATISTICS
REVIEW OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT

Reports during March, 1926, from State Employment offices in fourteen cities show slight decreases in the number of men applying for and receiving positions when compared with records for March 1925. There were 661 fewer male applicants for work and 308 placements less than during March, 1925. Employment in the machinery and metal trades was particularly active and the demand for workers of this class was 15 per cent greater than that of last March. Clerical help and transportation employes were also in demand.

A remarkable feature of the reports for March is the pronounced increase in the number of women workers required for all classifications except machine and factory. The total number of female workers asked for by employers during the month was 2769, representing a gain over last year of 46 per cent. The number of women placed in positions during the month numbered 2243 or 779 more than in March, 1925.

An analysis of employment and wages for March, 1926, based on reports received from approximately 900 firms who employ 300,000 workers indicates a very slight net change from February in either employment or wages. The industries representing the metal manufacturing group, which usually shows greatest fluctuations, prove to have been extremely firm during March. One noteworthy item of interest gathered from the reports was the prevalence of increased wage rates in industries manufacturing electrical machinery and apparatus.

Clothing manufacture seems to have entered its period of seasonal decline and dullness as is evidenced by the reduction in wage rates. A decided break in employment in this industry, however, is averted by general short week operation and piece work during the dull season. The silk goods industry is seasonally affected in much the same manner, except that employment is more directly affected. One large silk manufacturer laid off more than 1000 workers in March.

The 25 per cent drop in total and average earnings in explosive plants is unexplained.

Spring building operations are indicated in the reports from construction companies which show a ten per cent gain in employment over February. Outdoor construction, however, was somewhat dull due to adverse weather conditions.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND COMPENSATION COSTS

In the month of March, 187 reports of fatalities were received at the Bureau of Workmen's compensation. These deaths, it is presumed, resulted directly from accidents occurring in the regular course of employment. Three of those killed were women. One, a clerk in a jewelry store, died as a result of severe burns received in an explosion of gasoline. The remaining two, supervisory telephone operators, were killed when the automobile in which they were riding was struck by a passenger train at a grade crossing.

Falling objects in coal mines were responsible for 25 per cent of the fatalities during the month. Twenty-five deaths due to this cause were reported from anthracite and 21 from bituminous mines. Cars and engines, motor vehicles, falls of persons, and cranes and derricks, ranking in the order named, were the predominating causes of fatal accidents in industries other than coal mining.

The distribution of fatalities according to the class of industry in which they occurred showed that 15 were charged to construction, 4 to contracting, 43 to manufacturing, 71 to coal mines, 25 to transportation, 3 to other public utilities, 7 to trade, 10 to municipalities, and 9 to the miscellaneous group.

Non-fatal accidents reported during March numbered 15,606 including 202 permanent disabilities.

Compensation payments during March were heavy, a total of $1,115,853 having been paid. The total paid in the first three months of 1926, amounts to $2,847,617. This is $126,363 or 5 per cent more than the amount paid during the first three months of 1925.

Comparing the amounts of compensation awarded for permanent injuries for the first three months of 1926 with 1925 the following increases are found:

	1926.	1925.	Per cent change
TOTAL	$869,349	$668,221	+30
Legs	91,869	56,854	+62
Arms	54,644	36,316	+50
Hands	114,470	88,649	+29
Feet	91,679	67,151	+37
Eyes	199,247	188,993	+ 5
Fingers	150,323	114,867	+31
Phalanges	55,349	54,499	+ 2
Miscellaneous	111,768	60,892	+84

In the summary table of accidents reported during the first three months of 1926 cars and engines is found to be the most prolific cause of fatal and non-fatal accidents. Comparison of data for the first quarter of 1926 with 1925 shows four cause classifications to have slight increases in 1926 over last year. These causes are pumps, compressors and prime movers, motor vehicles, water craft, and electricity. In all other cause classifications substantial reductions in the year 1926 are found.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF STATISTICS

ACTIVITIES OF STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES
MARCH, 1926

MEN

	Persons applying for positions		Persons asked for by employers		Persons sent to positions		Persons receiving positions	
	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925
Agriculture	212	279	163	225	142	178	108	149
Building Trades	829	981	457	551	523	615	444	532
Machinery & Metals	1,425	1,542	1,106	964	1,107	1,086	890	930
Clerical	738	380	227	95	263	103	210	87
Hotel & Institutions	767	1,110	447	570	610	675	415	560
Mine & Quarry	9	60	6	17	5	17	5	14
Transportation	324	311	134	102	178	135	112	92
Sales	181	163	134	123	102	105	73	93
Common Labor	3,595	3,890	2,731	2,825	2,911	2,989	2,655	2,737
Miscellaneous	999	1,024	712	736	754	759	663	689
Total (5 weeks)	9,079	9,740	6,116	6,208	6,495	6,662	5,575	5,883
Feb. (4 weeks)	6,885		4,499		4,788		4,233	
Jan. (4 weeks)	7,427		3,816		4,232		3,621	
Dec. (5 weeks)	8,565		5,082		5,488		4,816	
Mar. 1924 (4 weeks)		10,405		7,658		7,476		6,899
Mar. 1923 (4 weeks)		15,003		15,688		12,325		11,393
*Retentions (men)							66	28
Retentions (women)							7	0

* Applicants induced to retain present position.

WOMEN

	Persons applying for positions		Persons asked for by employers		Persons sent to positions		Persons receiving positions	
	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925
Agriculture & Foods	91	110	59	18	74	25	66	16
Clerical	846	718	388	172	464	255	296	148
Clothing & Textiles	60	136	56	40	25	34	23	23
Day Workers	1,305	1,203	867	657	864	656	854	656
Domestic Service	381	256	494	399	355	219	261	171
Hotel & Institutions	817	848	527	368	659	387	438	303
Machine & Factory	70	234	57	108	68	73	50	64
Professional & Trained	269	231	65	32	61	43	50	29
Sales	328	234	148	52	139	69	109	34
Miscellaneous	219	108	118	64	135	31	106	30
Total (5 weeks)	4,395	4,168	2,769	1,900	2,744	1,792	2,243	1,464
Feb. (4 weeks)	3,363		1,833		1,873		1,474	
Jan. (4 weeks)	3,328		1,711		1,733		1,390	
Dec. (5 weeks)	2,737		1,878		1,886		1,598	
Mar. 1924 (4 weeks)		2,524		1,647		1,352		1,134
Mar. 1923 (4 weeks)		2,859		2,591		1,641		1,425
Grand Total for Month	13,474		8,885		9,239		7,818	

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN PENNSYLVANIA

Group and Industry	No. of Plants Reporting	Number of wage earners—week ended			Total weekly wages—week ended			Average weekly earnings—week ended		
		Mar. 15, 1926	Feb. 15, 1926	Per Cent Change	Mar. 15, 1926	Feb. 15, 1926	Per Cent Change	Mar. 15, 1926	Feb. 15, 1926	Per Cent Change
ALL INDUSTRIES (46)	893	299,599	301,847	— 0.7	$7,941,465	$7,905,370	+ 0.5	$26.51	$26.19	+ 1.2
METAL MANUFACTURES:	296	154,896	155,248	— 0.2	4,494,187	-4,438,167	+ 1.3	29.01	28.59	+ 1.6
Automobiles, bodies, and parts	20	9,767	9,634	+ 1.4	304,128	287,403	+ 5.8	31.14	29.83	+ 4.4
Car construction and repair	19	20,438	20,358	+ 0.4	588,059	575,474	+ 2.2	28.77	28.27	+ 1.8
Electrical machinery and apparatus	16	6,193	5,528	— 6.1	122,354	128,633	— 4.8	23.56	23.25	+ 1.3
Engines, machines, and machine tools	38	11,152	10,897	+ 2.3	323,233	318,332	+ 1.5	28.98	29.21	— 0.8
Foundries and machine shops	59	9,885	9,924	— 0.4	292,855	292,265	+ 0.2	29.63	29.45	+ 0.6
Heating appliances and apparatus	17	4,147	4,152	— 0.1	121,376	122,717	— 1.1	29.27	29.56	— 1.0
Iron and steel blast furnaces	12	14,056	14,273	— 1.5	405,269	405,629	— 0.1	28.83	28.42	+ 1.4
Iron and steel forgings	11	3,263	3,351	— 2.6	88,074	91,155	— 3.4	26.99	27.20	— 0.8
Steel works and rolling mills	41	43,542	43,735	— 0.4	1,304,426	1,286,072	+ 1.4	29.96	29.41	+ 1.9
Structural iron works.	16	3,865	3,823	+ 1.1	109,110	105,603	+ 3.3	28.23	27.62	+ 2.2
Miscellaneous iron and steel products	27	21,681	21,659	+ 0.1	624,834	621,042	+ 0.6	28.82	28.67	+ 0.6
Shipbuilding	3	4,840	4,909	— 1.4	131,339	125,786	+ 4.4	27.14	25.62	+ 6.9
Hardware	8	2,066	2,046	+ 1.0	53,456	62,866	+ 1.1	25.87	25.84	+ 0.1
Non-ferrous metals	9	1,001	959	+ 4.4	25,674	25,290	+ 1.5	25.65	26.37	— 2.7
TEXTILE PRODUCTS:	178	58,370	60,006	— 2.7	1,281,597	1,337,308	— 4.2	21.96	22.29	— 1.5
Carpets and rugs	11	3,154	3,215	— 1.9	78,515	80,704	— 2.7	24.89	25.10	— 0.8
Clothing	35	5,503	5,517	— 0.3	95,053	103,458	— 8.1	17.27	18.75	— 7.9
Hats, felt and other	5	4,138	4,268	— 3.0	106,036	112,089	— 5.4	25.62	26.26	— 2.4
Cotton goods	17	4,901	4,906	— 0.1	122,834	122,569	+ 0.2	25.06	24.98	+ 0.3
Silk goods	42	19,146	20,463	— 6.4	363,208	408,018	—11.0	18.97	19.94	— 4.9
Woolens and worsteds	16	5,524	5,591	— 1.2	117,328	112,514	+ 4.5	21.28	20.12	+ 5.8
Knit goods and hosiery	41	14,107	14,193	— 0.6	347,014	348,538	— 0.4	24.60	24.56	+ 0.2
Dyeing and finishing textiles	11	1,897	1,853	+ 2.4	51,409	49,418	+ 4.0	27.10	26.67	+ 1.6
FOODS AND TOBACCO:	113	23,252	23,437	— 0.8	477,592	470,688	+ 1.5	20.54	20.08	+ 2.3
Bakeries	37	4,362	4,358	+ 0.1	130,271	129,697	+ 0.4	29.86	29.76	+ 0.3
Confectionery and ice cream	24	5,804	5,830	— 0.4	126,372	122,285	+ 3.3	21.77	20.98	+ 3.8
Slaughtering and meat packing	14	2,094	2,080	+ 0.7	58,693	60,698	— 3.1	28.03	29.13	— 3.8
Cigars and tobacco	38	10,992	11,169	— 1.6	162,256	158,008	+ 2.7	14.76	14.16	+ 4.8
BUILDING MATERIALS:	73	21,286	21,292	— 0.0	617,118	602,351	+ 2.5	28.99	28.29	+ 2.5
Brick, tile, and terra cotta products	30	4,499	4,473	+ 0.6	111,699	113,261	— 1.4	24.83	25.32	— 1.9
Cement	14	7,742	7,740	+ 0.0	237,833	226,825	+ 4.9	30.72	29.31	+ 4.8
Glass	25	8,285	8,331	— 0.6	245,607	240,839	+ 2.0	29.64	28.91	+ 2.5
Pottery	4	760	748	+ 1.6	21,979	21,426	+ 2.6	28.92	28.64	+ 1.0
CONSTRUCTION AND CONTRACTING:	34	3,359	3,327	+ 1.0	93,196	86,035	+ 8.3	27.75	25.86	+ 7.3
Buildings, commercial, industrial and residential	19	1,765	1,608	+ 9.8	56,109	49,535	+13.3	31.79	30.81	+ 3.2
Street and highway	5	848	852	— 0.5	17,913	17,550	+ 2.1	21.12	20.60	+ 2.5
General	10	746	867	—14.0	19,174	18,950	+ 1.2	25.70	21.86	+17.6
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS:	39	10,288	10,155	+ 1.3	282,197	275,804	+ 2.3	27.43	27.16	+ 1.0
Chemicals and drugs	22	1,514	1,444	+ 4.8	42.117	39,254	+ 7.3	27.82	27.18	+ 2.4
Explosives	3	416	415	+ 0.2	7,922	10,842	—26.9	19.04	26.13	—27.1
Paints and varnishes	9	1,036	1,044	— 0.6	28,938	28,938	0	27.88	27.72	+ 0.6
Petroleum refining	5	7,320	7.252	+ 0.9	203,220	196,770	+ 3.3	27.76	27.13	+ 2.3
MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES:	160	28,148	28,382	— 0.8	695,578	695,117	+ 0.1	24.71	24.49	+ 0.9
Lumber and planing mill products	26	4,415	4,450	— 0.8	92,891	95,177	— 2.4	21.04	21.39	— 1.6
Furniture	21	2,343	2,296	+ 2.0	65,141	52,477	+ 5.1	23.53	22.86	+ 2.9
Leather tanning	18	5,835	5,968	— 2.2	150.984	153,667	— 1.7	25.88	25.75	+ 0.5
Leather products	9	532	517	+ 2.9	11,220	10,563	+ 6.2	21.09	20.43	+ 3.2
Boots and shoes	23	4,263	4,302	— 0.0	80,798	84,313	— 4.2	18.95	19.60	— 3.3
Paper and pulp products	18	4,736	4.713	+ 0.5	121,918	117.795	+ 3.5	25.74	24.99	+ 3.0
Printing and publishing	39	3.828	4,009	— 4.5	129,177	128,752	+ 0.3	33.75	32.12	+ 5.1
Rubber tires and goods	3	873	855	+ 2.1	24.582	24,265	+ 1.3	28.16	28.38	— 0.8
Novelties and jewelry	3	1,323	1.272	+ 4.0	28,867	28,108	+ 2.7	21.82	22.10	— 1.8

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

ACCIDENT REPORTS RECEIVED

1926	Fatal	Permanent Disability	Temporary Disability	Total
January	158	138	12,682	12,978
February	152	123	11,835	12,110
March	187	202	15,404	15,793
April				
May				
June				
Total-1926	497	463	39,921	40,881
1925				
July	181	158	16,282	16,621
August	189	134	15,007	15,330
September	141	111	14,317	14,569
October	159	159	13,823	11,141
November	133	131	12,142	12,406
December	113	144	12,468	12,755
*Grand Total	25,197	8,158	1,844,208	1,877,563

AGREEMENTS APPROVED

1926	Fatal	Permanent Disability	Temporary Disability	Total
January	150	287	5,848	6,285
February	105	257	4,479	4,841
March	161	334	5,862	6,357
April				
May				
June				
Total-1926	416	878	16,189	17,483
1925				
July	164	263	5,950	6,377
August	143	285	5,914	6,342
September	121	219	5,626	5,966
October	140	338	6,395	6,873
November	173	253	6,917	6,343
December	132	333	5,341	5,806
*Grand Total	20,341	17,799	672,206	710,346

COMPILED FROM RECORDS IN THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

COMPENSATION AWARDED AND PAID

AWARDED

1926	Total Compensation Awarded	Fatal Compensation Awarded	Permanent Disability compensation Awarded	Temporary Disability compensation Awarded
January	$1,043,269	$362,749	$288,235	$392,285
February	860,267	320,937	223,523	315,807
March	1,227,873	491,084	357,591	379,198
April				
May				
June				
Total-1926	$3,131,409	$1,174,770	$869,349	$1,087,290
1925				
July	$1,069,017	$485,980	$217,555	$365,482
August	1,009,181	417,352	248,844	344,985
September	813,780	336,080	181,472	326,228
October	1,008,291	366,893	274,930	366,468
November	1,049,036	472,598	210,207	366,231
December	1,029,383	358,989	301,817	368,577
*Grand Total	$111,821,895	$55,549,625	$22,139,819	$34,132,451

PAID

1926	Total Compensation Paid	Fatal Compensation Paid	Permanent Disability compensation Paid	Temporary Disability compensation Paid
January	$962,679	$275,824	$294,570	$392,285
February	768,985	262,555	190,623	315,807
March	1,115,853	398,655	338,000	379,198
April				
May				
June				
Total-1926	$2,847,617	$937,034	$823,193	$1,087,290
1925				
July	$964,232	$396,042	$202,708	$365,482
August	779,770	240,371	196,414	342,985
September	906,176	241,288	338,660	326,228
October	819,209	286,998	165,743	366,468
November	920,541	279,680	274,630	366,231
December	866,702	226,604	271,521	368,577
*Grand Total	$73,678,058	$22,627,442	$16,918,165	$34,132,451

**PERMANENT INJURIES

1926	Loss of Legs		Loss of Arms		Loss of Hands		Loss of Feet		Loss of Eyes	
	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded
January	11	$28,475	3	$7,740	19	$37,807	15	$28,355	53	$79,570
February	11	26,688	7	18,060	13	26,166	11	19,538	26	41,000
March	14	36,706	11	28,844	27	50,497	24	43,786	51	78,677
April										
May										
June										
Total-1926	36	$91,869	21	$54,644	59	$114,470	50	$91,679	130	$199,247
1925										
July	10	$25.538	3	$7,740	10	$20,535	11	$19,337	40	$60,635
August	6	14,678	8	20,345	17	35,458	16	29,868	41	60,748
September	8	20,640	3	7,406	6	11,990	12	21,578	40	59,116
October	11	25,601	6	14,909	17	35,668	14	25,030	52	78,462
November	4	10.062	6	13,629	10	20,650	12	22,804	33	45,587
December	8	19,577	9	21,965	27	58,148	16	28,455	57	81,764
*Grand Total	1,108	$2,193,388	769	$1,672,637	2,468	$4,402,820	1,416	$2,202,239	6,015	$8,210,506

**PERMANENT INJURIES (Continued)

1926	Loss of Fingers		Loss of Phalanges		Miscellaneous		Total	
	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	Amt. Awarded	Amt. Paid
January	140	$48,520	92	$18,143	19	$39,625	$288,235	$294,570
February	141	48,947	106	18,402	12	24,722	223,523	190,623
March	150	52,856	96	18,804	21	47,421	357,591	338,000
April								
May								
June								
Total-1926	431	$150.323	294	$55,349	52	$111,768	$869,349	$823,193
1925								
July	116	$39,225	120	$22,715	14	$21,830	$217,555	$202,708
August	112	38,778	115	22,493	12	26,476	248,844	196,414
September	112	36,108	81	16,086	7	8,548	181,472	338,660
October	130	42,278	130	23,123	33	29,859	274,930	165,743
November	113	39,426	106	20,779	17	37,270	210,207	274,630
December	139	46,957	130	22,098	7	22,853	301,817	271,521
*Grand Total	4,141	$1,413,320	3,470	$648,050	456	$1,306,859	$22,139,819	$16,918,165

*Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.

**Multiple losses separated respectively.

NOTE: The above table presents changes in a number of items from similar tables previously published. The changes have been made as information received subsequent to the publication of former tables made such corrections necessary.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Accidents Occurring During Course of Employment Reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation During the Month of March 1926

Cause	Total of All Industries		CONSTRUCTION				Contracting		Chemicals and Allied Products		Clay, Glass and Stone Products		Clothing Manufacture		Food and Kindred Products		Leather, Rubber and Composition Goods		Lumber, Wood and Their Products		Paper and Printing Industries		Textiles		METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS														COAL MINES				TRANSPORTATION				Public Utilities		Quarries and Mines Other Than Coal		Miscellaneous Industries		Hotels and Restaurants		TRADING				State and Municipal	
			Building		Other																				Total		Blast Furnaces and Steel Works		Rolling Mills		Foundries and Machine Shops		Fabrication		Car Repair Shops		Automobile Service Stations		Anthracite		Bituminous		Steam Railroads		Other										Retail		Wholesale			
	*F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F
Total of All Causes,	187	15,606	9	793	6	217	4	319	3	258	2	421	----	162	4	381	----	150	1	370	2	237	1	312	28	4,190	3	183	8	752	1	720	7	1,370	8	998	1	167	42	2,285	29	2,297	20	868	5	171	3	256	1	218	10	588	----	102	5	515	2	153	10	343
Machinery,	8	1,494	----	28	----	15	----	6	----	12	----	32	----	81	1	30	----	38	----	107	----	62	----	108	5	695	----	3	1	114	----	142	3	344	1	81	----	11	----	50	----	97	----	3	----	1	----	11	----	8	2	73	----	6	----	21	----	1	----	9
Boilers,	2	13	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	3	----	----	1	1	----	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	1	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----
Pumps, Compressors & Prime Movers,	1	53	----	5	----	2	----	1	1	4	----	2	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	2	----	8	----	----	----	5	----	1	----	1	----	1	----	----	----	7	----	6	----	----	----	1	----	2	----	2	----	5	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2
Transmission,	----	14	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	1	----	2	----	8	----	----	----	2	----	2	----	3	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Elevators,	3	60	----	6	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	4	----	2	----	2	----	1	----	5	----	7	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	3	----	1	----	1	1	11	----	4	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	3	----	3	1	8	----	2	----	----
Cranes and Derricks,	10	350	2	18	1	9	1	40	----	10	----	3	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	1	1	3	----	1	4	218	1	22	1	55	----	45	1	62	1	32	----	2	----	12	----	7	1	5	----	2	----	2	----	9	----	5	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	1
Cars and Engines,	43	2,187	1	13	----	12	----	5	----	13	----	39	----	----	----	3	----	1	----	7	----	5	----	1	9	335	----	15	3	42	1	5	----	32	5	240	----	1	8	502	3	699	17	444	3	26	----	4	----	32	1	18	----	----	----	20	----	3	1	5
Motor Vehicles,	18	682	2	47	2	12	1	17	----	17	----	4	----	4	1	46	----	1	----	22	----	18	----	3	3	129	----	2	----	7	----	6	2	25	----	8	1	81	----	4	----	7	----	14	----	58	2	31	----	1	2	63	----	----	2	84	----	26	3	74
Horse Vehicles,	8	156	----	4	----	2	1	9	----	4	----	4	----	----	1	28	----	----	----	18	----	2	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	3	----	1	----	----	----	2	----	2	----	34	----	1	----	14	----	1	----	26
Hand Trucks,	1	348	----	12	----	----	----	18	----	11	----	32	----	3	----	9	----	4	----	12	----	13	----	12	----	136	----	8	----	28	----	16	----	61	----	23	----	----	----	4	----	1	----	31	----	9	----	9	----	1	----	14	----	1	----	9	1	7	----	----
Water Craft,	----	6	----	----	----	1	----	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Handling Objects,	9	2,738	----	160	----	39	----	51	----	47	1	123	----	14	----	78	----	33	1	77	1	39	----	44	2	949	1	24	----	184	----	182	----	348	1	192	----	19	----	332	1	245	1	102	----	16	----	52	----	32	----	103	----	23	1	99	----	42	1	38
Hand Tools,	1	1,404	----	70	----	29	----	21	----	81	----	24	----	9	----	29	----	15	----	34	----	11	----	16	----	345	----	9	----	42	----	47	----	81	----	142	----	24	----	242	----	270	----	83	----	11	----	24	----	28	1	34	----	13	----	41	----	9	----	15
Electricity,	3	87	----	4	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	2	----	1	----	28	----	1	----	6	----	6	----	9	----	5	----	1	1	9	----	19	----	----	----	3	1	9	----	3	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	2	----	3
Explosives and Explosions,	8	132	1	5	----	2	----	6	----	5	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	13	1	----	----	2	----	----	----	9	----	----	----	2	4	46	1	33	----	2	----	1	----	5	----	5	----	1	----	1	1	1	----	----	----	4
Hot and Corrosive Substances,	4	568	----	29	----	5	----	5	----	18	----	22	----	5	----	18	----	7	----	5	----	8	----	9	1	282	----	30	1	34	----	109	----	51	----	50	----	8	----	29	----	15	----	22	----	3	----	15	----	4	1	20	----	17	----	11	----	4	2	15
Falling Objects,	4	787	1	89	1	23	1	46	1	18	----	33	----	5	----	18	----	7	----	19	----	12	----	14	----	338	----	29	----	74	----	59	----	113	----	62	----	1	----	37	----	19	----	14	----	5	----	15	----	7	----	25	----	1	----	24	----	8	----	10
Falling Objects (Mines & Quarries),	46	1,227	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	25	532	21	647	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	48	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Fall of Persons,	16	1,996	1	195	1	45	----	59	1	47	----	61	----	22	1	75	----	30	----	31	----	45	1	58	1	402	----	23	1	89	----	44	----	137	----	102	----	7	2	226	3	117	1	105	2	21	----	58	1	25	1	124	----	27	----	108	----	26	----	89
Stepping Upon or Striking Against Objects,	3	874	1	84	----	10	----	27	----	13	----	31	----	17	----	21	----	8	----	21	----	13	----	29	----	196	----	9	----	51	----	34	----	62	----	32	----	8	----	162	----	60	----	19	----	7	----	9	----	8	1	39	----	6	----	56	----	15	1	23
Miscellaneous Causes,	4	430	----	22	----	10	----	5	----	6	1	10	----	2	----	16	----	2	----	8	----	2	----	7	----	98	----	8	----	16	----	19	----	29	----	25	----	1	----	78	----	48	----	22	----	4	----	5	----	3	----	26	----	2	----	17	1	5	2	32

*F=Fatal. N F=Non-Fatal.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Accidents Occurring During Course of Employment Reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation During First Three Months of the Year 1926.

Cause			CONSTRUCTION																						METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS														COAL MINES				TRANSPORTATION												TRADING					
	Total of All Industries		Building		Other		Contracting		Chemicals and Allied Products		Clay, Glass and Stone Products		Clothing Manufacture		Food and Kindred Products		Leather, Rubber and Composition Goods		Lumber, Wood and Their Products		Paper and Printing Industries		Textiles		Total		Blast Furnaces and Steel Works		Rolling Mills		Foundries and Machine Shops		Fabrication		Car Repair Shops		Automobile Service Stations		Anthracite		Bituminous		Steam Railroads		Other		Public Utilities		Quarries and Mines Other Than Coal		Miscellaneous Industries		Hotels and Restaurants		Retail		Wholesale		State and Municipal	
	*F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F
Total of All Causes,	197	40,384	19	2,275	12	853	17	964	9	710	3	1,267	3	436	9	1,217	3	396	7	1,073	4	634	2	859	92	11,371	12	556	27	1,949	12	1,962	18	3,615	20	2,760	3	529	59	2,736	117	0,942	50	2,310	8	492	12	678	7	533	13	1,609	1	296	15	1,434	5	437	30	862
Machinery,	21	3,912	1	72	—	48	—	18	—	23	—	95	—	208	2	95	—	103	2	306	—	175	1	302	12	1,804	—	14	3	297	2	386	5	877	2	211	—	19	—	62	1	206	—	7	—	4	—	21	—	21	2	172	—	17	—	58	—	11	—	24
Boilers,	5	28	—	2	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	10	—	1	1	3	—	2	—	—	1	4	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pumps, Compressors & Prime Movers,	3	149	—	19	—	7	—	12	2	11	—	4	—	—	—	5	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	3	1	19	—	1	1	7	—	3	—	3	—	1	—	4	—	11	—	10	—	3	—	2	—	7	—	4	—	11	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	9
Transmission,	—	45	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	6	—	19	—	—	—	3	—	4	—	9	—	2	—	1	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elevators,	6	192	—	22	—	1	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	6	—	18	—	6	—	4	—	6	—	8	—	26	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	14	—	4	—	3	1	12	2	10	—	—	—	4	1	1	—	—	1	17	—	6	1	22	—	15	—	2
Cranes and Derricks,	21	881	3	58	3	34	2	86	—	31	—	13	—	—	—	4	—	3	—	4	1	5	—	2	9	538	2	48	3	149	1	105	2	149	1	82	—	5	—	17	—	17	1	11	—	6	—	9	1	20	—	14	—	—	1	2	—	4	—	3
Cars and Engines,	13	5,045	1	30	1	26	1	27	—	28	1	125	—	—	—	10	—	7	—	27	—	10	—	1	26	728	—	42	7	80	4	13	1	77	14	513	—	3	14	581	16	2,097	14	1,064	4	68	—	17	1	71	1	53	—	—	—	52	2	10	1	13
Motor Vehicles,	36	1,904	3	104	2	40	1	56	—	48	—	17	—	8	1	137	—	10	2	59	—	36	—	31	5	363	—	3	—	13	—	11	3	80	—	37	2	219	—	8	1	28	—	38	1	152	2	67	1	12	3	192	—	2	5	237	—	75	9	184
Horse Vehicles,	7	469	—	9	—	6	2	37	—	13	—	8	—	—	1	89	—	—	1	58	—	5	—	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	11	—	2	—	1	—	3	—	7	—	89	—	2	—	46	—	7	—	67
Hand Trucks,	3	879	—	32	—	8	—	38	—	21	—	87	—	6	—	22	—	11	—	[illegible]	—	38	—	25	1	353	—	15	—	81	—	57	1	125	—	74	—	1	—	[illegible]	—	4	—	81	—	21	1	16	—	2	—	27	—	2	—	24	1	20	—	2
Water Craft,	2	29	—	—	1	3	1	12	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Handling Objects,	21	7,790	—	498	—	187	—	176	—	151	1	402	—	61	1	274	—	82	2	214	1	117	—	116	7	2,857	3	105	2	528	1	573	—	985	1	594	—	72	1	420	2	760	1	315	—	66	—	131	—	94	—	296	—	66	2	278	—	127	3	111
Hand Tools,	3	3,523	—	198	—	94	—	71	—	64	—	72	—	24	—	96	—	30	—	109	—	26	—	43	—	971	—	39	—	109	—	116	—	218	—	410	—	79	—	283	1	825	1	187	—	24	—	60	—	65	1	80	—	29	—	119	—	17	—	36
Electricity,	10	240	—	7	1	4	1	1	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	6	—	1	—	2	—	5	—	2	1	76	—	2	—	15	—	9	1	32	—	17	—	1	1	12	1	73	—	—	—	9	5	23	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	4
Explosives and Explosions,	40	329	1	13	—	6	1	16	2	15	—	5	—	1	—	2	1	4	—	—	—	2	—	3	2	45	1	3	—	3	—	4	1	20	—	3	—	12	5	51	23	105	—	3	1	1	1	12	1	11	1	7	—	7	1	9	—	—	—	11
Hot and Corrosive Substances,	17	1,560	—	98	—	35	—	17	—	57	—	56	1	12	1	41	1	22	—	10	—	27	—	35	6	755	2	99	4	97	—	234	—	152	—	141	—	32	1	46	1	47	—	55	—	9	—	39	—	9	2	65	1	46	—	30	1	8	2	41
Falling Objects,	23	2,126	2	264	2	80	5	135	2	44	—	87	—	12	—	45	—	16	—	59	—	31	—	34	6	872	—	66	2	171	3	158	1	288	—	170	—	13	—	51	—	62	—	55	—	12	—	47	1	31	—	74	—	11	—	61	—	19	5	24
Falling Objects (Mines & Quarries),	94	2,596	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	571	63	1,933	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Fall of Persons,	52	5,187	7	548	2	175	3	155	2	128	—	166	—	50	3	234	1	68	—	107	2	102	1	141	10	1,086	4	73	[illegible]	224	—	132	2	334	1	289	—	34	2	304	4	322	2	338	2	71	1	148	1	61	1	330	—	74	3	301	—	77	5	201
Stepping Upon or Striking Against Objects,	7	2,272	1	238	—	61	—	75	—	46	—	86	1	43	—	86	—	23	—	58	—	36	—	87	1	551	—	26	—	125	1	99	—	163	—	115	—	23	1	196	—	195	—	68	—	18	—	40	—	16	1	101	—	22	1	140	—	34	1	52
Miscellaneous Causes,	13	1,219	—	63	—	37	—	28	—	19	1	38	1	4	—	50	—	7	—	21	—	11	—	19	2	293	—	19	1	42	—	50	—	87	—	87	1	8	—	96	1	168	1	80	—	14	1	33	—	13	—	78	—	9	1	52	1	11	4	75

* F=Fatal. N F=Non-Fatal.

US

tion

F
67
11

1
2
1
81

19
24
1
2
8
1

7
8
1

LABOR & INDUSTRY

Volume XIII Number 5

MAY

1926

Featuring

Safety Instruction in the Schools

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
Department of Labor & Industry
HARRISBURG

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Published monthly by

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

RICHARD H. LANSBURGH, *Secretary*

VOL. XIII MAY, 1926 No. 5

Contents

Page

The Relation of Safety Instruction in the Schools to Industrial Safety.... 3
Richard H. Lansburgh, Secretary, Labor and Industry

Letter.. 4
Francis B. Haas

The Service the Education Division of the National Safety Council Is Prepared to Offer the Pennsylvania Schools........................ 5
Idabelle Stevenson, Supervising Field Secretary

Safety Teaching in the Public Schools........................ 12
H. W. Dodd, Superintendent of Schools, Allentown

Art Education in Relation to Industrial Safety Teaching.............. 14
C. Valentine Kirby, Director of Art for Pennsylvania

Teaching Safety through Dramatization........................ 16
Ben. G. Graham, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, Pittsburgh

Efforts of the Bureau of Employment........................ 18
Robert J. Peters, Director of Bureau of Employment

State Approval of Buildings........................ 25
Charles J. Gotwalt, Chief, Building Section, Bureau of Inspection

Departmental Regulations........................ 27

Summary of Recent Decisions of the Workmen's Compensation Board... 29

Five-Year Comparative Statement of Accidents Reported............. 36

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Richard H. Lansburgh, *Secretary*
S. S. Riddle, *Deputy Secretary*

BUREAU OF INSPECTION

Cyril Ainsworth, *Director*
T. J. Gould, *Assistant Director*

BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

W. H. Horner, *Director*
M. G. Lehman, *Assistant Director*

BUREAU OF REHABILITATION

S. S. Riddle, *Director*

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT

Robert J. Peters, *Director*

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS

J. M. Sandel, *Director*

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

David Williams, *Director*

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

William J. Maguire, *Director*
Tolbert C. K. Smee, *Assistant Director*

BUREAU OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Charlotte E. Carr, *Director*
Beatrice McConnell, *Assistant Director*

DEPARTMENTAL SERVICE

W. A. Riddle, *Executive Secretary*

INDUSTRIAL BOARD

Richard H. Lansburgh, *Chairman*
Mrs. Samuel Semple,
Joseph H. Willits,
T. J. Gillespie,
John A. Phillips,
J. M. Sandel, *Secretary*

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

T. Henry Walnut, *Chairman*
Paul W. Houck,
J. L. Morrison,
Richard H. Lansburgh, *ex-officio*
J. C. Detweiler, *Secretary*

STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE BOARD

Richard H. Lansburgh, *Chairman,*
Samuel S. Lewis, *State Treasurer,*
Samuel W. McCulloch, *Insurance Commissioner.*

STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE FUND

Gabriel H. Moyer, *Manager.*

THE RELATION OF SAFETY INSTRUCTION IN THE SCHOOLS TO INDUSTRIAL SAFETY

By Richard H. Lansburgh,

Secretary of Labor and Industry,
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The Department of Labor and Industry is convinced, through its analysis of industrial accident causes, that one of the greatest steps towards the development of true safety in industry is the fostering of the safety spirit in the individual. In this machine age safe workers are workers whose fundamental thoughts are always of safety first. It is the thought of the Department of Labor and Industry that if the next generation of industrial workers can have the safety spirit instilled into them prior to the time that they take their places in the industrial fabric of the State, then industry will have been made a safer place in which to work.

Not only industrial safety but public safety on the streets, highways, and in the homes will be promoted by a thorough-going program of safety instruction in the schools. In featuring safety instruction in the schools of Pennsylvania in this issue of "Labor and Industry," the Department hopes that the interest of those who are in industry and those who are not will each be aroused in the desirability of safety instruction in the schools and the results in accident reduction which can be gained through it.

The following letter from the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Dr. Francis B. Haas, shows the interest of the State Department of Public Instruction in this matter.

Honorable Richard H. Lansburgh
Secretary of Labor and Industry
Harrisburg, Pennsylvannia
Dear Mr. Lansburgh:

The general education campaign in the interests of industrial safety is worthy of the support of every thinking citizen and particularly worthy of the support of the teaching profession.

In this age of the automobile, the steam and electric railway, and high-powered machinery, the careful teaching of safety in our schools is a matter of vital importance. The schools, public and private, must do their very utmost to warn our children of the dangers of life and limb that beset them on every hand, and to instruct them in those habits and practices that will lessen the chance of accident. Safety rules must become so much a matter of habit that they will be practiced automatically,—mechanically. That way safety lies—and in no other.

The Department of Public Instruction has given careful thought to this important phase of its educational program. Its course in Civics for the elementary grades puts strong emphasis on safety, including the prevention of fires. The subject is again taken up, in maturer fashion, in the study of Community Civics.

If our young people once become accustomed to avoiding danger in its many forms, the habit will be a life possession and protection. As workers in various pursuits they will still observe the cautions to which they have become habituated. Because of this fact the Department of Public Instruction is equally concerned with the Department of Labor and Industry in furthering in our schools the cause of Safety Education.

Cordially yours,

Francis B. Haas

Harrisburg, Pa.
March 31, 1926

Superintendent of Public Instruction

THE SERVICE THE EDUCATION DIVISION OF THE NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL IS PREPARED TO OFFER THE PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOLS

By Idabelle Stevenson

Supervising Field Secretary

The prevention of accidents has come to be a serious concern not only of public officials,—witness the two national conferences on Street and Highway Safety called by Secretary Hoover in 1925 and 1926,—but of educators also. The National Society for the Study of Education has just issued a yearbook of 400 pages on "The Present Status of Safety Education."

Because of the large industrial interests in Pennsylvania there has long been a consciousness of the effectiveness and significance of industrial safety work in many of her cities. This in turn has been reflected in a more general interest in public and school safety. A number of local or community Safety Councils have been organized through the state—supported for the most part by industrial memberships. These councils, all of which are affiliated with the National Safety Council, are the Western Pennsylvania Safety Council, Lehigh Valley, Reading, Erie, and Philadelphia. The interests of these local councils in the school work and the corresponding interest of the school people in the work of these councils early paved the way for the Education Division of the National Safety Council in Pennsylvania. Superintendents and teachers, knowing the results of public and industrial safety, were ready to grasp its deeper meaning and give it a place in the schools.

As Dr. A. B. Meredith has written, "Safety is immediately related to life, physical and social. Because it is related to life is has a place in the modern school curriculum. Its educational significance grows out of the safety concept and its incidence in relation to the problem of living. Safety implies purpose. Safety is the condition which accompanies the realization of a purpose, and teaching safety is teaching how so to control the factors in an environment that a purpose may be realized. Where coordination fails an accident occurs. The result is similar whether the forces are material or ethical."

The following is an exposition of the type of service the Education Division has been able to render in Pennsylvania and hopes to continue to render to an even greater extent during the coming year.

THE DEMONSTRATION CENTER OR LABORATORY SCHOOL FOR THE EXEMPLIFICATION OF SAFETY TEACHING

One of the most important concerns of the Education Division four years ago was to demonstrate or prove to the average school teacher that safety could be injected into the regular every day school work; that safety was most effectively taught not as a separate subject but in correlation with regular courses such as civics, English, art, and mathematics; and that when so taught it served to

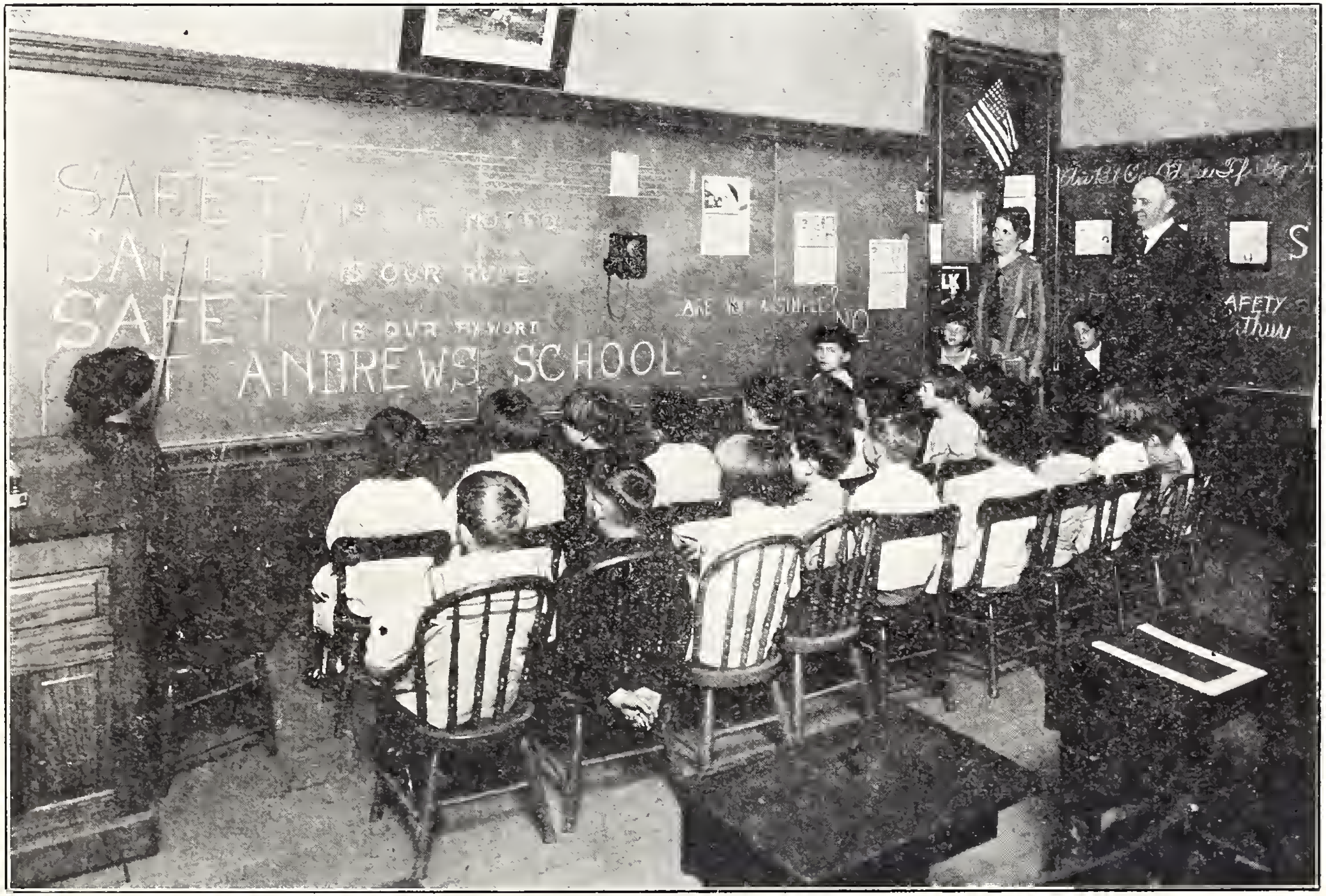


Fig. 1 First grade children in the Andrews School, Pittsburgh, have safety lesson conducted by a member of the class.

stimulate the child's interest in the regular courses. In many cases it was also necessary to show teachers that safety has a positive as well as a negative implication and that the child reacts more readily to being instructed in how to do things, rather than in being told not to do things.

We knew because of experimental work already done that if the more positive side of safety were taught by means of correlation with the regular elementary and intermediate subjects, it would result not only in a decrease in the number of child accidents and the number of fatalities, but in the formation of correct habits, and in a changed attitude on the part of the child toward safe and unsafe practices.

We believed the best way to convince teachers of the truth of this was to have them test it out in their own school systems, having one school selected by the superintendent to carry out the work. A member of the staff of the Education Division visited the school selected for this purpose, conferred with the principal and teachers on the best plan of organization for the work, and discussed the possibilities of correlation with their school program. She also helped in the selection of suitable data on various aspects of safety for schoolroom use, and furnished lesson plans successfully worked out by teachers in other communities. The general plan provided that an opportunity be given to all of the teachers in the system to visit this school and observe the actual classroom work.

It was hoped that each laboratory center would serve as a point of infection for all of the schools and that safety teaching would become an accepted obligation by all teachers and incorporated, through the proper channels, into the regular course of study. In many cases this is exactly what happened. In some instances the influence has not been so extensive, but we know of no school which has done this work where the teachers have not been convinced of its worth.

During the past three years demonstration centers for safety education have been worked out in the Woolslair and Andrews schools, Pittsburgh, Mr. R. H. Henderson, Principal; Clayton School, Pittsburgh, Mr. R. H. Edgar, Principal; Colfax School, Pittsburgh, Mr. R. G. Deevers, Principal; Fourth Ward School, Homestead, Miss Alice Hirth, Principal; Cathedral Catholic Parochial School, Erie, Rev. J. J. Wherle, Diocesan Director of Education; Jefferson Avenue School, Warren, Miss Bessie Johnson, Principal; Graham-Larkin School, Chester, Mr. Byron Pickering, Principal; Quinn School, Bethlehem, Mr. James McNamara, Principal; and the Mosser School, Allentown, Mr. W. F. Musselman, Principal. The last named school was the first demonstration center established in Pennsylvania.

PUBLICATIONS

As the realization for the need to teach safety became more general the necessity for furnishing adequate materials for the teachers became evident. Because of the newness of the subject in school work there was a lack of the right sort of data available. Teachers were forced to depend solely on their own im-

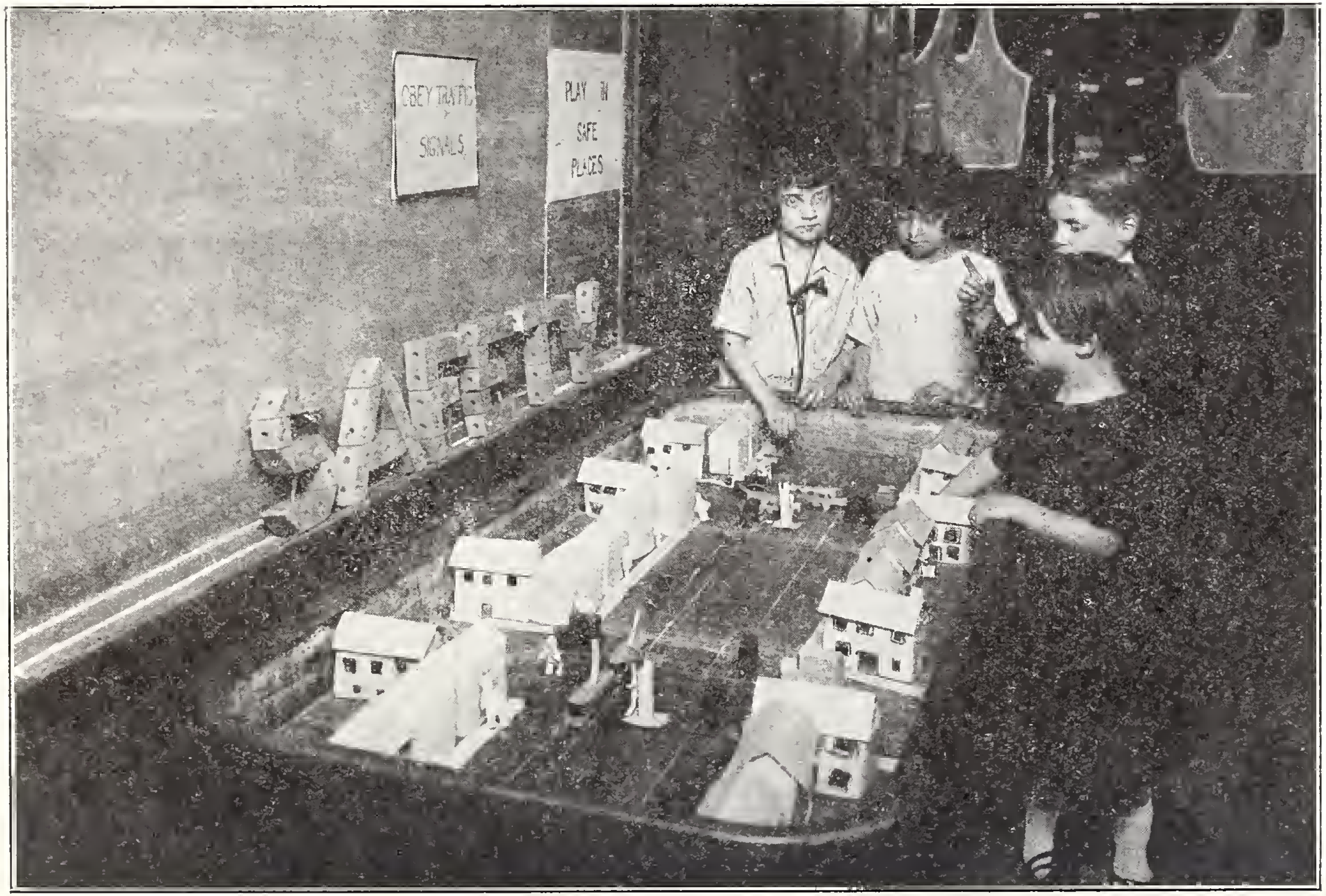


Fig. 2 Construction work in the Andrews School, Pittsburgh, where the children learn how to cross the street.

agination and ingenuity, or to search out information from miscellaneous publications and original sources. Many teachers had neither the time nor aptitude for this sort of work. Therefore the next step of the Education Division was to try to provide teachers with suitable teaching materials that could pass the test of being sound from the safety as well as the pedagogical point of view.

In addition to compiling and having mimeographed for use in the school quantities of source materials and keeping an up-to-date annotated bibliography of the best texts and special articles which contribute in any way to school safety work, the Education Division has published a number of pamphlets and manuals.

Two pamphlets, "The Inner Meaning of the Safety Movement" and "Safety for More and Better Adventure," by Mr. A. W. Whitney, Vice-President of the National Safety Council in charge of Education, deal with the philosophy and psychology of the safety movement as applied to education. A series of three pamphlets, "Interesting the Teacher in Safety Education," "The Demonstration Center for Safety Education," and "The Correlation of Safety with English" give practical suggestions for the correlation of safety with regular school work. The actual work of several demonstration centers is given. "An Introduction to Safety Education" is a manual for the teacher. The introductory chapter by Professor Harold Rugg presents the educational principles on which safety instruction is based. Suggestions for correlating safety with the regular curriculum subjects, facts about accidents and their prevention, detailed projects, statistical tables and a bibliography are included. "The Junior Safety Council" is a hand book for schools giving a complete plan and program for extra curricular safety activities including the Junior Traffic Patrol. "The Safety Movement in America" is a mimeographed collection of source material suitable for high or normal schools.

In an attempt to meet the many requests from school people for fresh ideas on the presentation of the subject, and for definite information on certain seasonal and special hazards a magazine "Safety Education" is published for the ten school months. It is designed for both teacher and pupil and has in each issue a series of safety projects for the teacher, stories for supplementary reading for elementary, intermediate, and junior high grades, a play, a parody newspaper, and a department devoted to Junior Safety Council activities. Forty-one hundred copies of this magazine are now going to Pennsylvania Schools.

In some cases where the school department has not made the appropriation or supplied the necessary funds the local Safety Council, the Parent-Teacher Association, or the safety director of some industrial plant, realizing the value of the training to their future employes, have subscribed to the magazine for their schools. Besides the subscribers to the magazine there are a number of schools in Pennsylvania holding a special school membership in the National Safety Council. This entitles them to all of the publications of the Education Division. The National Safety Council also has a number of publications useful in school work such as "Safety in Winter Sports," "Safety-ize," a home safety booklet, and the Safety Calendar, with twelve colored pictures, each a lesson in safety.

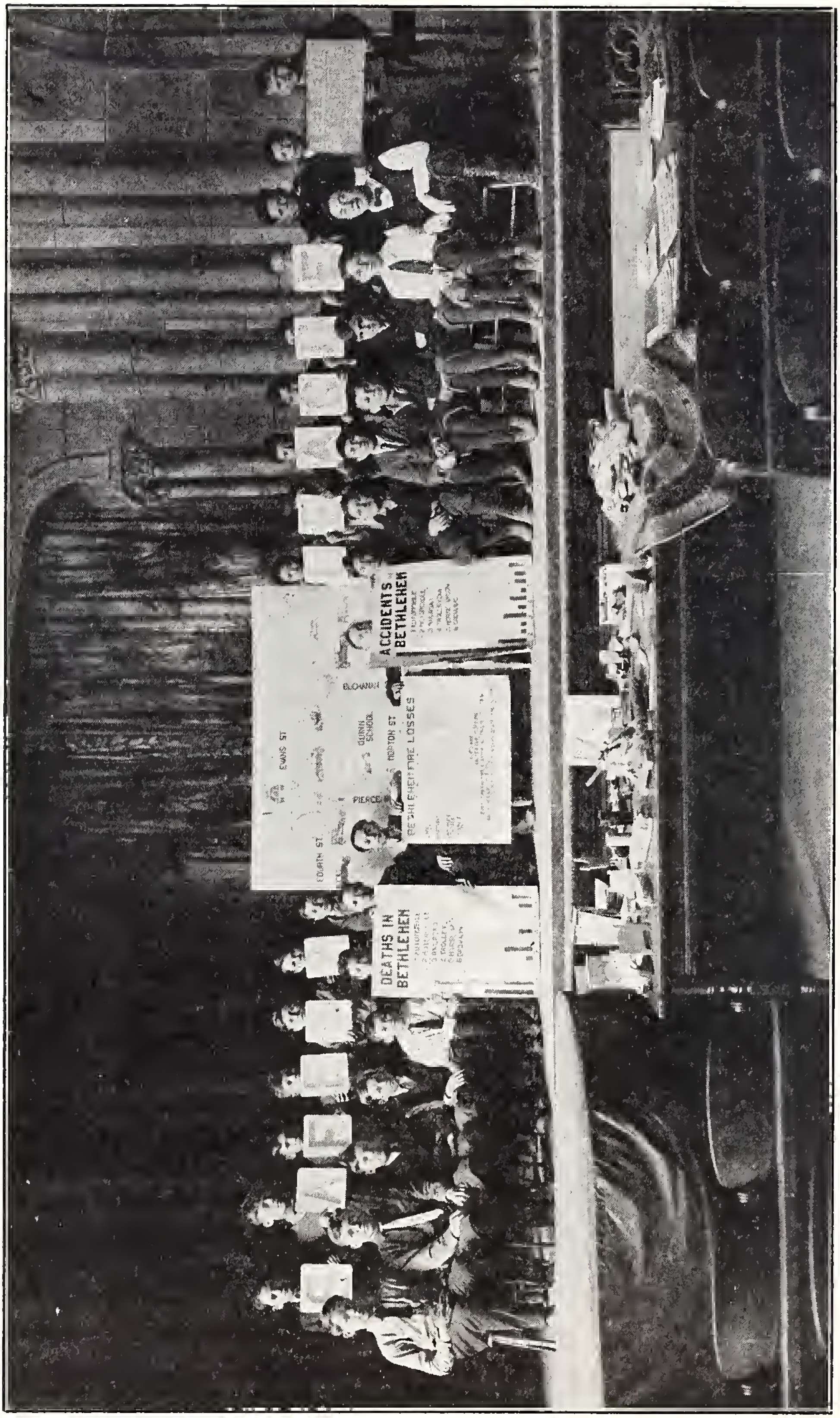


Fig. 3 Charts showing local accident losses made by students of the Quinn School, Bethlehem, Penna.

A carefully selected assortment of materials has been prepared for Normal Schools and Teachers Colleges. It includes those publications of the Education Division applicable to teacher training work, and the "Twenty-fifth Yearbook of the National Society for the Study of Education"—"The Present Status of Safety Education." It may be used by students wishing to prepare term papers on safety education, or by instructors interested in incorporating safety into their courses. The more common correlations in the normal schools have been in the teacher training, social science, health and efficiency courses. The committee now working on the revision of the Pennsylvania State Normal School Curriculum intend to give Safety a place in that program.

FIELD WORK

The Education Division maintains a staff of three field workers whose services are offered where feasible, without charge. They are sent out to confer with superintendents and supervisors on ways and means of initiating safety teaching, and to advise on the best plans for the follow-up work and organization necessary to develop safety in the entire school system. They are glad to observe class-room work and to talk with principals and teachers individually or collectively. In schools where the chief interest is in the Junior Safety Council and such extra curricular activities as the Junior Patrol they are able to discuss and give the experiences of other cities with this type of organization. It is not their purpose to interfere with the usual school procedure, or to impose a set program of activities, but to bring a new point of view and possibly something of inspiration to the busy teacher, and the experience of many communities in solving the same problem to the local situation.

These workers are also sent out to Normal Schools for conferences with individual instructors, and to address classes on Safety Education, and the Safety Movement in its relation to education. During the past year representatives of the Education Division have visited forty-three different school systems in Pennsylvania. This spring a field worker is giving all of her time to Pennsylvania towns and cities. Conferences have also been held with the Pennsylvania State Department of Education with the thought of offering more effective service to the schools in the future.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Cooperation with other organizations has included work with the National Society for the Study of Education, National Congress of Parents and Teachers, Boy Scouts of America, General Federation of Womens' Clubs, National Playground and Recreation Association, American Child Health Association, and Federal Council of Churches.

In the year 1924, 21,300 children under fifteen years of age were killed in the United States. Seven thousand of this number met death on the streets and highway. If this cruel loss of child life is to be cut down, children must be taught to adapt themselves to the complex conditions of life which the incredibly swift progress of modern invention has brought. Figures show that when safety has been systematically taught in the schools the child fatalities have been decreased. The record from the schools of Louisville, Kentucky, show a remarkable decrease from 24 fatalities to children between the ages of five and eighteen in 1923 from motor accidents, to 14 fatalities in 1924, and to 8 fatalities in 1925. It is to be hoped that the work will commend itself to all teachers throughout the state.

SAFETY TEACHING IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

By H. W. Dodd

Superintendent of Schools
Allentown, Pa.

"Train up a child in the way he should go and when he is old he will not depart from it."

If people grow up with careless habits they have great difficulty in overcoming them and becoming creatures of methodical procedure.

Just watch what are called jay-walkers. You will find that nine out of ten of them are adults. They spent their happy, free, boyhood days before the advent of the rushing automobile and clanging electric cars. They crossed streets when and where they pleased, and even played games in the public squares. They will continue to jay-walk the rest of their lives.

Boys and girls growing up to-day must be trained to respond favorably to all situations that arise demanding the functioning of a sense of safety.

From the time the child begins school in the primary grade until he develops a sense of civic responsibility in the high school, he is unavoidably thrown into contact with an environment which he must master for the sake of self preservation.

I feel very strongly that throughout the elementary school life of the child, measures must be taken to consciously develop in him a safety sense that will function in habits guaranteeing his safety in the home, in the school, on the playground, and on the street.

When I say "habits that will guarantee his safety," I mean that the child will respond favorably toward a situation for his protection, and that if accidents do happen they will be the result of another's carelessness and not the child's.

In the primary grades a beginning is made to develop this safety sense by developing safety habits in crossing the street, in using playthings, in care of health, in handling of inflammable material, and in playing.

Of course, the difficult part is in knowing how to develop safety habits in these situations. Teachers have very successfully done this by the following procedure:

- a. Games—playing traffic operation,
- b. Dramatization,
  - 1. Situations that may cause accidents,
  - 2. How accidents are prevented,
  - 3. Stories told by teacher.
- c. Studying simple health rules,
- d. Using proper playthings, and pointing out dangerous spots and places for playgrounds,
- e. Slogans.

In the intermediate grades safety habits may be encouraged through safety organizations, by placing responsibility for the safety of the school, the grounds, and the movements of the smaller children directly upon the children of these grades. A definite organization with proper offices, meetings, and reports must be formed through which the pupils work.

Some of the duties to be performed are indicated through the following committees:

1. Safety Patrol.

This committee guards all crossings in the neighborhood of the school.

2. Book Committee,

   This committee sees to it that pupils take proper care of all their books. Pupils careful with books avoid accidents.

3. Yard and Building Committee,

   This committee sees to it that building and yard are kept in clean, orderly condition.

4. Safety Committee,

   This committee reports on accidents, and in general furnishes material for safety meetings.

In the grammar grades an attempt has been made to develop a safety sense in pupils by using material out of their own experience or environment, and to correlate it with their daily classroom work. These pupils are made acquainted with some of the modern safety devices used in industrial plants. They keep a record of accidents in the community, newspaper clippings, accident statistics, as furnished by the National Safety Council, and National Safety magazines.

Types of correlation:

1. According to statistics, 2.8 persons out of every 100,000 are killed every year by poisoning. If the population of the United States is placed at 110,000,000, how many lives are needlessly wasted every year! What preventives could be used? What precautionary measures could be taken?

2. The English classes get out a monthly or weekly paper in which the topics discussed are about safety.
3. The health classes correlate their art work through posters, etc.

From this brief description it will be seen that safety is a matter of habits which are an outgrowth of a properly developed safety-sense. If this Safety sense develops with the child, he will grow up to be a careful and better citizen.

THE CHILD'S SAFETY POSTER

By C. Valentine Kirby

Director of Art for Pennsylvania

Children no longer draw pictures of those uninteresting and useless things that some of us were required to do when we were in school. A striking example of the change that has come about may be found in the truly amazing Safety Posters that our boys and girls are now making in our schools. These posters are not alone bringing effective lessons to the children who make them, but they are actually used in bringing safety instruction to their elders and are a valuable contribution to the cause of Safety.

We have grown more and more to realize the force of pictures over words, and most of us are in sympathy with the old Chinese proverb—"A Picture is worth 10,000 words."

Safety posters are being made by children in every grade in our schools. Starting with an effective word and related picture, perhaps cut from colored paper, in the first grade, this work goes on through other years with the thought of how accidents occur in the home as well as the shop or the street. Then there is the selection of both slogan and appropriate illustration, with a consideration for composition, design, color, and careful and skillful performance.

In addition to the poster idea, children are also encouraged to make Safety booklets. These are made up of a collection of clippings pertinent to the subject by the pupils and also by the children's own drawings. In some schools, these booklets have been made by older pupils and presented to the younger children as Safety Primers.

The children have a very keen grasp of situations and express some very original ideas. Frequently there is discovered the boy or girl who might ultimately become our "Mutt and Jeff" artist. Recently such a boy made a Safety Poster, and his conception was of a boy monkeying around the dangerous end of a mule. In junior and senior high schools, the making of a Safety Poster may interest a pupil in poster making and the advertising art as a profession. Such a purposeful and practical instruction in drawing and art must attract the interest and win the commendation of all concerned in this great movement for safety and the conservation of human life.

I am indebted to John A. Oartel, Chief of Safety Bureau, Carnegie Steel Company, for the following information:

"In the year 1923, the Carnegie Steel Company's General Safety Committee conceived the idea of a Safety Poster Contest in the Public and Parochial Schools in the various towns in which the Company has plants, to promote the safety idea among the pupils. It was thought too that this idea would establish a connection with the workman's home and family which is also very desirable.

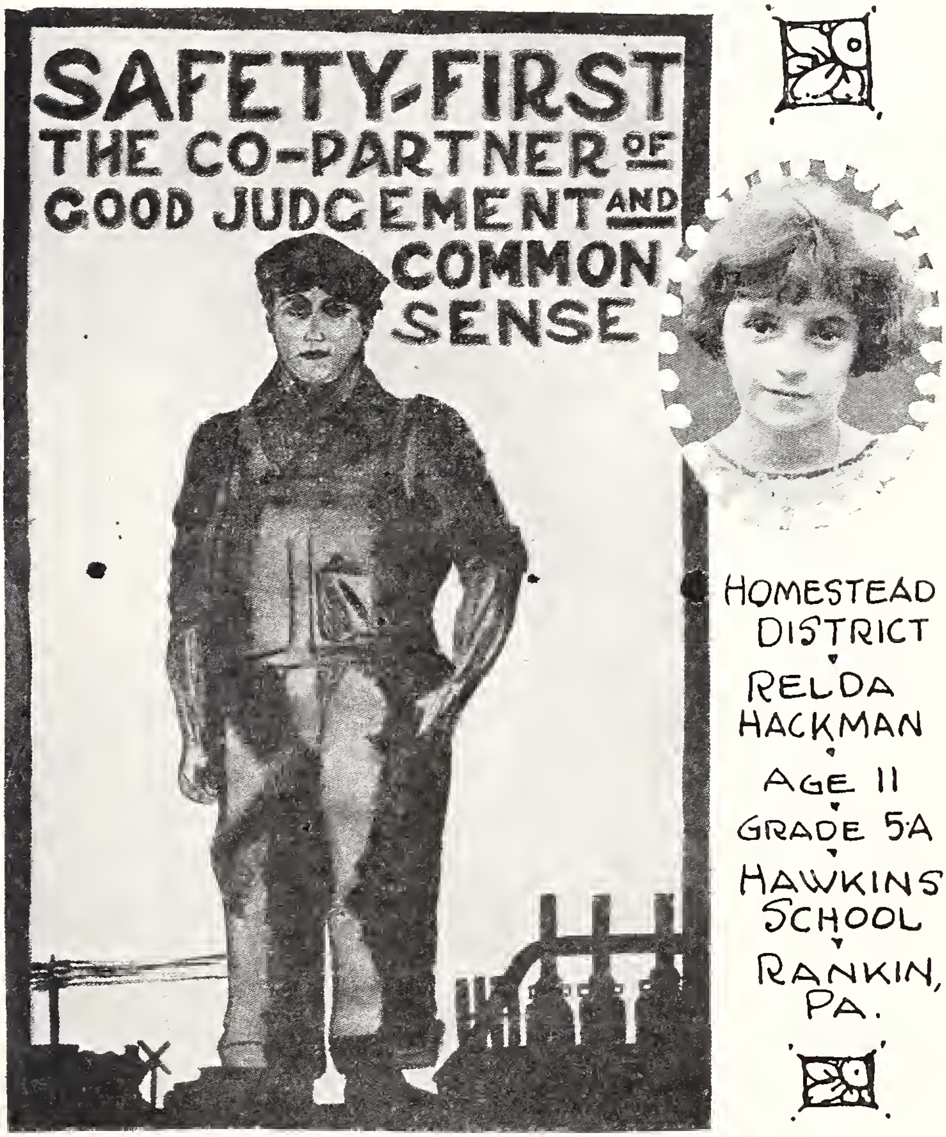


Fig. 4 Poster made for Safety Calendar Contest, held by the Carnegie Steel Company and its designer.

"To promote the contest, money prizes of $25.00, $15.00, and $10.00 were offered in each district for the best posters. The schools in the mill districts entered into the contest very heartily with the result that approximately 7,000 posters were turned in the first year.

"In some districts the contest was confined to the grade schools and in others the high schools entered into it. This matter was left to the school authorities in each district.

"The prize winning posters are selected by a jury consisting of a representative from the steel plant, a representative from an Art School, if possible, and a representative from a Commercial Advertising Association.

"The returns from the first contest showed so much interest in safety on the part of the school authorities and the pupils that it was decided to select a poster from each district to be published as a Safety Calendar. This was accordingly done and has been continued each successive year.

"The posters for the calendar are selected by the General Safety Committee of the Carnegie Steel Company, from the prize winning posters submitted and others which have merit. In making up the calendar it is desired that the various hazards, both industrial and public, shall be shown as far as possible, and that each steel mill district be represented on the calendar.

"A copy of the calendar is given to each employe and one is placed in each school room in the districts which furnish posters.

"The calendars were published for the years 1924, 1925, and 1926, and the reception of them by the schools and the general public was so enthusiastic that it is planned to continue them as long as they find favor."

TEACHING SAFETY THROUGH DRAMATIZATION

By Ben. G. Graham

Assistant Superintendent of Schools
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

One of the most effective methods of teaching safety in our public schools is dramatization because of the interest inspired in the pupils who take part and because of the intense appeal which the presentation of a play by school children has for the parents of the children and the people of a community.

The first essential factor in teaching a lesson in safety successfully is to insure a keen interest on the part of the children taking part. A dramatization of the experience of every-day life in which safety lessons are needed appeals at once to the pupil's interest, and when skillfully presented the interest continues at white heat until the play or pageant has been concluded; and the lessons learned are so vivid that they become lasting in the experience of a child.

One of the difficulties in teaching safety is that the lesson does not reflect life experience. By dramatizing our every-day experiences we can make the safety lesson closely resemble an actual life experience, and therein lies the valuable part of the play or pageant in the teaching of safety.

A safety play properly prepared and staged has a strong appeal to the eye and to the ear of the audience as well as of those who participate in it. In consequence we are able to present our safety lessons with a directness of application to everyday experiences. This gives a value to the lesson in safety quite superior to that gained by any other method.

To emphasize the safety instruction given in the Oak Street School at New Castle, Pennsylvania, a play was written by the principal, teachers, and pupils of the school and presented to the public. In order to present an example of teaching safety through dramatization a synopsis of this play is here given:

SYNOPSIS

The form and personnel of the old-fashioned minstrel show, with its semicircle of singers and important interlocutor, was chosen as a convenient medium for presenting the somewhat miscellaneous collection of material. This material was organized into the conventional minstrel miscellany of first-part cross-fire and come-backs, repartee, end men jokes, verse, songs, short bits, monologues, and sketches, all bearing a distinct safety flavor.

The safety motif was woven into the various dances, the words of songs were adapted or paraphrased to express safety sentiment, and the playlets and dramatizations were planned to demonstrate safety features.

The scene of action of "The Safety Minstrels" was a class in school, the pupils costumed as old-style boys and girls acting as a chorus. At one end was a teacher dressed as an old-time school marm. On the opposite end was a teacher of the modern bob-haired type. Four black faced ends with their jokes completed the ensemble. Miss Public School presided in dignified and conventional manner as interlocutor and introduced the various specialities and choruses.

One of the sketches, old Mr. Fire-Prevention and the Fire Friends demonstrated in a vivid way the dangers from fire and just what should be done in the case of a person whose clothing was afire, or the precautions to be taken in a smoke-filled room, and other fire hazards. The Bathing Beauties in snappy action gave reality to the rules for swimming and demonstrated the resuscitation of a drowning person. The monologue of the engineer showed in a most effective way the fatal results of beating the train at the crossing. The short action "The Ten Little Picnickers" called attention to the common dangers of accidents to children in the home, playground, and street.

EFFORTS OF THE BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT

By Robert J. Peters

Director of Bureau of Employment

The Bureau of Employment was created by Act of Assembly on June 4, 1915, with statutory power to "bring into communication employers seeking employes and persons seeking employment, prescribe rules and regulations for the administration and operation of all public and private employment offices, investigate the circulation of information and statements regarding employment and labor conditions for the purpose of preventing fraud and improper practices, ascertain the extent and causes of unemployment and the remedies therefor, devise and recommend (in the form of bills or otherwise) means and methods for the prevention of unemployment and distress from involuntary idleness, and cooperate with any person or authority whatsoever in carrying out the full intent and purpose of" the Act. This quotation defines concisely and adequately the whole statutory duty or function of the Bureau of Employment.

BROKER IN EMPLOYMENT

The more common or daily job of the Bureau of Employment is to serve as a broker and as an honest broker between the person needing work and the person needing a worker. This intermediary transaction is in all respects official and confidential, without advice or suggestion as to wages or working condition but with, so far as is possible, full and detailed information concerning them. As soon as the prospective employer and employe are brought together, the transaction is complete and the Bureau of Employment has rendered its specific service to both parties.

ORGANIZATION

In the Bureau of Employment there are at the present time four kinds of local State Employment Offices, as follows:

1. State Employment Offices, entirely supported by the State;
2. State Employment Offices, in which the salary of one or more officials is paid by the United States Employment Service, United States Department of Labor;
3. Cooperative State Employment Offices (primarily for men), conducted upon a part-time schedule with the local Young Men's Christian Associations, which furnish office space, heat, light, and janitor service;
4. Cooperative State Employment Offices, conducted upon a full-time schedule with the United States Post Office, which furnishes in the Federal or Post Office Building office space, light, heat, and janitor service.

COOPERATION

The Bureau of Employment cooperates with the United States Employment Service, which pays the salaries of certain persons in several State Employment

Offices and furnishes the franking privilege for all the official mail of the Bureau of Employment.

It cooperates, also, in certain cities, with the Young Men's Christian Associations which furnish office space, light, heat, and janitor service for part-time State Employment Offices.

In addition to the aforesaid cooperative relations, the Bureau of Employment cooperates with the other bureaus in the Department of Labor and Industry, with the other several Departments of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and has established definite working relations with the local, public school systems and with nearly forty other organizations whereby it can assist in finding permanent employment for all kinds of unemployed persons.

OFFICE ORGANIZATION AND ROUTINE

Each State Employment Office (including the Altoona Cooperative State Employment Office) has a section for men and a section for women. In the men's section efforts are made to find unskilled labor, semi-skilled labor, skilled labor, farm labor, clerical, sales, technical, professional and executive employment for the unemployed. In the women's section efforts are made to find domestic, unskilled labor, skilled labor, clerical, sales, technical, professional, and executive employment for the unemployed.

In each office the interviews are conducted by examiners who are mature persons and have had long and wide experience in various lines of industrial and commercial work. Frequently their interviews are supplemented by the services of representatives of employers who may temporarily be stationed in the State Employment Offices. Before referring applicants to positions, other than common labor or unskilled work, the examiners request definite specifications and specific instructions from the employers as to the exact kind of employes desired. In making these references the examiners are, therefore, guided in their work by these specific instructions and definite specifications. Furthermore, the examiners and field representatives from time to time visit the commercial establishments and industrial plants in their districts and attempt to learn by observation and by interviews with foremen, superintendents and employment managers the specific qualifications of certain semi-skilled, skilled, trained, and technical workers so that they may be guided by this information in their examination and placement work.

Before applicants are referred to private homes for domestic work or to positions involving financial responsibility, references from former employers and other responsible persons as to private character, honesty, and reliability are required.

During the calendar year, 1925, eighty-six plus per cent of men and women referred to employers for work or positions were accepted and were placed into permanent employment.

JUVENILE PLACEMENTS

In each State Employment Office the juvenile placement work is conducted in connection with the department of vocational guidance of the local public school system, if such a department exists. If such a department does not exist, the placement work is done in cooperation with the principals and the superintendents of the local public schools.

FARM LABOR

Each State Employment Office makes a special effort to recruit farm labor for the farms in its district. In a number of the offices one day of each week has been set aside as a farm labor day, selected according to the customs of the locality, on which day farmers seeking help and farm workers seeking employment can meet at the State Employment Offices for interviews and for the making of working agreements. While farmers and farm workers are, if possible, served every day in each State Employment Office, on these special days in each week they are more likely to find each other or to meet.

SUMMER EMPLOYMENT

During the spring and early summer months all the State Employment Offices make special efforts to secure for high school and college students summer or vacation employment wherever it can be found. Frequently the older boys and young men are advantageously placed upon farms. Young women are often referred to profitable and congenial positions in first class boarding houses and hotels in summer resorts. In connection with this summer employment, a special effort is made to find, when possible, for the students such work as may coordinate with their school or college courses.

PUBLICITY

Since the increase or extension of service of each State Employment Office in the Bureau is a problem of salesmanship, publicity of the right type is not only important but necessary. Every accurate, as well as every difficult, placement brings of course to its office good publicity, though limited in its range. In addition to this limited, official publicity, each State Employment Office, as well as the Bureau, must have wide general publicity. The following forms of such publicity are now used:

1. Limited classified advertising concerning special openings and special applicants;
2. Press "releases" from each local office concerning its work and limited to its district;
3. Signs;
4. Bulletin board notices;
5. Daily news stories to the local papers;

6. Monthly Bulletin, or Survey, issued by the local State Employment Office and mailed to every employer of five persons or more in its district, as well as to every newspaper in its district;

NOTE—Five State Employment Offices are now issuing a Monthly Bulletin.

7. Radio "broadcasts" in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh;
8. Semi-monthly press "releases" concerning labor, employment, and industrial conditions from the Secretary of Labor and Industry;
9. Special press "releases" from the Secretary of Labor and Industry;
10. Conferences with special groups of employers or employment managers;
11. Calls upon employers or employment managers by representatives of the State Employment Offices;
12. "Follow-up" letters from the Director of the Bureau of Employment to employers and employment managers, based upon reports concerning the calls made upon them by the representatives of the local State Employment Offices;
13. Periodical and special letters from the Director of the Bureau of Employment to employers concerning the possible service of the local State Emment Offices;
14. "Hang-up" cards, advertising the Johnstown State Employment Office, hung in the post offices, the Pennsylvania Railroad System stations, and other public buildings in the counties of its district;
15. Addresses to clubs, associations, conferences, and other public gatherings.

SEMI-MONTHLY REPORTS

For nearly six years the Bureau of Employment has compiled a semi-monthly report based upon concise and specific reports submitted on the first and fifteenth days of each month by each State Employment Office concerning employment, unemployment, labor and industrial conditions in the counties of its district, emphasizing especially the surpluses and the shortages of the various kinds of labor according to occupation or industry in its district. While these semi-monthly reports are compiled primarily for the working knowledge of the Bureau of Employment and of the Department of Labor and Industry, such parts of these reports as may have news value are semi-monthly released by the Secretary of Labor and Industry to the general press. Through the combination of the semi-monthly reports with the daily inter-office clearance reports, it is possible for the Bureau of Employment to have recent and accurate information concerning employment, unemployment, labor and industrial conditions in every district of the State.

DAILY INTER-OFFICE CLEARANCE SYSTEM

The Bureau of Employment operates a daily inter-office clearance system by which applications of persons who cannot be placed in the district of one office are cleared to those other offices in whose districts there may be openings for such applicants, and by which orders or requisitions from employers which cannot locally be filled are cleared to those other offices in whose districts there may be an available supply of the workers desired. This system increases the power and scope of each State Employment Office by adding to it the energies and resources of every other State Employment Office in the Bureau of Employment. In the calendar year, 1925, which was a relatively quiet year with a low labor turnover of every kind and without a great expansion in commerce or industry, through the daily inter-office clearance system, 2214 applicants of the skilled, technical, sales, and executive types were placed into permanent and congenial employment.

PROGRAM—1926

A careful analysis of the work of the Bureau of Employment in the calendar years, 1923 and 1924, brought out the fact that in these years employment service by the State Employment Offices in agriculture, building trades, machinery and metal trades, hotels and institutions, mines and quarries, transportation lines, common or unskilled labor, and miscellaneous pursuits was fairly well maintained and delivered. This analysis showed that improvement and increase of service in clerical, sales, technical, professional, and executive opoortunities was not only desirable but possible, if all the phases and kinds of free employment service are properly and adequately "sold" by each State Employment Office to the employers and to the working men and women in Pennsylvania.

This analysis was further confirmed by the experience of the Bureau of Employment in the calendar year, 1925, when special efforts were made by each State Employment Office to improve and increase its service for clerical, sales, technical, professional, and executive applicants.

The following list, incomplete and comprising only ten placements selected from the records of each State Employment Office, illustrates the types of clerical, sales, technical, professional, and executive applicants, with their salaries, placed into permanent employment by the several State Employment Offices in the calendar year, 1925, which, as previously stated, was a relatively quiet year with a low labor turnover of every kind and without a great expansion in commerce or industry:

	Annual Salary		Annual Salary
Building Superintendent	$3800.00	Loom Fixer	$2240.00
Loom Fixer	2240.00	Silk Mill Foreman	2600.00
Highway Inspector	2100.00	Accountant	2600.00
Traveling Salesman	3120.00	Chief Electrician	3120.00
Sales Agent	3000.00	Office Manager	3000.00
Ornamental Iron Worker	2340.00	Claim Adjuster	1500.00
Salesman	2400.00	Lineman	1500.00
Road Inspector	1500.00	Salesman	1800.00

	Annual Salary
Farmer	$2160.00
Mechanical Engineer	3000.00
Foreman	2400.00
Labor Superintendent	2100.00
Mechanical Draftsman	2100.00
Mechanical Draftsman	2000.00
Salesman	2000.00
Chief Clerk	1800.00
Office Manager	2200.00
Installer	2700.00
Stenographer	1500.00
Construction Engineer	3900.00
Draftsman	1800.00
Salesman	1560.00
Assistant Inspector	1440.00
Watchman	1320.00
Mechanical Draftsman	3500.00
Sales Manager	3000.00
Bookkeeper	2200.00
Salesman	2000.00
Draftsman Photographer	1860.00
Bookkeeper	2100.00
Accountant & Bookkeeper	2600.00
Janitor	1320.00
Salesman	1200.00
Cook and Manager (Woman)	1200.00
Accountant	2400.00
Civil Engineer	2100.00
Stenographer & Private Secretary (Woman)	2100.00
Draftsman	2160.00
Electrical Engineer	2700.00
Salesman	3300.00
Statistician	3000.00
Painter Foreman	2040.00
Stenog. & Cl'k (Woman)	1800.00
Payroll Clerk	1800.00
Special Police Officer	1800.00
Salesman (Oil)	1800.00
Stenographer	1360.00
Accountant	2340.00
Mechanical Draftsman	2340.00

	Annual Salary
Janitor	$1200.00
Mechanical Engineer	2700.00
Mechanical Draftsman	2100.00
Salesman	1800.00
Credit Manager	2080.00
Salesman	1800.00
Credit Manager	2080.00
Construction Foreman	2500.00
Draftsman	2100.00
Bookkeeper	1300.00
Accountant	3600.00
Mine Engineering Surveyor	1800.00
Bookkeeper	1560.00
Meat Market Manager	1500.00
Stenographer and Clerk	1380.00
Watchman	1200.00
Civil Engineer	3000.00
Newspaper Advertising Man	2800.00
Foreman Auto Garage	2100.00
Window Trimmer	2080.00
Dept. Store Floor Mgr.	1838.00
Salesman	2080.00
Salesman and Clerk	2100.00
Shipping Clerk	1200.00
Clerk	1500.00
Bookkeeper (Woman)	960.00
Accountant	3600.00
Correspondent	2100.00
Mechanical Engineer	2400.00
Mechanical Engineer	3600.00
Draftsman	2400.00
Electrical Engineer	3500.00
Salesman	5200.00
Elec. Draftsman & Tracer	2100.00
Mechanical Draftsman	2100.00
Structural Draftsman	2160.00
Civil Engineer	2100.00
China Salesman	1820.00
Stenographer	1300.00
Addressograph Operator	936.00
Construction Foreman	2600.00
Highway Inspector	1980.00

	Annual Salary		Annual Salary
Stationary Engineer	$1920.00	Shovel Engineer	$2400.00
Assistant Druggist	1560.00	Automobile Mechanic	2080.00
Bookkeeper (Woman)	1370.00	Fireman	1300.00
General Office Clerk	1300.00	General Office Clerk	1456.00
Maintenance Clerk	1560.00	Draftsman	1560.00
Draftsman	1690.00	Accountant	1690.00
Chemist	1820.00	Dentist	1560.00
Accountant	1500.00	Shipping Clerk	1200.00
Novice Draftsman	900.00	Bookkeeper & Office Mgr.	2400.00
Salesman	1500.00	Shipping Clerk	900.00
Bricklayer Instructor	3000.00	Pattern Maker	1800.00
Cashier	960.00	Novice Draftsman	900.00

GREAT NEED FOR EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The experience of the Bureau of Employment during the past six years and careful investigation during the past fifteen months show that the applicants who, during unemployment, are most helpless and who most need employment service are not the lower grades or types of male and female workers, who can generally on account of the many openings find work comparatively easily and quickly if they will accept it; but are the higher types of working persons, specialists, technical experts, and professional workers who, through modesty or timidity, concentration upon their specialty or profession, total unfitness for other work, lack of business knowledge and methods, as well as on account of the scarcity of suitable openings, are unable to see opportunities for work elsewhere than in their specialty or profession and are, therefore, practically helpless when it is necessary to find a new job or to "sell" themselves to a new and strange employer. Just here is a great opportunity for service for each State Employment Office in the Bureau of Employment.

COOPERATIVE REPRESENTATIVE COUNCILS

Each State Employment Office has a Cooperative Representative Council or an Advisory Committee, composed of representative citizens of the district. Each council perfects its own organization and holds regular stated meetings during the year and such special meetings as may be necessary. At these meetings the work of the local State Employment Office is discussed and plans for increasing and improving the service of the office are considered and made.

The Cooperative Representative Councils enable both the Bureau of Employment and the Department of Labor and Industry to learn the opinion of any given industry or of persons interested in a given industry with reference to any projected action. They further enable the Bureau or the Department to secure sound advice upon possible methods of extending its influence.

RESULTS—1925

In the calendar year, 1925, the Bureau of Employment found permanent employment for 61,569 men and for 16,628 women, making a total of 78,197 persons. 34,170 men and women were placed into employment as common laborers, day workers, and domestic workers. 44,027 persons were placed into employment on farms, in the building trades, in the machinery and metal trades, in mines and quarries, in transportation companies, and in clerical, sales, technical, professional, and executive positions. The earnings of these persons, who received employment through the Bureau of Employment, ranged from a wage of 35 cents an hour to a salary of $7,500.00 a year.

PURPOSE AND POLICY

The purpose of the Bureau of Employment is to serve. Its policy is to serve with celerity, safety, and satisfaction.

STATE APPROVAL OF BUILDINGS

By Charles J. Gotwalt, *Chief*

Buildings Section, Bureau of Inspection

With the exception of buildings in the cities of Philadelphia, a first class city, Scranton and Pittsburgh, second class cities, practically all buildings, except single family dwellings and a few classes of one and two story buildings, are subject to approval of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, either for alterations to existing buildings or for new structures; and it is for the purpose of informing the public that attention is being called to the fact that architectural plans and specifications for buildings must be submitted for approval to the state authorities. The approval of such plans is under the jurisdiction of the Department of Labor and Industry.

The Pennsylvania Fire and Panic Act of 1909, as amended 1917, 1919, 1921, and 1925, applies primarily to means of egress in the buildings referred to and, for the proper enforcement of this Act of Assembly, rules and regulations are promulgated from time to time by the Department of Labor and Industry. It is very important to know that, for any buildings hereafter erected and approved by the Department of Labor and Industry, there must be at least two separate means of egress: one to be a stair tower of fire-resistive construction; and the interpretation of "Stair tower of fire-resistive construction" is a wall construction of brick, tile, stone, or concrete, doors and windows of fire-resistive construction, all stairs either of slate, iron, or concrete.

In deciding what is new construction, it has been ruled that if more than one-third of the combined building is new construction, the means of egress must be internal as under the proviso for buildings hereafter erected. In making alterations to existing buildings, the walls around one stairway shall be of brick, tile, concrete, or expanded metal and cement plaster applied to metal studding with fire stop at floor lines. For buildings hereafter erected, all stairways must be closed off from public halls where there is a possibility of a smoke hazard. Heating plants in buildings hereafter erected must be located in rooms closed off from other portions of the building by fire walls and concrete ceilings and, for existing buildings to be altered, fireproof treatment of the heating plant is required to such an extent as will properly protect the occupants of the building from fire without requiring expensive changes to existing walls and ceilings.

All new church buildings must comply with the provisions of the Fire and Panic Act and Department regulations for means of egress and plans of such churches must be filed with the Department. The rules and regulations for theatres and other places of public assembly, such as for panic bolts, illuminated exit lights, and emergency lighting system installation, do not apply to church buildings unless they are leased or rented to outside parties for entertainments or amusement purposes.

No part of any building hereafter erected, adapted, or intended for use as hotel, apartment house, tenement house, boarding house, lodge house, or flat, shall be used as a garage or for the storage of inflammable or explosive oils except where the garage portion or storage place of inflammable or explosive oils is surrounded by fire walls of brick, tile, or concrete. Such walls shall be at least six inches in thickness when of solid concrete construction, and eight inches when of other approved fire-resistive construction. The ceiling of such compartments shall be of reinforced concrete at least four inches in thickness and there shall be no openings leading from such garages or oil storing compartments into any other part of the building, and all doors and windows of such garage or compartment shall be of fire-resistive construction.

DEPARTMENTAL REGULATIONS

The following rules and interpretations were approved at the April 9th meeting of the Industrial Board, and have been promulgated since by the Secretary of Labor and Industry as Departmental Regulations.

RULES

REGULATIONS FOR CANNERIES

Regulations for Canneries were approved. (Copies are now available for distribution.)

EMERGENCY LIGHTING REGULATIONS

Rule 2 (a) of the Emergency Lighting Regulations was amended to read as follows:

> "Emergency Lighting Systems using storage batteries as the source of lighting supply shall be equipped with a device for automatically recharging the batteries when the current supply is diminished by ordinary leakage or deterioration. Such systems shall also be equipped with a charging device for supplying a full charge. Each time the Emergency Lighting System is used because of the failure of the main lighting supply, a full charge shall be given the battery immediately thereafter."

BOILER REGULATIONS

1. Restamping of Boilers the Original of Which Has Become Effaced.

The following rule which was approved at the December 11th meeting of the Industrial Board was amended to read as follows, the amendment being in italics:

> "When the stamping on boilers becomes indistinct, inspectors shall notify the owners or users of such boilers to have them restamped.
>
> "When so notified the owner or user of a boiler shall request the Secretary of Labor and Industry to have such restamping done. Proof of the original stamping shall accompany the request.
>
> "Restamping shall only be done by approved Department boiler inspectors and shall be identical with the original stamping, *except that the ASME symbol is not required to be restamped.*
>
> "Notice of completion of such restamping shall be filed in the Department by the inspector who has stamped the boiler together with a facsimile of the stamping applied."

2. New Rule for Small (Miniature) Boilers.

The following rule was approved as rule M-1 of the small (miniature) boiler section of the Boiler Regulations, all other rule numbers in this section to be advanced one number.

"The construction of an inspection of small (miniature) boilers, except where otherwise specified, shall conform to that required for power boilers. The factor of safety and method of computing the maximum allowable working pressure shall be the same as for power boilers."

3. Gauge Cocks for Small (Miniature) Boilers.

The following amendment to paragraph P 294 of the Boiler Regulations was amended so as to include small (miniature) boilers, the amended portion being in italics:

"Locomotive type boilers not over 36 inches in diameter *and small (miniature) boilers* need have but two gauge cocks."

INTERPRETATIONS

ELEVATOR REGULATIONS

The following interpretation of rule 238 (w) of the Elevator Regulations for double button control elevators was approved:

"Mechanical gate latches are not required to be installed in addition to electro-mechanical gate locks where the design of such electro-mechanical gate locks will prevent release of the car gate when the car passes the floor landing."

INDUSTRIAL HOMEWORK REGULATIONS

Section C of the interpretation of the Industrial Homework Regulations as approved at the March 18 meeting of the Industrial Board was amended to read as follows:

"Where an owner of goods gives out work to be done by a shop contractor that contractor may be considered as the employer and licensed as such."

WOMAN'S LAW

Interpretation of Section 4 of the Woman's Law.

The following interpretation of Section 4 of Act 466 of 1913, P. L. 1024, was approved:

"That the employment of Women as proof-readers in newspaper establishments shall, for the purpose of the application of the Woman's Law, be interpreted as a clerical occupation as used in Section 4 of Act 466 of 1913, P. L. 1024."

DEVICES APPROVED

The following devices have been examined and approved:

Emergency Lighting System	A. TOMESONI, Bristol, Pa.
Shuttle Guard for Silk Looms.	PIEDMONT SILK CO., Chambersburg, Pa.

Shuttle Guard for Silk Looms.	The Schwarzenbach Huber Co., Altoona, Pa.
Sprinkler System	C. S. B. Sprinkler Co., Boston, Mass.
Sprinkler System.	P. Nacey Co., 927 S. State Street, Chicago, Ill.

SUMMARY OF RECENT DECISIONS OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

Prepared by

Henry Temin, Esq., Philadelphia

ACCIDENT

Infected foot aggravated by pressure of brake pedal—Causal relation.

An occurrence to be considered an accident must not necessarily take place at a particular moment of time. It is sufficiently proved by the application of an injurious cause over an appreciable period of time, the cumulative result of which has been violence to the physical structure of the body.

Decedent ran a splinter into the ball of his left foot outside of the course of his employment. This wound became infected. When he felt better, he returned to work and drove a truck of his employer a distance of sixteen miles. The following morning he was found to be suffering from lockjaw which caused his death. Two physicians testified that the infected foot was irritated and inflamed by the necessity of operating the brake pedal of the truck and this either caused or accelerated the development of the tetanus germs to such a degree that the disease developed with great rapidity in a virulent form and caused the death. Held, sufficient competent evidence upon which to base the conclusion that there was a direct causal relation between the work done by decedent in driving the truck and the development of the disease which resulted in death.

A–4575 Potter *v.* E. H. & B. Claar.
Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, March 19, 1926.
Appealed to Court of Blair County No. 41 March Term 1926.

Proof—Inference drawn by referee.

Decedent, a man about 71 years of age, started to work at 7 a. m. Later in the day, he complained of feeling dizzy and chilly. At 2:30 he was left alone for a period of five minutes. When his fellow workman returned, he found decedent lying on the first floor in a heap, at the bottom of a flight of stairs, and there were lacerations on the right side of his head. Decedent was in a comatose condition and said he was hurt. The referee found that death was due to a concussion of the brain precipitating a failure of the heart and kidneys and exhaustion and toxemia.

Held, the referee was fully warranted in the inferences which he drew. An accident sustained in the course of employment from an unexplained cause is compensable.

A–4633 Forrest *v.* Linde Hamilton & Co.
Opinion by Houck, Commissioner, March 10, 1926.

Proof—Inferences—Expert testimony—Medical testimony.

Decedent was found dead on the premises of the employer with a wound in the back of his head. The lay witnesses testified that the wound was an inch deep. The medical testimony was to the effect that death was not due to an accident but to a heart affection; they also testified that the wound was 1/4 inch deep.

Held, the depth of the wound was not a matter for expert testimony and the referee's finding of accidental death was a sound inference. The referee was not bound by the medical testimony.

A–4682 Gensel *v.* American Car & Foundry Co.
Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, March 23, 1926.
Appealed to Court of Northumberland County No. 375 May Term 1926.

AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

Sawyer working in employer's orchard—Loss of use of the eye.

Claimant was employed as a sawyer in a saw mill and from time to time also worked in his employer's orchard. While blasting stumps in the orchard, a sudden explosion injured his eyes. Held, claimant was not an agricultural worker within the meaning of the Act.

The supplement to the Workmen's Compensation Act exempting persons engaged in agriculture from the provisions of the Compensation Law, applies to the general character of the employment and not to other casual or incidental work performed at the request of the employer.

Claimant has lost 75 per cent of the vision in his right eye. Held, this was equivalent to the loss of use of the eye.

A–4729 Bronson *v.* Loop.

Opinion by Houck, Commissioner, March 10, 1926.

APPEAL

Informality.

Within ten days after a decision, claimant wrote a letter to the Board stating, "I cannot accept the decision as final and hereby appeal to the Workmen's Compensation Board for a decision." After the ten day period, a formal appeal was filed. The appeal was taken as of the date of the letter.

A–4935 Bellows *v.* Brubaker & Bros. Co.

Opinion by the Board, March 11, 1926.

CAUSAL RELATION

Exertion causing acute dilation of the heart—Necessity for medical testimony.

Decedent was a nineteen year old boy. He was found in a hole in the street where he had been directed to go by his immediate superior. He was dead when taken out. Death was due to acute dilation of the heart. The referee found that this acute dilation was due to exertion incident to getting into the hole and made an award. There was no medical testimony to support this conclusion. Held, without the opinion of a competent physician, the referee was not justified in drawing the conclusion he did.

A–4852 Evans *v.* Gulf Refining Co.

Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, March 22, 1926.

Lightning producing partial paralysis—Medical testimony.

Claimant was at work when a thunder storm came up and he was burned by lightning. About a week later, he consulted a physician and he found the claimant was suffering from partial paralysis. The doctors testified that claimant's condition was an unusual happening but that it looks as though it was the result of the accident. Held, sufficient with the immediate change in his physical condition following the accident, to sustain an award.

A–4732 Dinger *v.* State Workmen's Ins. Fund.

Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, March 10, 1926.

COMMON LAW MARRIAGE

Claimant and decedent "kept company" for some five months and then became engaged. Because of different religious beliefs, they were unable to agree on a marriage ceremony and agreed to live as man and wife which they did up to the time of decedent's death. Held, the agreement in this case to live as man and wife together with reputation and cohabitation were sufficient to constitute a valid common law marriage.

A child who had been taken into the decedent's household to raise and was supported by decedent, is a dependent within the meaning of the Act and is entitled to compensation.

A–4738 Lloyd *v.* Susquehanna Collieries Co.

Opinion by Houck, Commissioner, March 9, 1926.

COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT

Altercation with fellow employe—No evidence of personal animosity.

The claimant's disability resulted from an altercation with another employe while the claimant was on the employer's premises. The aggressor seized the claimant's dinner pail and while attempting to take it from him, the claimant was injured. There was no evidence that the attack on the claimant arose from personal enmity and therefore it was an accidental happening in the course of employment.

A–4399 Sharkey *v.* Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Co.

Opinion by Houck, Commissioner, March 12, 1926.

Appealed to Court of Luzerne County No. 305 May Term 1926.

DEPENDENCY

Children.

Decedent was injured by an accident in the course of his employment. At the time of his death, he had living with him a grandchild, the son of a daughter whose husband had deserted her soon after her marriage. The child was supported by the decedent although his mother maintained a separate home.

Held, the right of a child to compensation is to be determined not by the possibility that its parent might support it but by its relationship to the person who assumes the parental obligations. Decedent stood in "loco parentis" to the child and the child was entitled to compensation.

A-4932 Jenkins *v.* Williamsport Hospital.

Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, March 19, 1926.

EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYE

Defendant was operating a saw mill and engaged decedent to haul logs from the woods. Decedent furnished his own team and was paid according to the number of logs hauled. Defendant retained some direction and control over decedent. Held, while all employment by piece work has certain elements pertaining to an independent contractor, there was sufficient direction and control in the present case to establish the relation of master and servant.

A-4918 Flaharty *v.* Trout.

Opinion by Morrison, Commissioner, March 1, 1926.

HAND, LOSS OF USE OF

Claimant has lost the second, third and fourth fingers of his right hand; and there is evidence that his remaining finger and thumb are impaired so that he is unable to lift even a spoon with his right hand. Held, loss of use of the hand.

A-4889 Ostock *v.* Sofransky.

Opinion by Houck, Commissioner, March 9, 1926.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY

Not up to the standard required—Accident lowering vitality of decedent—Carcinoma.

A physician testified that decedent's accident resulting in the loss of three fingers lowered decedent's vitality to such an extent that he was unable to resist the progress of carcinoma of the liver and this shortened his life. Held, the medical testimony is not of the standard set by the Supreme Court and an award was reversed.

A-4652 Auer *v.* State Workmen's Ins. Fund.

Opinion by Morrison, Commissioner, March 1, 1926.

NOTICE OF ACCIDENT

Failure to give—Defendant must show prejudice—Notice eight months after accident.

Claimant alleged that he was injured in the course of his employment with the defendant, the injury consisting of bruises to the leg which resulted in the loss of use of the leg, three months later. The referee found that the defendant did not receive any notice of the injury until eight months after it occurred and that the defendant has been prejudiced by the delay. He concluded as a matter of law that the claimant was not entitled to compensation.

In order to exclude an employe from compensation upon the failure to give notice of an injury, the evidence should be reasonably explicit that the employer was prejudiced by the failure to report the accident. The testimony in the present case does not appear to have been directed to this point. Record returned for further testimony.

A-4836 Hann *v.* Dept. of Attorney General.

Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, March 16, 1926.

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE

Bursitis—Injury contributing to occupational disease.

Claimant who was a minor, testified that he bruised his knee while at work. Later his knee was operated upon. His physician testified that the claimant was suffering from an occupational disease as a primary major cause and some slight bruise and infection as a secondary and minor cause. Held, if the referee fully accepted claimant's testimony there was sufficient to sustain an award.

A-4871 Rieu *v.* Hale Coal Company.

Opinion by Morrison, Commissioner, March 10, 1926.

PARTIAL DISABILITY

Earning Power.

As a result of an injury, claimant could not sustain full function in his injured knee. He was 65 years of age. The referee found that he had made constant effort to obtain employment and the only employment which he has succeeded in obtaining is that of attending a furnace at a wage of $10.00 a month.

Held, though it is quite possible he could earn more money doing something else, there was no evidence before the referee that there was such work available and an order for partial disability, based on the actual earning power affirmed.

A-4841 Carroll *v.* Northeastern Woodworking Company.

Opinion by Morrison, Commissioner, March 1, 1926.

Earning Power—Reduction of wages due to industrial conditions.

In determining partial disability, the Board must first start with the fixed factor, namely, the wages of the injured employe at the time of the accident as described in Section 306 (c) of the Act and then determine the "earning power" of the employe thereafter, taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case.

At the time of the injury, claimant was receiving wages of $45.30. He returned to work at a wage of $26.16, which rate was increased to $40.50 and was later reduced to that previously existing.

Held, that the sounder measure of earning power is his actual wages and in the absence of other evidence, the claimant is entitled to compensation at the rate of 60 per cent of the difference between $26.16, his actual earnings, and $45.30, his wages at the time of the accident.

A-4765 West *v.* Buckeye Coal Company.

Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, March 19, 1926.

PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE

Apportioning compensation.

On a petition to apportion compensation, the following facts appeared. Decedent employe left surviving him a widow, three children by a former wife and two children by the surviving widow. The widow failed to support and provide for the step-children, and they were compelled to seek a home elsewhere. Later the widow remarried.

Apportionment was as follows: To the time of marriage, $8.00 of the $12.00 may be considered as the widow's share, and the remaining $4.00 as that of the children divided equally among the children.

At the expiration of one-third of the 300 week period, during which the widow is entitled to receive compensation after her remarriage, compensation of $12.00 per week should be divided pro-rata between the children.

Misc.-99 Yanek *v.* Hudson Coal Company.

Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, March 19, 1926.

Total and partial disability followed by loss of use of a hand—Defendant entitled to credit for amount paid, not period of payment.

Claimant and defendant entered into an agreement for total disability. This was later modified by a supplemental agreement providing for partial disability. The claimant has now lost the use of his hand.

The defendant contends that it is entitled to credit for the number of weeks during which compensation was paid claimant both for total and partial disability. Claimant contends that credit should be allowed for the actual compensation paid.

Held, the awards for loss of members are fixed sums and credit shall be allowed for the amount paid and not for the period of payment.

A-4799 Cleary *v.* Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co.

Opinion by Morrison, Commissioner, March 2, 1926.

SECOND INJURY TO SAME MEMBER

Leg—Compensation received under laws of another State.

Lente *v.* Lucci distinguished.

Claimant met with an injury in the course of his employment in New York resulting in the amputation of his foot, for which he received compensation under the laws of New York. While employed in this State, he injured the stump of the amputated leg which made it impossible for him to wear an artificial limb which he had been carrying and compelled him to cease work.

Held, since the claimant's original injury had never come within the scope of Section 306 (c) of the Act, the decision in the case of Lente *v.* Lucci, 275 Pa. 217, did not apply and the claimant is entitled to compensation under Section 306 (a) or (b) of the Compensation Law of this State, limiting the amount of compensation recoverable for an injury to a member.

A–4531 Wilson *v.* Wilson.

Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, March 19, 1926.

Appealed to Court of Cambria Co. No. 210 June Term 1926.

TOTAL DISABILITY

Subjective-hysterical paralysis of left arm.

Claimant in this case is suffering from a disability properly attributable in its inception to an accident occurring in the course of his employment. The disability is subjective, being diagnosed as hysterical paralysis of the left arm. Award affirmed.

A–4859 Frankggos *v.* Bethlehem Steel Company.

Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, March 10, 1926.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

DIRECTORY OF OFFICES

MAIN OFFICES

Harrisburg: .....Office of the Secretary,
Industrial Board,
Workmen's Compensation Board,
Bureau of Employment,
Bureau of Industrial Relations,
Bureau of Industrial Standards,
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Statistics,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Bureau of Women and Children
State Workmen's Insurance Fund.

BRANCH OFFICES

Allentown: ....Lehigh Valley State Employment Office,
529 Hamilton Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
304 Colonial Building.

Altoona: .....Cooperative State Employment Office,
Post Office Building.
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Commerce Building.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
Central Trust Building.

Dubois: ....Bureau of Rehabilitation,
311 Deposit National Bank Building.

Erie: .....State Employment Office,
109 West Ninth Street.

Franklin: ......State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
316 Franklin Trust Building.

Greensburg: .....State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
309 Coulter Building.

Harrisburg: .....State Employment Office,
Second and Chestnut Streets.

Johnstown: ....State Employment Office,
219 Market Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
910 U. S. National Bank Building.

Kane: ....Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Kane Trust and Savings Building.

Lancaster: ....Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building.
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Woolworth Building.

McKeesport: ....Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building.

Meadville: Bureau of Inspection,
Masonic Building.

New Castle: Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A., West Washington Street.

Oil City: Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building.

Philadelphia: State Employment Office, (Main Office)
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
1519 Arch Street.
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Workmen's Compensation Board,
Manhattan Building, Fourth and Walnut Streets.
State Employment Office (Women's Section)
State Employment Office (Men's Technical Section)
Bureau of Women and Children,
1924-26 Chestnut Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
1004 Commercial Trust Building.

Pittsburgh: Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Fulton Building.
State Employment Office (Main Office)
622 Grant Street
State Employment Office (Women's Section)
622 Grant Street
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
401 Park Building.

Pottsville: Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
1 Ulmer Building.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
Baird Building.

Reading: State Employment Office,
108 North Fifth Street.

Scranton: State Employment Office,
116 Adams Avenue.
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
Union National Bank Building.

Sunbury: State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
Sunbury Trust and Safe Deposit Building.

Wilkes-Barre: Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Coal Exchange Building.

Williamsport: Bureau of Inspection,
707 First National Bank Building.
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
311 First National Bank Building.
Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building.
343 West Fourth Street.

York: Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Central National Bank Building.

Note—State Employment offices are conducted in cooperation with the United States Employment Service.

Five-Year Comparative Statement of Accidents Reported

Month	1922			1923			1924			1925			1926		
	Fatal	*Non-Fatal*	*Total*	*Fatal*	*Non-Fatal*	*Total*	*Fatal*	*Non-Fatal*	*Total*	*Fatal*	*Non-Fatal*	*Total*	*Fatal*	*Non-Fatal*	*Total*
January	152	11,951	12,103	223	16,710	16,933	233	15,280	15,513	200	15,339	15,539	158	12,820	12,978
February	171 *323*	10,580 *22,531*	10,751 *22,854*	221 *444*	15,276 *31,986*	15,497 *32,430*	181 *414*	14,812 *30,092*	14,993 *30,506*	171 *371*	14,208 *29,547*	14,379 *29,918*	152 *310*	11,958 *24,778*	12,110 *25,088*
March	172 *495*	12,582 *35,113*	12,754 *35,608*	222 *666*	15,653 *47,639*	15,875 *48,305*	212 *626*	15,989 *46,081*	16,201 *46,707*	158 *529*	15,517 *45,064*	15,675 *45,593*	187 *497*	15,606 *40,384*	15,793 *40,881*
April	104 *599*	10,185 *45,298*	10,289 *45,897*	196 *862*	16,689 *64,328*	16,885 *65,190*	151 *777*	13,931 *60,012*	14,082 *60,789*	180 *709*	14,251 *59,315*	14,431 *60,024*			
May	116 *715*	9,572 *54,870*	9,688 *55,585*	226 *1,088*	17,384 *81,712*	17,610 *82,800*	157 *934*	13,940 *73,952*	14,097 *74,886*	170 *879*	14,523 *73,838*	14,693 *74,717*			
June	140 *855*	10,532 *65,402*	10,672 *66,257*	188 *1,276*	17,433 *99,145*	17,621 *100,421*	175 *1,109*	14,324 *88,276*	14,499 *89,385*	194 *1,073*	15,656 *89,494*	15,850 *90,567*			
July	124 *979*	10,263 *75,665*	10,387 *76,644*	221 *1,497*	17,749 *116,894*	17,970 *118,391*	185 *1,294*	14,917 *103,193*	15,102 *104,487*	178 *1,251*	16,440 *105,934*	16,618 *107,185*			
August	117 *1,096*	11,871 *87,536*	11,988 *88,632*	216 *1,713*	18,452 *135,346*	18,668 *137,059*	187 *1,481*	14,661 *117,854*	14,848 *119,335*	188 *1,439*	15,141 *121,075*	15,329 *122,514*			
September	138 *1,234*	12,307 *99,843*	12,445 *101,077*	173 *1,886*	15,504 *150,850*	15,677 *152,736*	167 *1,648*	14,230 *132,084*	14,397 *133,732*	141 *1,580*	14,428 *135,503*	14,569 *137,083*			
October	201 *1,435*	14,912 *114,735*	15,113 *116,190*	207 *2,093*	17,380 *168,230*	17,587 *170,323*	180 *1,828*	15,839 *147,923*	16,019 *149,751*	155 *1,735*	13,982 *149,485*	14,137 *151,220*			
November	260 *1,695*	14,824 *129,579*	15,084 *131,274*	163 *2,256*	15,532 *183,762*	15,695 *186,018*	194 *2,022*	13,389 *161,312*	13,583 *163,334*	133 *1,868*	12,273 *161,758*	12,406 *163,626*			
December	195	14,786	14,981	156	14,261	14,417	187	14,018	14,205	141	12,612	12,753			
Totals	*1,890*	*144,365*	*146,255*	*2,412*	*198,023*	*200,435*	*2,209*	*175,330*	*177,539*	*2,009*	*174,370*	*176,379*			

NOTE:—The figures in italics represent the cumulative totals by month under each classification.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF STATISTICS

REVIEW OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT

Employment opportunities in the State were greater during April, 1926, than in April, 1925. Reports for April, 1926, of activities in State Employment offices in fourteen cities show that male employes of all classes were in considerable demand. Calls by employers for female help were particularly active in the groups comprising clerks, hotel and institutional employes, and sales forces.

Twelve thousand and ninety-six men and women applied for work at State Employment Offices during April. That number is 10 per cent less than the number of applications in March, 1926, but is an increase over April, 1925, of 3 per cent. Persons sent to positions during the month numbered 8,820. Of the number sent 7,596, or 86 per cent, received positions. Five thousand seven hundred and forty-one of the successful applicants for positions were men and 1,855 women.

Employment and wages in April, 1926, show very little net change from the preceding month. Reports received from 905 establishments with weekly payrolls totaling eight millions of dollars indicate an employment decrease from March of 0.4 per cent and a payroll loss of 1.8 per cent. Within the general group, however, there are several industrial classes that show decided changes in employment and payroll.

As might be expected construction and contracting concerns have expanded their working forces. The general construction group jumped 45 per cent ahead of March. Payrolls for street and highway constructors increased 15 per cent. Building construction, however, was somewhat slower and shows but a 6.6 per cent increase in employment. This seems to confirm data regarding general decreases in the issuance of permits for the construction of new buildings.

In electrical machinery and apparatus 15 of the 18 companies reported decreased average weekly earnings. Hat manufacturers are going thru their period of seasonal dullness. The stability of employment in this industry in view of the severely decreased earnings is remarkable. The desire of employers to keep their skilled personnel intact, of course, is a factor but it is surprising to note the prevailing tendency among employers to retain in dull periods a full personnel by means of short time operation rather than to revert to lay-offs as has been the practice.

The decrease of 1300 employes in the silk goods industry is only partially indicative of the slump that business has entered. A majority of the 42 companies either are operating 3 to 4 days per week or are operating at 50 per cent capacity. Lessened activity in this industry is attributed to over production and will probably be of short duration. Similar conditions were reported for the woolens and worsteds industry.

Provision of an adequate supply of fuel thru the termination of the anthracite strike was the factor responsible for the large wage increases in explosives manufacturing plants. Slightly decreased operation was noticeable in the boot and shoe industry. Extension of the Easter vacation by a number of firms to include the following Monday affected total and average weekly wages to some extent.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND COMPENSATION COSTS

Reports of 148 industrial accidents. causing death, were received at the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation during the month of April. The number of fatalities reported in April represents a decrease of 32 compared with the number reported in April. 1925. The total decrease in fatal accidents for the first four months of 1926 from 1925 is 68.

The industrial classification of fatalities reported in April showed that 35 occurred in manufacturing industries. The manufacture of metal and metal products accounted for 24 of the fatalities in this group.

Of the remaining 111 non-manufacturing fatalities 19 occurred in construction and contracting industries. 30 in anthracite and 30 in bituminous coal mines. 14 in transportation, 1 in public utilities, 5 in trade, 4 in municipal service, and 8 in unclassified industries.

Falling objects in mines and quarries was again the predominating cause of industrial fatalities with a total of 36. Cars and engines were responsible for 32 deaths, falls of persons for 17, explosives and explosions for 11, motor vehicles for 10, and cranes and derricks for 9. Other causes accounted for the remaining 33 deaths.

Non-fatal accidents reported in April numbered 14,249 which represents a decrease of nearly 9 per cent from the preceding month. Of the non-fatal accidents in April 143 were reported as causing permanent disability.

Compensation awards during April totaled $1,097,350. Of this amount $359,512 was awarded in fatal cases, $319,392 for permanent disabilities. and $418,446 because of temporary disabilities. Awards for permanent injuries were made because of the loss of 51 eyes, 6 arms, 20 hands, 146 fingers, 120 phalanges, 9 legs, and 21 feet.

The three months summary of compensated accidents shows that a total of $3,131,409 compensation was paid, or obligation to pay incurred, during the first three months of 1926. Four hundred and sixteen fatal cases and 17,067 non-fatal cases were involved in the amount.

The severity of these accidents for the three months period may be roughly calculated from the table of actual and weighted time losses. The total time loss is given as 4,518,848 days. After deducting 2,496,000 days, or the weighted time loss attached to fatal accidents, the average severity of each non-fatal accident is found to be approximately 119 days.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF STATISTICS

ACTIVITIES OF STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES
APRIL, 1926

MEN

	Persons applying for positions		Persons asked for by employers		Persons sent to positions		Persons receiving positions	
	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925
Agriculture	218	158	160	209	154	142	122	126
Building Trades	813	785	544	553	577	568	487	491
Machinery and Metals	1,305	1,181	1,160	776	1,062	903	884	750
Clerical	522	279	168	103	202	104	149	91
Hotel and Institutions	780	1,004	514	598	572	689	483	589
Mine and Quarry	50	34	61	0	49	1	41	1
Transportation	363	272	174	83	216	106	167	81
Sales	166	134	115	114	104	101	89	75
Common Labor	3,595	3,603	3,244	2,854	3,140	3,075	2,913	2,788
Miscellaneous	634	868	480	663	484	684	406	622
Total	8,446	8,318	6,620	5,953	6,560	6,373	5,741	5,614
March	9,079		6,116		6,495		5,575	
February	6,885		4,499		4,788		4,233	
January	7,427		3,816		4,232		3,621	
April 1924		12,983		9,392		9,866		8,940
April 1923		15,164		2,3787		12,982		11,937

WOMEN

	Persons applying for positions		Persons asked for by employers		Persons sent to positions		Persons receiving positions	
	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925
Agriculture and Foods	73	84	52	16	71	20	46	16
Clerical	680	515	287	131	355	165	217	91
Clothing and Textiles	77	102	32	27	20	19	16	12
Day Workers	1,056	1,058	758	703	761	702	753	702
Domestic Service	300	249	470	351	293	200	205	149
Hotel and Institutions	724	697	465	358	460	345	378	271
Machine and Factory	77	174	59	64	68	67	50	52
Professional and Trained	275	221	33	35	34	36	27	27
Sales	256	170	166	72	146	78	116	62
Miscellaneous	132	161	78	39	52	34	47	31
Total	3,650	3,431	2,400	1,796	2,260	1,666	1,855	1,413
March	4,395		2,769		2,744		2,243	
February	3,363		1,833		1,873		1,474	
January	3,328		1,711		1,733		1,390	
April 1924		3,449		2,324		1,853		1,621
April 1923		3,112		3,333		2,023		1,799
Grand Total for Month	12,096		9,020		8,820		7,596	

*Retentions (men) 74 29
Retentions (women) 7 0

*Applicants induced to retain present position.

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN PENNSYLVANIA

Group and Industry	No. of Plants Reporting	Number of wage earners—week ended			Total weekly wages—week ended			Average weekly earnings—week ended		
		April 15, 1926	March 15, 1926	Per cent Change	April 15, 1926	March 15, 1926	Per cent Change	April 15, 1926	March 15, 1926	Per cent Change
ALL INDUSTRIES (46):	**905**	**302,062**	**303,396**	**— 0.4**	**$7,901,094**	**$8,050,004**	**— 1.8**	**$26.16**	**$26.53**	**—1.4**
METAL MANUFACTURES:	**303**	**158,754**	**157,292**	**— 0.9**	**4,556,949**	**4,573,391**	**— 0.4**	**28.70**	**29.08**	**— 1.3**
Automobiles, bodies and parts	20	10,154	9,767	+ 4.0	316,151	304,128	+ 4.0	31.14	31.14	0
Car construction and repair	19	20,639	20,220	+ 2.1	592,221	581,436	+ 1.9	28.69	28.76	—0.2
Electrical machinery and apparatus	18	5,383	5,574	— 3.4	119,443	133,161	—10.3	22.19	23.89	—7.1
Engines, machines, and machine tools	40	11,517	11,459	+ 0.5	336,656	332,314	+ 1.3	29.23	29.00	+0.8
Foundries and machine shops	60	9,877	9,928	— 0.5	291,526	293,765	— 0.8	29.52	29.59	—0.2
Heating appliances and apparatus	17	4,175	4,147	+ 0.7	122,570	121,376	+ 1.0	29.36	29.27	+0.3
Iron and steel blast furnaces	13	14,080	14,180	— 0.7	402,524	408,804	— 1.5	28.59	28.83	—0.8
Iron and steel forgings	11	3,864	3,885	— 0.5	114,183	118,509	— 3.7	29.55	30.50	—3.1
Steel works and rolling mills	41	44,162	43,540	+ 1.4	1,284,106	1,304,348	— 1.6	29.08	29.96	—2.9
Structural iron works	17	5,045	5,004	+ 0.8	138,247	140,247	— 1.4	27.40	28.03	—2.2
Miscellaneous iron and steel products	27	21,436	21,681	— 1.1	610,422	624,834	— 2.3	28.48	28.82	—1.2
Shipbuilding	3	5,393	4,840	+11.4	150,692	131,339	+14.7	27.94	27.14	+2.9
Hardware	8	2,020	2,066	— 2.2	52,105	53,456	— 2.5	25.79	25.87	—0.3
Non-ferrous metals	9	1,009	1,001	+ 0.8	26,103	25,674	+ 1.7	25.87	25.65	+0.9
TEXTILE PRODUCTS:	**179**	**55,872**	**58,411**	**— 4.3**	**1,153,585**	**1,279,884**	**— 9.9**	**20.65**	**21.91**	**—5.8**
Carpets and rugs	10	2,658	2,657	+ 0.0	63,608	67,385	— 5.6	23.93	25.36	—5.6
Clothing	35	5,098	5,503	— 7.4	86,117	95,053	— 9.4	16.89	17.27	—2.2
Hats, felt and other	5	4,084	4,138	— 1.3	81,555	106,036	—23.1	19.97	25.62	—22.1
Cotton goods	17	4,924	4,901	+ 0.5	117,986	122,834	— 3.9	23.96	25.06	—4.4
Silk goods	42	18,054	19,382	— 6.9	327,071	368,789	—11.3	18.12	19.03	—4.8
Woolens and worsteds	16	5,065	5,524	— 8.3	98,618	117,528	—16.1	19.47	21.28	—8.5
Knit goods and hosiery	43	14,167	14,409	— 1.7	331,808	350,850	— 5.4	23.42	24.35	—3.8
Dyeing and finishing textiles	11	1,822	1,897	— 4.0	46,822	51,409	— 8.9	25.70	27.10	—5.2
FOODS AND TOBACCO:	**115**	**22,916**	**23,258**	**— 1.5**	**464,590**	**476,612**	**— 2.5**	**20.27**	**20.49**	**—1.1**
Bakeries	38	4,532	4,458	+ 1.7	131,301	133,035	— 1.3	28.97	29.84	—2.9
Confectionery and ice cream	24	5,349	5,682	— 5.9	116,709	122,098	— 4.4	21.82	21.49	+1.5
Slaughtering and meat packing	14	2,014	2,094	— 3.8	55,670	58,693	— 5.2	27.64	28.03	—1.4
Cigars and tobacco	39	11,021	11,024	— 0.0	160,910	162,786	— 1.2	14.60	14.77	—1.2
BUILDING MATERIALS:	**73**	**21,214**	**21,286**	**— 0.3**	**614,391**	**617,118**	**— 0.4**	**28.96**	**28.99**	**—0.1**
Brick, tile, and terra cotta products	30	4,580	4,499	— 1.8	117,601	111,699	+ 5.3	25.68	24.83	+3.4
Cement	14	7,836	7,742	+ 1.2	242,032	237,833	+ 1.8	30.89	30.72	+0.6
Glass	25	8,021	8,285	— 3.2	232,288	245,607	— 5.4	28.96	29.64	—2.3
Pottery	4	777	760	+ 2.2	22,470	21,979	+ 2.2	28.92	28.92	0
CONSTRUCTION AND CONTRACTING:	**33**	**3,936**	**3,387**	**+16.2**	**109,262**	**92,995**	**+17.5**	**27.76**	**27.46**	**+1.1**
Building, commercial, industrial and residential	19	1,881	1,765	+ 6.6	60,875	56,109	+ 8.5	32.36	31.79	+1.8
Street and highway	4	879	806	+ 9.1	18,987	16,527	+14.9	21.60	20.50	+5.4
General	10	1,176	816	+44.1	29,400	20,359	+44.4	25.00	24.95	+0.2
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS:	**39**	**10,132**	**10,288**	**— 1.5**	**289,084**	**282,197**	**+ 2.4**	**28.53**	**27.43**	**+4.0**
Chemicals and drugs	22	1,450	1,542	— 4.2	40,253	42,117	— 4.4	27.76	27.82	—0.2
Explosives	3	412	416	— 1.0	11,886	7,922	+50.0	28.85	19.04	+51.5
Paints and varnishes	9	1,072	1,038	+ 3.3	29,429	28,938	+ 1.7	27.45	27.88	—1.5
Petroleum refining	5	7,198	7,320	— 1.7	207,516	203,220	+ 2.1	28.83	27.76	+3.9
MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES:	**163**	**29,238**	**29,474**	**— 0.8**	**713,233**	**727,807**	**— 2.0**	**24.39**	**24.69**	**—1.2**
Lumber and planing mill products	28	4,361	4,483	— 2.7	90,427	94,570	— 4.4	20.74	21.10	—1.7
Furniture	20	2,217	2,288	— 3.1	50,462	53,820	— 6.2	22.76	23.52	—3.2
Leather tanning	18	5,848	5,835	+ 0.2	150,859	150,984	— 0.1	25.80	25.88	—0.3
Leather products	9	532	532	0	11,081	11,220	— 1.2	20.83	21.09	—1.2
Boots and shoes	23	4,223	4,350	— 2.9	75,584	82,054	— 7.9	17.90	18.86	—5.1
Paper and pulp products	19	4,951	5,000	— 1.0	129,260	129,134	+ 0.1	26.11	25.83	+1.1
Printing and publishing	39	3,901	3,828	+ 1.9	130,500	129,177	+ 1.0	33.45	33.75	—0.9
Rubber tires and goods	3	870	873	— 0.3	22,500	24,582	— 8.5	25.86	28.16	—8.2
Novelties and jewelry	4	2,335	2,285	+ 2.2	52,560	52,266	+ 0.6	22.51	22.87	—1.6

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF STATISTICS

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

ACCIDENT REPORTS RECEIVED

1926	Fatal	Permanent Disability	Temporary Disability	Total
January	155	138	12,682	12,975
February	151	123	11,835	12,109
March	187	202	15,404	15,793
April	148	143	14,106	14,397
May	....	....	....	....
June	....	....	....	....
Total—1926	641	606	54,027	55,274
1925				
July	181	158	16,282	16,621
August	189	134	15,007	15,330
September	141	111	14,317	14,569
October	159	159	13,823	14,141
November	133	131	12,142	12,406
December	143	144	12,468	12,755
Grand Total	25,341	8,301	1,858,314	1,891,956

AGREEMENTS APPROVED

1926	Fatal	Permanent Disability	Temporary Disability	Total
January	150	287	5,848	6,285
February	105	257	4,479	4,841
March	161	334	5,862	6,357
April	134	339	6,295	6,768
May	....	....	....	....
June	....	....	....	....
Total—1926	550	1,217	22,484	24,251
1925				
July	164	263	5,950	6,377
August	143	285	5,914	6,342
September	121	219	5,626	5,966
October	140	338	6,395	6,873
November	173	253	6,917	6,343
December	132	333	5,341	5,806
Grand Total	20,475	18,138	678,501	717,114

COMPILED FROM RECORDS IN BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

COMPENSATION AWARDED AND PAID

1926	AWARDED				1926	PAID			
	Total Compensation Awarded	Fatal Compensation Awarded	Permanent Disability Compensation Awarded	Temporary Disability Compensation Awarded		Total Compensation Paid	Fatal Compensation Paid	Permanent Disability Compensation Paid	Temporary Disability Compensation Paid
January	$1,043,269	$362,749	$288,235	$392,285	January	$962,679	$275,824	$294,570	$392,285
February	860,267	320,937	223,523	315,807	February	768,985	262,555	190,623	315,807
March	1,227,873	491,084	357,591	379,198	March	1,115,853	398,655	338,000	379,198
April	1,097,350	359,512	319,392	418,446	April	1,015,851	299,268	298,137	418,446
May	....	....	....	....	May	....	....	....	....
June	....	....	....	....	June	....	....	....	....
Total, 1926	$4,228,759	$1,534,282	$1,188,741	$1,505,736	Total, 1926	$3,863,368	$1,236,302	$1,121,330	$1,505,736
1925					1925				
July	$1,069,017	$485,980	$217,555	$365,482	July	$964,232	$396,042	$202,708	$365,482
August	1,009,181	417,352	248,844	344,985	August	779,770	240,371	196,414	342,985
September	843,780	336,080	181,472	326,228	September	906,176	241,288	338,660	326,228
October	1,008,291	366,893	274,930	366,468	October	819,209	286,998	165,743	366,468
November	1,049,036	472,598	210,207	366,231	November	920,541	279,680	274,630	366,231
December	1,029,383	358,989	301,817	368,577	December	866,702	226,604	271,521	368,577
Grand Total	$112,919,245	$55,909,137	$22,459,211	$34,550,897	Grand Total	$74,693,909	$22,926,710	$17,216,302	$34,550,897

**PERMANENT INJURIES

1926	Loss of Legs		Loss of Arms		Loss of Hands		Loss of Feet		Loss of Eyes	
	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded
January	11	$28,475	3	$7,740	19	$37,807	15	$28,355	53	$79,570
February	11	26,688	7	18,060	13	26,166	11	19,538	26	41,000
March	14	36,706	11	28,844	27	50,497	24	43,786	51	78,677
April	9	23,170	6	15,480	20	38,614	21	39,064	51	76,027
May	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
June	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total—1926	45	$115,039	27	$70,124	79	$153,084	71	$130,743	181	$275,274
1925										
July	10	$25,538	3	$7,740	10	$20,535	11	$19,337	40	$60,635
August	6	14,678	8	20,345	17	35,458	16	29,868	11	60,748
September	8	20,640	3	7,406	6	11,990	12	21,578	40	59,116
October	11	25,601	6	14,909	17	35,668	14	25,030	52	78,462
November	4	10,062	6	13,629	10	20,650	12	22,804	33	45,587
December	8	19,577	9	21,965	27	58,148	16	28,455	57	81,764
*Grand Total	1,117	$2,216,558	775	$1,688,117	2,488	$4,441,434	1,437	$2,331,303	6,066	$8,286,533

**PERMANENT INJURIES (Continued)

1926	Loss of Fingers		Loss of Phalanges		Miscellaneous		Total	
	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	Amt. Awarded	Amt. Paid
January	140	$48,520	92	$18,143	19	$39,625	$288,235	$294,570
February	141	48,947	106	18,402	12	24,722	223,523	190,623
March	150	52,856	96	18,804	21	47,421	357,591	338,000
April	146	51,185	120	22,297	21	53,555	319,392	298,137
May	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
June	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total—1926	577	$201,508	414	$77,646	73	$165,323	$1,188,741	$1,121,330
1925								
July	116	$39,225	120	$22,715	14	$21,830	$217,555	202,708
August	112	38,778	115	22,493	12	26,476	248,844	196,414
September	112	36,108	81	16,086	7	8,548	181,472	338,660
October	130	42,278	130	23,123	33	29,859	274,930	165,743
November	113	39,426	106	20,779	17	37,270	210,207	274,630
December	139	46,957	130	22,098	7	22,853	301,817	271,521
*Grand Total	4,287	$1,464,505	3,590	$670,347	477	$1,360,414	$22,459,211	$17,216,302

*Since the Inception of the Act—January 1, 1916. **Multiple losses separated respectively.

NOTE: The above table presents changes in a number of items from similar tables previously published The changes have been made as information received subsequent o the publication of former tables made such corrections necessary.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Accidents Occurring During Course of Employment Reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation During April 1926.

Cause	Total of all Industries		CONSTRUCTION				Contracting		Chemicals and Allied Products		Clay, Glass and Stone Products		Clothing Manufacture		Food and Kindred Products		Leather, Rubber and Composition Goods		Lumber, Wood and Their Products		Paper and Printing Industries		Textiles		METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS														COAL MINES				TRANSPORTATION				Public Utilities		Quarries and Mines Other than Coal		Miscellaneous Industries		Hotels and Restaurants		TRADING				State and Municipal	
			Building		Other																				Total		Blast Furnaces and Steel Works		Rolling Mills		Foundries and Machine Shops		Fabrication		Car Repair Shops		Automobile Service Stations		Anthracite		Bituminous		Steam Railroads		Other										Retail		Wholesale			
	*F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F
Total of All Causes,	148	14,249	8	881	5	272	6	258	3	221	1	430	---	132	1	359	1	123	2	350	---	232	---	271	24	3,713	3	163	6	630	4	705	6	1,200	4	837	1	178	30	2,422	30	1,886	10	657	4	137	1	237	5	206	8	517	---	101	4	469	1	122	4	253
Machinery,	3	1,398	---	34	---	18	1	5	---	10	---	50	---	63	1	38	---	29	---	100	---	72	---	107	---	628	---	1	---	100	---	148	---	293	---	79	---	7	---	49	1	60	---	1	---	3	---	8	---	11	---	65	---	6	---	23	---	2	---	14
Boilers,	1	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1
Pumps, Compressors and Prime Movers,	---	64	---	5	---	2	---	4	---	8	---	1	---	---	---	4	---	---	---	2	---	1	---	---	---	8	---	1	---	1	---	2	---	3	---	---	---	1	---	6	---	5	---	---	---	2	---	4	---	1	---	3	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	5
Transmission,	---	5	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Elevators,	3	58	---	4	1	---	---	1	---	---	1	1	---	4	---	6	---	1	---	1	---	3	---	3	1	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	3	---	1	---	1	---	12	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7	---	3	---	5	---	1	---	---
Cranes and Derricks	9	286	2	15	1	15	---	19	---	9	---	5	---	---	---	1	---	2	---	4	---	3	---	1	5	162	---	20	3	36	2	38	---	38	---	27	---	3	---	8	---	5	---	13	---	1	---	5	---	7	---	3	---	---	1	3	---	2	---	3
Cars and Engines,	32	1,855	---	15	---	12	1	9	---	4	---	25	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	17	---	6	---	---	4	262	---	12	2	22	---	8	1	29	1	187	---	4	7	521	8	573	10	317	---	14	---	5	1	33	1	10	---	---	---	9	---	3	---	7
Motor Vehicles,	10	688	1	48	1	15	---	14	---	10	---	5	---	3	---	32	---	1	---	18	---	12	---	3	---	128	---	2	---	6	---	5	---	29	---	9	---	77	---	1	---	3	---	6	2	48	---	20	---	6	3	59	---	---	2	74	---	23	1	59
Horse Vehicles,	1	132	---	9	---	5	---	8	---	3	---	3	---	---	---	13	---	---	---	17	---	1	---	---	---	4	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	3	---	3	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	2	1	24	---	---	---	18	---	3	---	9
Hand Trucks,	1	300	---	14	---	---	---	7	---	4	---	31	---	3	---	15	---	3	---	9	---	14	---	5	1	122	---	6	---	24	---	11	---	54	1	27	---	---	---	4	---	1	---	23	---	4	---	3	---	5	---	13	---	---	---	10	---	9	---	1
Water Craft,	2	11	---	---	---	1	---	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2
Handling Objects,	6	2,829	---	170	---	54	---	54	---	54	---	118	---	14	---	88	1	22	---	74	---	45	---	32	3	940	---	28	---	170	---	230	2	318	1	179	---	15	2	436	---	226	---	110	---	16	---	50	---	34	---	105	---	21	---	103	---	36	---	27
Hand Tools,	---	1,317	---	76	---	34	---	25	---	22	---	22	---	8	---	25	---	6	---	31	---	12	---	13	---	353	---	10	---	50	---	57	---	85	---	117	---	34	---	257	---	229	---	54	---	8	---	22	---	19	---	33	---	4	---	37	---	5	---	22
Electricity,	3	75	---	4	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	2	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	23	---	---	---	5	---	5	1	9	---	4	---	---	---	10	1	15	---	---	---	2	1	12	---	1	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Explosives and Explosions,	11	129	---	2	---	1	2	4	---	1	---	2	---	---	---	2	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	1	2	21	1	1	---	---	---	11	---	5	---	1	1	3	1	47	2	18	---	---	---	---	---	5	2	6	2	8	---	2	---	3	---	---	---	1
Hot and Corrosive Substances,	4	452	1	28	---	11	---	3	---	22	---	13	---	4	---	7	---	17	---	8	---	4	---	12	1	192	---	29	---	32	---	56	---	36	1	29	---	10	2	20	---	24	---	12	---	3	---	11	---	6	---	13	---	20	---	9	---	1	---	12
Falling Objects,	7	775	---	102	1	26	1	45	2	13	---	31	---	1	---	23	---	5	2	12	---	16	---	12	---	304	---	20	---	73	---	48	---	104	---	55	---	4	---	46	1	17	---	15	---	6	---	17	---	9	---	29	---	3	---	25	---	6	---	12
Falling Objects (Mines and Quarries),	36	1,167	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	18	584	17	539	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	42	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2
Fall of Persons,	17	1.522	4	214	1	48	1	33	1	41	---	49	---	10	---	49	---	19	---	20	---	25	---	42	5	295	2	16	---	61	2	40	1	104	---	61	---	10	---	173	---	64	---	78	---	15	---	53	1	18	1	77	---	31	1	87	1	15	1	48
Stepping Upon or Striking Against Objects,	---	823	---	120	---	23	---	17	---	9	---	31	---	11	---	25	---	14	---	21	---	15	---	30	---	163	---	6	---	28	---	27	---	54	---	42	---	6	---	153	---	52	---	11	---	9	---	15	---	2	---	33	---	8	---	37	---	12	---	9
Miscellaneous Causes,	2	460	---	21	---	7	---	5	---	6	---	28	---	---	---	23	---	2	---	6	---	3	---	9	---	101	---	11	---	20	---	17	---	34	---	16	---	3	---	99	---	49	---	17	---	5	---	6	---	2	---	32	---	3	---	22	---	4	2	19

*F.—Fatal. N. F.—Non-Fatal.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Compensated Accidents During the First Three Months of the Year 1926, Compiled from Records in the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation.

			CONSTRUCTION																						METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS														COAL MINES				TRANSPORTATION												TRADING					
Cause	Total of all Industries		Building		Other		Contracting		Chemicals and Allied Products		Clay, Glass and Stone Products		Clothing Manufacture		Food and Kindred Products		Leather, Rubber and Composition Goods		Lumber, Wood and Their Products		Paper and Printing Industries		Textiles		Total		Blast Furnaces and Steel Works		Rolling Mills		Foundries and Machine Shops		Fabrication		Car Repair Shops		Automobile Service Stations		Anthracite		Bituminous		Steam Railroads		Other		Public Utilities		Quarries and Mines Other than Coal		Miscellaneous Industries		Hotels and Restaurants		Retail		Wholesale		State and Municipal	
	*F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F
Total of All Causes,	416	17,067	23	1,243	20	522	18	520	15	340	10	505	---	177	10	576	4	171	8	580	2	279	3	345	72	4,617	14	385	25	912	9	817	13	1,518	9	810	2	245	38	584	109	3,324	9	122	12	263	12	322	7	327	9	798	1	189	9	648	3	199	22	416
Machinery,	25	1,973	---	36	---	34	1	10	---	13	1	59	---	81	1	60	---	55	3	223	---	82	2	127	11	838	---	7	6	174	2	140	2	413	1	96	---	8	1	12	4	157	---	2	---	3	---	10	---	10	1	90	---	15	---	29	---	8	---	19
Boilers,	3	11	---	1	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	4	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---
Pumps, Compressors and Prime Movers,	3	89	---	4	---	7	1	11	2	10	---	---	---	---	---	3	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	16	---	---	---	7	---	3	---	6	---	---	---	---	---	6	---	6	---	1	---	3	---	6	---	---	---	5	---	1	---	2	---	1	---	4
Transmission,	1	14	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	4	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---
Elevators,	9	107	2	12	---	1	--	1	---	---	---	---	---	2	1	11	---	3	---	4	---	5	---	6	---	15	---	---	---	1	---	2	---	10	---	1	---	1	1	2	2	3	---	---	---	1	1	2	---	---	1	11	---	4	---	16	1	7	---	1
Cranes and Derricks,	23	524	4	39	1	18	1	53	---	12	1	12	---	---	---	5	---	1	---	4	---	4	---	---	13	317	3	29	4	79	2	51	3	116	1	40	---	2	1	4	---	9	---	2	---	5	---	3	1	16	---	14	---	---	1	2	---	1	---	3
Cars and Engines,	57	1,805	---	18	2	16	1	16	---	17	3	47	---	---	---	1	---	5	---	7	---	2	---	3	13	240	3	29	3	44	2	7	1	42	4	117	---	1	6	134	16	1,071	8	60	6	45	---	4	1	55	---	29	---	---	---	21	1	9	---	5
Motor Vehicles,	32	1,045	5	54	4	44	2	49	1	28	---	8	---	1	2	86	1	4	1	17	---	19	---	7	1	186	---	1	---	8	---	8	---	39	---	14	1	116	---	3	1	13	---	2	3	63	---	44	1	11	1	124	---	3	2	142	1	40	6	97
Horse Vehicles,	3	258	---	3	---	5	2	35	---	6	---	5	---	---	---	44	---	8	---	24	---	1	---	1	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	9	---	---	---	2	---	1	---	5	---	49	---	---	---	26	---	6	---	33
Hand Trucks,	3	372	---	20	---	6	---	18	---	11	1	31	---	2	---	14	---	---	---	9	---	14	---	9	1	178	---	9	1	41	---	28	---	44	---	55	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	6	---	5	1	8	---	1	---	13	---	2	---	8	---	8	---	---
Water Craft,	5	12	---	1	---	---	3	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	4	---	---	---	3	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Handling Objects,	13	3,254	---	276	1	104	---	108	1	72	---	154	---	37	1	118	---	31	1	91	---	53	---	61	4	1,112	2	50	---	232	1	248	---	362	1	185	---	35	2	89	---	347	---	15	---	45	---	60	---	58	---	149	---	40	1	134	---	59	2	41
Hand Tools,	3	1,261	...	114	---	49	---	33	---	29	---	24	---	8	--	41	---	12	---	57	---	11	---	13	2	321	---	21	---	51	---	43	2	88	---	90	---	28	---	34	---	302	---	5	---	17	---	24	---	39	1	34	---	13	---	35	---	5	---	41
Electricity,	15	85	...	3	4	1	1	2	---	---	---	4	---	1	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	2	---	22	---	1	---	2	---	2	---	13	---	4	---	---	---	---	1	22	---	---	---	2	8	15	---	1	---	2	---	---	---	2	---	1	1	---
Explosives and Explosions,	37	165	1	4	1	2	2	13	6	9	---	4	---	1	---	1	2	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	26	---	---	---	2	---	4	---	6	---	6	---	8	4	33	16	34	---	---	---	---	---	11	2	8	---	5	1	1	1	2	---	---	1	9
Hot and Corrosive Substances,	19	604	---	44	1	24	---	4	---	32	---	18	---	4	2	23	1	5	---	7	---	12	1	14	9	274	3	53	4	47	---	103	1	37	1	24	---	10	2	11	---	23	---	3	---	6	---	14	---	6	1	28	---	25	---	7	---	2	2	18
Falling Objects,	22	1,035	2	147	1	54	3	66	---	19	1	32	---	4	---	30	---	6	2	42	---	6	---	8	7	406	---	28	3	87	1	66	2	141	1	78	---	6	2	8	---	37	---	5	---	18	1	23	---	25	1	25	---	12	---	23	---	18	2	21
Falling Objects (Mines and Quarries),	78	1,221	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	14	163	63	1,018	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	39	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Fall of Persons,	43	2,127	6	363	5	114	---	62	4	62	1	65	---	21	3	84	---	24	1	65	2	45	---	59	8	396	3	39	3	80	---	58	2	137	---	66	---	16	2	54	3	129	---	16	---	33	1	75	1	32	2	144	---	55	1	125	---	26	3	78
Stepping Upon or Striking Against Objects,	6	732	2	84	---	26	---	26	---	9	---	32	---	13	---	33	---	13	---	19	---	13	---	26	1	190	---	10	---	44	1	41	---	68	---	21	---	6	1	13	---	79	---	4	---	9	---	13	---	11	1	33	---	12	1	47	---	7	---	20
Miscellaneous Causes,	16	373	1	20	---	15	---	12	---	8	2	10	---	2	---	18	---	2	---	10	---	10	---	7	2	69	---	8	1	10	---	11	---	24	---	9	1	7	1	13	2	63	1	1	1	2	---	8	---	6	---	40	---	5	2	26	---	1	4	25

*F—Fatal N F—Non-Fatal

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF STATISTICS

SCALE OF TIME LOSSES FOR WEIGHTING INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT DISABILITIES SO AS TO SHOW SEVERITY OF ACCIDENTS

Three tables have been added to the statistical tables inserted for this month. Two of them comprise a summary of compensation cases and payments for the first three months of 1926. The third table is a compilation of days lost due to accidents resulting in compensation cases. It is presumed that this table will give a more accurate picture of the severity of accidents than has hitherto been given. This assertion is made because time losses in this table in cases of temporary disability have been taken from agreements under which compensation payments are made. Previously much of the time losses in cases of temporary disability as taken from accident reports have been poorly estimated approximations.

The weighted day losses given to fatal and permanent disability cases are those recommended by the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions. It is probably opportune to include an explanation of the Schedule of Time Losses for Weighing Industrial Accidents recommended by that Association.

A committee, composed of executives of international repute in the sphere of industrial accident statistics, was appointed by the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions to formulate a scale of weights that might be recommended for standard use as a basis upon which the severity of accidents resulting in death or permanent disability might be expressed uniformly in terms of day loss.

The task of the Committee was a particularly difficult one. There were in America no existing records which would show reasonable employment expectancy of industrial workers. It was necessary, therefore, that the Committee rely entirely on its own judgment and investigations. It is generally conceded that the working span of industrial workers is well below their life expectancy. The growing demands for old age pension are indisputable proofs of that fact. In its investigations the Committee found that comparatively few wage earners continue their industrial pursuits beyond the age of 55. The Committee then made the reasonable supposition that working life expectancy, between the ages of 20 and 50, is about two-thirds of the full life expectancy shown by the American Experience Table. The compensation experience of a number of States indicated that the average age of persons fatally injured by industrial accidents is approximately 33 years. The Committee accordingly adopted 20 years, or 6,000 working days, as the average severity weight to be assigned to each fatal accident. Permanent total disability, equally with death, entails a time loss equivalent to the full working life expectancy of the person injured. On the same principles evolved in the determination of a severity weight for fatalities the Committee recommended that permanent total disabilities be valued uniformly at 6,000 working days each. It must be remembered in this connection that these weights are assigned as a measure of industrial hazard and not economic loss.

Permanent partial disabilities should be rated in percentages of permanent total disability. The Committee, after mature consideration of all American and European specific indemnity schedules, was unable to recommend any one of the scales in its entirety. The consensus of the Committee was that American schedules underrate the more serious permanent injuries, and that the European scales overrate minor injuries. The Committee then adopted rates for permanent partial disabilities as they appear in the following table.

Considerations of the Committee incident to the construction of this scale are very completely set forth in Bulletin No. 276 of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics; pages 71 to 76. Acknowledgement to that publication for the facts outlined above is herewith made.

Scale of Time Losses for Weighting Industrial Accident Disabilities so as to Show Severity of Accidents.

Nature of injury.	Degree of disability in per cent of permanent total disability.	Days lost.
Death	100	6,000
Permanent total disability	100	6,000
Arm above elbow, dismemberment	75	4,500
Arm at or below elbow, dismemberment	60	3,600
Hand, dismemberment	50	3,000
Thumb, any permanent disability of	10	600
Any one finger, any permanent disability of	5	300
Two fingers, any permanent disability of	12½	750
Three fingers, any permanent disability of	20	1,200
Four fingers, any permanent disability of	30	1,800
Thumb and one finger, any permanent disability of	20	1,200
Thumb and two fingers, any permanent disability of	25	1,500
Thumb and three fingers, any permanent disability of	33⅓	2,000
Thumb and four fingers, any permanent disability of	40	2,400
Leg above knee, dismemberment	75	4,500
Leg at or below knee, dismemberment	50	3,000
Foot, dismemberment	40	2,400
Great toe, or any two or more toes, any permanent disability of	5	300
One toe, other than great toe, any permanent disability of	0	...
One eye, loss of sight	30	1,800
Both eyes, loss of sight	100	6,000
One ear, loss of hearing	10	600
Both ears, loss of hearing	50	3,000

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Time Loss in Days Due to Compensated Accidents During the First Three Months of the Year 1926, Compiled from Records in the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation.

Cause	Total of all Industries	CONSTRUCTION		Contracting	Chemicals and Allied Products	Clay, Glass and Stone Products	Clothing Manufacture	Food and Kindred Products	Leather, Rubber and Composition Goods	Lumber, Wood and Their Products	Paper and Printing Industries	Textiles	METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS							COAL MINES		TRANSPORTATION		Public Utilities	Quarries and Mines Other than Coal	Miscellaneous Industries	Hotels and Restaurants	TRADING		State and Municipal
		Building	Other										Total	Blast Furnaces and Steel Works	Rolling Mills	Foundries and Machine Shops	Fabrication	Car Repair Shops	Automobile Service Stations	Anthracite	Bituminous	Steam Railroads	Other					Retail	Wholesale	
Total of All Causes,	4,518,848	277,672	175,782	179,743	144,557	101,530	10,532	129,809	47,827	120,223	55,968	56,423	916,915	126,752	248,747	134,986	265,302	108,635	32,493	389,460	1,035,674	75,144	99,918	104,310	93,375	142,625	17,942	125,767	32,842	184,810
Machinery,	558,632	14,296	5,180	6,612	8,297	20,364	4,541	24,873	10,920	65,267	20,942	27,296	220,412	2,226	71,051	39,434	84,766	21,495	1,440	9,925	61,154	348	3,064	6,043	6,307	28,969	1,814	6,739	4,884	885
Boilers,	20,023	34	13	----	7,800	----	----	14	----	----	----	----	103	----	19	----	----	84	----	----	6,000	----	----	20	----	22	17	----	----	6,000
Pumps, Compressors and Prime Movers,	42,390	137	548	9,957	13,594	----	----	386	315	----	----	47	5,369	----	1,219	127	4,923	----	----	4,812	3,991	39	355	683	----	735	300	247	21	854
Transmission,	15,447	----	14	6,000	39	----	----	—719	----	----	----	60	9,024	----	9,000	----	24	----	----	325	600	----	----	----	52	----	----	52	----	----
Elevators,	69,980	12,549	211	16	----	----	36	8,132	99	158	6,371	517	2,892	----	135	62	2,647	30	18	6,302	12,827	----	70	6,194	----	6,518	201	700	6,254	32
Cranes and Derricks,	235,857	31,530	14,462	20,639	4,486	7,769	----	1,342	24	346	114	----	121,515	25,393	41,261	14,528	30,828	8,732	773	6,279	6,328	583	277	114	7,204	930	----	10,800	20	1,095
Cars and Engines,	594,338	1,229	13,510	12,510	3,910	22,498	----	39	226	559	53	4,531	120,606	34,827	20,547	12,318	14,916	37,976	22	65,323	216,496	65,681	43,822	444	10,345	5,096	----	625	6,663	262
Motor Vehicles,	265,961	32,691	28,283	14,328	7,755	362	15	19,932	6,215	6,555	829	304	16,001	49	340	301	1,643	459	13,209	209	6,498	241	20,560	2,062	6,536	16,510	149	23,972	7,328	48,626
Horse Vehicles,	52,334	194	261	18,168	626	1,013	----	5,219	----	2,802	25	57	78	----	----	51	27	----	----	6,900	321	----	137	13	114	9,868	----	882	277	6,279
Hand Trucks,	38,427	938	174	657	269	7,320	35	824	280	204	6,050	495	13,630	281	7,850	2,088	1,633	1,761	17	26	----	153	126	6,193	45	381	78	323	226	----
Water Craft,	30,873	27	371	18,059	14	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	12,118	----	184	100	----	----	----	----
Handling Objects,	287,270	16,326	10,380	6,920	10,632	7,546	1,229	20,824	1,000	9,881	2,039	4,541	96,965	16,104	11,353	23,786	29,479	13,179	3,064	23,177	17,577	495	7,736	3,942	2,805	19,047	1,670	12,893	2,196	16,449
Hand Tools,	188,083	15,645	7,645	2,793	2,731	1,647	214	1,966	2,093	3,623	2,557	344	61,295	2,498	2,210	8,240	37,434	4,984	6,019	12,861	39,770	151	2,276	890	10,030	7,615	498	4,082	155	7,202
Electricity,	98,720	113	24,221	9,067	----	94	220	90	----	----	24	1,202	354	12	35	65	31	211	----	----	7,347	----	645	48,924	300	52	----	33	34	6,000
Explosives and Explosions,	299,769	7,946	7,121	12,597	38,673	2,353	52	17	12,000	20	----	25	8,964	----	184	1,846	6,387	372	175	46,636	121,686	----	----	373	20,631	1,004	6,031	6,159	----	7,490
Hot and Corrosive Substances,	155,692	4,735	6,764	12	4,569	776	93	12,760	6,148	162	1,867	6,587	74,096	19,853	33,275	6,523	7,273	6,873	299	12,662	851	159	173	896	2,058	6,767	1,319	291	39	12,408
Falling Objects,	218,534	23,761	10,633	31,429	624	7,557	2,067	1,369	120	14,698	219	376	67,479	767	21,967	15,485	20,382	8,716	153	14,927	1,473	175	985	11,239	1,179	6,805	540	7,217	656	13,624
Falling Objects (Mines and Quarries),	632,527	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	142,531	482,240	----	----	----	7,697	----	----	----	----	59
Fall of Persons,	500,494	91,614	43,115	8,821	38,298	9,175	1,276	26,672	7,563	13,240	13,899	9,073	68,417	24,434	20,423	2,112	17,833	2,972	643	21,366	31,925	756	1,205	16,282	6,968	30,050	4,893	25,602	1,432	28,942
Stepping Upon or Striking Against Objects,	74,631	17,232	2,263	717	214	816	719	1,136	724	566	428	776	14,158	239	1,265	7,242	4,417	587	417	6,705	3,022	849	296	421	338	7,843	302	11,971	3,145	490
Miscellaneous Causes,	138,866	6,684	613	441	2,116	12,330	35	4,933	100	2,142	551	192	15,566	168	6,613	778	1,559	204	6,244	9,394	15,568	6,014	6,073	176	10,582	3,313	130	13,188	12	28,713

Minus Quantities Represent Deductions Made Because Of Change In Status Of Cases. Weighted According To The Scale Of Time Losses For Weighing Industrial Accident Disabilities Recommended By The International Association Of Industrial Accident Boards And Commissions.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Amounts Paid and Awarded Due to Compensated Accidents During the First Three Months of the Year 1926, Compiled from Records in the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation.

Cause	Total of all Industries	CONSTRUCTION		Contracting	Chemicals and Allied Products	Clay, Glass and Stone Products	Clothing Manufacture	Food and Kindred Products	Leather, Rubber and Composition Goods	Lumber, Wood and Their Products	Paper and Printing Industries	Textiles	METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS							COAL MINES		TRANSPORTATION		Public Utilities	Quarries and Mines Other than Coal	Miscellaneous Industries	Hotels and Restaurants	TRADING		State and Municipal
		Building	Other										Total	Blast Furnaces and Steel Works	Rolling Mills	Foundries and Machine Shops	Fabrication	Car Repair Shops	Automobile Service Stations	Anthracite	Bituminous	Steam Railroads	Other					Retail	Wholesale	
Total of All Causes,	$3,131,409	$200,224	$115,269	$126,304	$95,432	$68,320	$10,519	$85,082	$35,500	$52,009	$39,814	$45,600	$664,926	$77,174	$179,149	$96,739	$204,605	$82,929	$24,330	$270,805	$742,712	$43,628	$55,770	$63,567	$67,424	$96,232	$11,253	$77,784	$18,643	$114,523
Machinery,	391,778	10,768	4,546	1,316	5,944	11,788	3,910	15,403	9,869	48,672	15,270	19,875	153,380	2,054	46,472	24,431	63,651	15,544	1,228	5,398	48,865	306	2,176	3,816	5,467	16,329	1,447	3,709	2,730	794
Boilers,	10,613	42	6	---------	3,700	---------	---------	8	---------	---------	881	---------	98	---------	16	---------	---------	82	---------	---------	2,755	---------	---------	18	---------	22	12	---------	---------	3,071
Pumps, Compressors and Prime Movers,	31,097	168	687	6,238	7,301	---------	---------	234	430	---------	---------	64	7,331	---------	4,718	158	2,455	---------	---------	3,034	2,808	50	242	782	---------	579	210	391	20	528
Transmission,	10,201	---------	8	3,509	36	---------	---------	264	---------	—1,246	---------	104	6,824	---------	6,800	---------	24	---------	---------	493	600	---------	---------	---------	72	---------	---------	65	---------	---------
Elevators,	27,825	7,341	346	12	---------	---------	22	2,000	99	168	1,103	748	2,395	---------	215	72	2,061	33	14	584	6,109	---------	84	2,648	---------	1,889	215	533	1,491	38
Cranes and Derricks,	148,713	12,060	6,902	12,234	4,344	5,073	---------	1,168	24	528	128	---------	84,236	13,128	31,604	10,377	20,000	8,893	234	512	4,418	1,080	392	—1,031	7,884	1,298	---------	6,665	18	406
Cars and Engines,	411,434	1,786	5,474	7,797	3,016	10,855	---------	134	304	524	58	2,600	76,653	18,391	18,007	6,317	8,533	25,383	22	46,769	182,852	32,013	24,556	699	7,586	5,060	---------	727	1,983	862
Motor Vehicles,	164,255	14,801	18,707	6,693	3,790	478	10	9,134	2,774	6,919	986	371	15,509	68	453	392	4,114	547	9,935	309	7,598	380	11,959	2,596	3,220	13,495	196	15,085	4,065	25,180
Horse Vehicles,	47,359	284	354	11,460	1,120	1,656	---------	5,399	---------	3,798	26	82	76	---------	---------	54	22	---------	---------	5,130	401	---------	199	6	109	7,517	---------	1,066	374	8,102
Hand Trucks,	28,209	1,280	200	832	280	3,029	26	780	337	185	3,726	963	12,094	330	3,920	3,797	1,956	2,019	12	28	---------	163	128	3,625	60	423	95	300	255	---------
Water Craft,	19,840	30	2,146	14,528	8	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	2,727	1,925	264	137	---------	---------	---------	---------
Handling Objects,	250,432	17,964	8,339	8,391	4,617	8,158	1,406	18,795	846	6,172	2,944	4,729	83,211	13,370	11,745	17,740	28,731	8,604	3,021	20,233	19,064	598	6,038	3,891	2,882	11,067	1,588	8,815	2,805	8,079
Hand Tools,	170,866	15,151	7,784	2,638	7,970	1,469	315	2,507	1,642	3,642	2,310	359	50,330	2,212	2,265	7,139	28,718	4,899	5,007	12,077	36,918	173	2,050	1,053	8,420	2,808	579	3,976	184	6,511
Electricity,	48,835	126	9,225	4,950	---------	94	300	92	---------	---------	8	2,028	1,089	3	1,507	80	—797	296	---------	---------	8,566	---------	350	21,542	180	56	---------	24	42	100
Explosives and Explosions,	213,581	7,628	8,147	13,694	24,985	1,408	72	9	7,194	18	---------	23	5,845	---------	284	992	3,865	537	167	35,430	87,324	---------	---------	436	14,821	2,794	136	2,599	---------	1,018
Hot and Corrosive Substances,	102,440	3,826	935	—46	3,415	951	92	4,708	5,912	164	2,494	5,808	52,158	9,308	22,315	6,367	8,423	5,390	346	3,562	1,095	222	198	447	1,858	2,917	1,925	619	34	9,151
Falling Objects,	148,591	20,403	10,559	20,151	763	7,866	1,766	1,843	110	4,138	273	488	44,179	749	12,833	9,264	15,303	5,834	196	9,203	1,904	216	1,395	6,416	1,595	1,040	650	4,855	823	7,955
Falling Objects (Mines and Quarries),	401,832	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	100,904	298,505	---------	---------	---------	2,339	---------	---------	---------	---------	84
Fall of Persons,	350,739	71,301	26,017	10,582	21,966	9,077	1,600	17,046	5,051	5,744	8,444	6,954	46,896	17,121	11,838	2,482	10,669	4,000	780	18,220	19,597	878	1,534	14,046	3,617	19,385	3,807	17,185	1,865	19,900
Stepping Upon or Striking Against Objects,	53,817	8,992	4,078	802	218	858	916	1,298	770	649	453	825	13,561	229	1,438	5,934	4,625	659	476	3,960	3,865	195	350	480	389	4,461	267	4,173	1,950	507
Miscellaneous Causes,	98,952	6,273	806	523	1,926	5,560	24	1,788	138	1,934	710	188	9,272	156	2,719	1,143	2,252	200	2,802	5,019	9,468	7,354	1,392	172	6,661	4,955	126	6,997	4	22,737

Minus Quantities Represent Deductions Made Because Of Change In Status Of Cases

LABOR & INDUSTRY

Volume XIII Number 6

JUNE

1926

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
Department of Labor & Industry
HARRISBURG

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Published monthly by
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
RICHARD H. LANSBURGH, *Secretary.*

VOL. XIII JUNE, 1926 No. 6

Contents

Page

No Accident Drives—Their Value to the Industries 3
J. W. Benner, Homestead Works, Carnegie Steel Company

Abstract of Lead Law 6
Elizabeth B. Bricker, M. D., Dept. of Labor and Industry

Service Rendered in Handling Accident and Compensation Cases 10
W. H. Horner, Director, Bureau of Compensation

In the Field with Our Inspectors 12
J. M. Sandel, Director, Bureau of Industrial Standards

Building Survey 16
C. J. Gotwalt, Chief, Building Section, Bureau of Inspection

Building Permits 18
W. J. Maguire, Director, Bureau of Statistics

A Graduating Class from the Bureau of Rehabilitation 21
S. S. Riddle, Director, Bureau of Rehabilitation

Summary of Recent Decisions of Workmen's Compensation Board and of the Courts on Appeals from Decisions of the Board 23
J. C. Detweiler, Secretary, Workmen's Compensation Board

Safety Kinks:

How to Make Rings of Wire Cable 32
A New Extractor Basket Guard 35
Safeguarding for Respooling Wire 37
Workers Affected by Electric Leakage 38

Survey of Construction Industry 39

Departmental Notes:

Resolution of Workmen's Compensation Board 39
State Welfare Department 40

Five-year Comparative Statement of Accidents Reported 41
Directory of Offices 42

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Richard H. Lansburgh, *Secretary*
S. S. Riddle, *Deputy Secretary*

BUREAU OF INSPECTION
Cyril Ainsworth, *Director*
T. J. Gould, *Assistant Director*

BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION
W. H. Horner, *Director*
M. G. Lehman, *Assistant Director*

BUREAU OF REHABILITATION
S. S. Riddle, *Director*

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT
Robert J. Peters, *Director*

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS
J. M. Sandel, *Director*

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
David Williams, *Director*

BUREAU OF STATISTICS
William J. Maguire, *Director*
Tolbert C. K. Smee, *Assistant Director*

BUREAU OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN
Charlotte E. Carr, *Director*
Beatrice McConnell, *Assistant Director*

DEPARTMENTAL SERVICE
W. A. Riddle, *Executive Secretary*

INDUSTRIAL BOARD

Richard H. Lansburgh, *Chairman*
Mrs. Samuel Semple,
Joseph H. Willits,
T. J. Gillespie,
John A. Phillips,
J. M. Sandel, *Secretary*

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

T. Henry Walnut, *Chairman*
Paul W. Houck,
J. L. Morrison,
Richard H. Lansburgh, *ex-officio*
J. C. Detweiler, *Secretary*

STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE BOARD

Richard H. Lansburgh, *Chairman*,
Samuel S. Lewis, *State Treasurer*,
Samuel W. McCulloch, *Insurance Commissioner.*

STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE FUND

Gabriel H. Moyer, *Manager.*

NO ACCIDENT DRIVES—THEIR VALUE TO THE INDUSTRIES*

By J. W. Benner,

Supt. of Employment, Safety and Welfare, Homestead Works,
Carnegie Steel Company

The suggestions I have to offer to you are not original, being more or less a combination of ideas used in safety drives at different plants of the Carnegie Steel Company. The safety organization at the Homestead plant is composed of seventy-four committees which meet monthly at a different time and place with the make up of each committee slightly different at each meeting on account of the rotation of the shifts. The committees vary in size according to the size of the division or department they represent. The number of men employed at Homestead plant is approximately fifteen thousand.

While we were having a gradual and consistent reduction of accidents prior to the intensive drive, it was not enough to satisfy us. In October, 1925, we conceived the idea that it would be a good plan to divide the plant into small units for safety. Our intention was to perfect the organization and start the plan at the beginning of 1926. However, the Western Pennsylvania Safety Council named November, 1925, as "No-Accident Month," so we began then.

Our aim is to interest each and every workman in safety and eliminate all accidents. All the employes of the plant, including the office force, are organized into groups of six under a safety leader. The men selected to form an individual group are those who work near each other. Each safety leader is given a large celluloid button to wear on which is inscribed the words "Safety Leader." The safety leaders in each department are organized in groups of twelve under captains who report to the department superintendent. Reports are made out each day by the safety leaders on a printed form. If the person making the report cannot read English, the report is written in his own language.

Investigation committees were organized to investigate all accidents. These committees consist of three safety leaders who investigate all accidents as soon after the occurrence as possible. The committee makes a report to the department superintendent or general foreman, and in case of gross carelessness or a violation of the safety rule, recommends suspension or dismissal. The report of the investigation committee is embodied in a standard accident report which has been in use at the plant for some years.

The list of all safety leaders and captains is posted on the bulletin boards. At the end of each month each department submits a report showing the number of safety leader reports received during the month. The campaign has been in force for five months from November, 1925, up to the present time. During that

---

*Address, Third Engineering Conference of the Western Pennsylvania Division, National Safety Council, Pittsburgh, Pa., April 15, 1926.

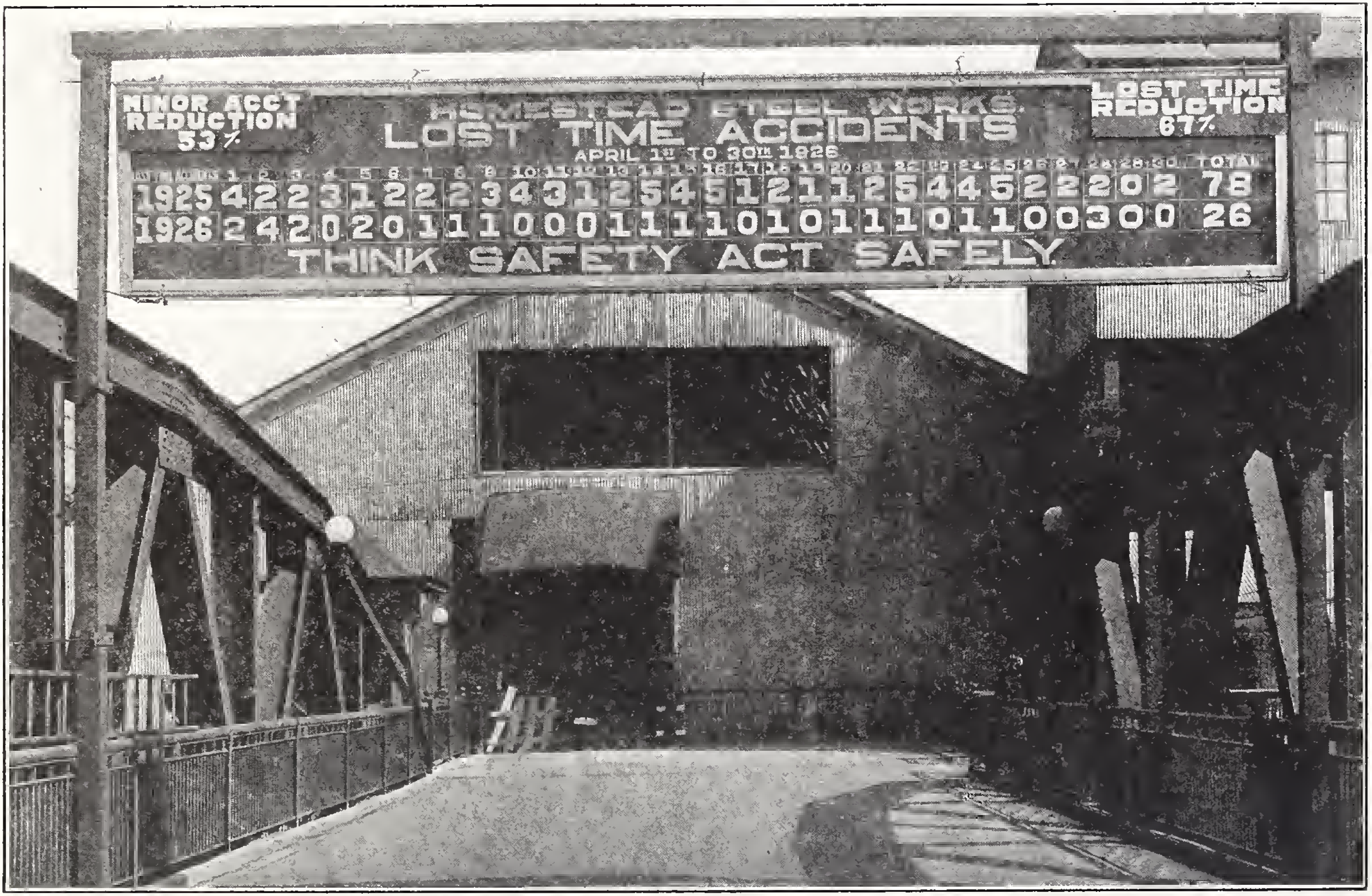


Fig. 1—Bulletin Board, Homestead Works, Carnegie Steel Company.

period the number of safety-leader-reports turned in were 222,257. Of these reports 4,072 definite safety recommendations were made of which 3,342 were approved and 2,851 completed. Each safety leader who submits a definite safety recommendation on the leader's-report-form receives a written reply from his department superintendent advising what disposition has been made of his recommendation.

There is also a standard monthly form posted in each department, or subdivision of it, showing each employe's individual daily safety record. This form is approximately the size of the large National Safety Council bulletin. The name of each employe in the group is written or typed on it and his individual accident report is marked up each day as follows; each being indicated by a particular marking:

No Accident—Eye Accident—Minor Accident—Lost Time Accident. These forms are sent to the safety office at the end of each month and carefully checked over. If any of the groups have gone through the month without a minor or lost time accident (dust in the eye is not counted) the leader of the group is given a button reading "100% Safety Leader." All department superintendents who have had no accidents of any nature during a calendar month are given a "100% Safety Leader" badge, as also any foreman or captains of safety leaders.

A bulletin board about 28 feet long and 4 feet wide has been erected at the entrance of the four plants comprising the Homestead group. On these boards is printed the daily lost-time accident report for the corresponding month of the previous year. Below this report the lost-time report for the current month is posted daily. This enables each employe on entering or leaving the plant to tell at a glance the progress of the drive day by day.

A report is submitted to each department superintendent daily showing the lost-time accident report for all departments. On this report is an honor roll of department superintendents who have had no lost-time accidents for the current month. Each lost-time case is written up giving a description of the accident, the cause, and the recommendation to prevent recurrence. This is sent to all departments as soon as it is written.

At the end of each month a report is sent to all departments giving a resume of all lost-time accidents for the month. The report gives the number of lost-time accidents in each department with the names of the foremen in whose gangs the accidents occurred.

A number of special printed bulletins have been used during the drive calling attention to special features in connection with it.

The question may now be asked what have we accomplished during this campaign in the reduction of accidents. I will give you some percentages that will show very graphically what has been accomplished. Using the year 1916 as a basis the figures for the year 1925 show a reduction of 78 per cent in lost-time accidents. Beginning with the intensive campaign of November 1, 1925, the monthly reductions were as follows, compared with the same month for the preceding year:

November, 1925—41 per cent in lost time accidents
34 per cent in minor accidents
December, 1925—28½ per cent in lost time accidents
33 per cent in minor accidents
January, 1926—57 per cent in lost time accidents
31 per cent in minor accidents
February, 1926—60 per cent in lost time accidents
31 per cent in minor accidents
March, 1926—16 per cent in lost time accidents
53 per cent in minor accidents

The average for the five months included in the drive has been 41 per cent reduction in lost-time accidents and 37 per cent reduction in minor accidents. The month of February, 1925, was the best month for safety in the history of Homestead and we believe the succeeding months of this year will show even greater reductions.

ABSTRACT OF THE LEAD LAW

By Elizabeth B. Bricker, M. D.

Chief, Hygiene and Sanitation Section,
Bureau of Industrial Standards

The Pennsylvania law known as the Lead Law is designed to protect the workers in certain industries of the state from the dangers of lead poisoning. The law applies especially to the manufacture of white lead, red lead, litharge, sugar of lead, arsenate of lead, lead chromate, lead sulphate, lead nitrate, and fluosilicate of lead.

The provisions of the law are logically separated into two main groups—one enumerating the duties of the employers and the other setting forth the duties of the employes.

The first obligation of the employer is to provide adequate devices for removing, at their points of origin, dust and fume arising in the process of manufacture. To further protect the workers, wash rooms, dressing rooms, and lunch rooms properly equipped must be furnished. In addition, the employer must supply his men with overalls and jumpers which he must keep clean and in repair. It is also necessary for him to furnish each worker with a respirator.

This, however, must be kept clean by the worker himself. The other duties of the employe are to use the washing facilities, at certain stipulated times; to wear the clothing and the respirator furnished by the employer; to eat only in the lunch room; and to use the dressing room and the lockers in it for his street clothes and for his working clothes, keeping the latter from contaminating the former with lead dust.

In addition to using these precautions to prevent lead poisoning, the employer is charged with the responsibility of discovering any cases which occur and of removing the workers who show evidences of such poisoning from work exposing them to these dangers. For this purpose each worker coming under this law must be examined at least once a month by a physician paid by the employer. When a case of lead poisoning is found the physician must report his findings to the State Department of Labor and Industry and also to the State Department of Health.

In order to acquaint all persons concerned, with the provisions of this law, the following abstract of the law, suitable for posting, is being printed in English, Italian, German, and Polish. Copies of these abstracts may be obtained on application to the Department.

ABSTRACT OF LEAD POISONING LAW

(Act No. 851, July 26, 1913, P. L. 1363)

This law applies to all processes in which employes are exposed to lead dusts, lead fumes and lead solutions in the manufacture of white lead, red lead, litharge, sugar of lead, arsenate of lead, lead chromate, lead sulphate, lead nitrate, and fluosilicate of lead. (Section 2.)

The employer shall provide and maintain:

1. Without cost to the employes, reasonably effective devices, means, and methods to prevent the contraction by the employes of any illness or disease incident to the work or process in which they are engaged. (Section 1.)
2. Adequately lighted and ventilated workrooms with partition walls separating the rooms in which dusty processes are carried on from those in which the processes are nondusty. (Section 3.)
3. Floors which can be easily cleaned by wet methods or by vacuum cleaning. (Section 3.)
4. Adequate devices for collecting and removing lead dusts and fumes from the points where such dusts or fumes are generated, and from the air of workrooms; and for protecting the employe, as far as possible, from contact with lead dusts and lead fumes. (Section 3.)
5. A wash room or rooms, separate from the workrooms, equipped with:
    a. Basins or troughs, fitted with waste pipes, in the ratio of one basin or two feet of trough length for every five employes. For each basin or

for every two feet of trough length two spigots conveying hot and cold water shall be provided. (Section 3.)

b. One shower bath for every ten employes; the baths to be approached by wooden runways, provided with movable, wooden floor gratings, and supplied with hot and cold water. (Section 3.)

6. A dressing room or rooms separate from the workrooms and furnished with a double or with two single sanitary lockers for each employe. (Section 3.)
7. An eating room or rooms separate from the workrooms furnished with a sufficient number of tables and seats. (Section 3.)
8. Readily accessible drinking fountains in sufficient number. (Section 3.)

The employer shall:

1. Keep clean all wash rooms, dressing rooms, and eating rooms. (Section 3.)
2. Clean the floors of all workrooms daily by wet methods or by vacuum cleaning. (Section 3.)
3. Furnish nail brushes, soap, and three clean hand towels and also two clean bath towels per week to each employe. (Section 3.)
4. Allow not less than ten minutes, at his expense, for the use of the wash room before the lunch hour, and at the close of the day's work; and also allow an additional ten minutes twice a week at the close of the day's work for the use of the baths. (Section 3.)
5. Keep a record of each time the baths are used by each employe. (Section 3.)
6. Not allow food nor drink of any kind in any workroom; nor allow an employe to remain in any workroom during the time allowed for meals. (Section 3.)
7. Not allow any employe to enter, while the works are in operation, any room in which a dust collector is located, except for essential repairs. (Section 3.)
8. Post conspicuously in every workroom, wash room, dressing room, and eating room notices of the known dangers arising from the work, and simple instructions for avoiding such dangers; also copies of an abstract of this law. The contents of these notices shall be explained to every employe when he enters employment. (Section 5.)
9. Employ a licensed physician to examine every employe, at least once a month, for symptoms of lead poisoning; such examinations to be made during working hours and at the expense of the employer. (Section 6.)
10. Within five days after having been notified by the physician that an employe shows symptoms of lead poisoning, remove such employe to work in which he is not exposed to lead dusts, fumes, or solutions. (Section 7.)

The employer shall, for each employe, provide and renew when necessary:

1. One pair of overalls and one pair of jumpers which the employer shall have washed weekly and shall have kept in repair. (Section 3.)
2. One reasonably effective respirator. (Section 3.)

The employe shall:

1. Wash before the lunch hour and at the close of the day's work; and shall use the shower baths not less than twice a week at the close of the day's work. (Section 4.)

2. Use the eating room provided by the employer unless he goes off the premises for his meals. (Section 4.)
3. Wear, while at work, the clothes provided by the employer; remove them at the close of the day's work; keep them when not in use, and also his street clothes when in the plant but not being worn, in separate sanitary lockers or in separate parts of double sanitary lockers provided by the employer. (Section 4.)
4. Keep clean the respirator provided him and wear it while exposed to lead dusts, fumes, or solutions. (Section 4.)
5. Submit himself to examination at such times and places as reasonably requested by the employer and answer fully and truly all questions bearing on lead poisoning asked him by the examining physician. (Section 6.)
6. Not enter, while the works are in operation, any room in which a dust collector is located, except for making essential repairs. (Section 3.)
7. Not take any food nor drink of any kind into any workroom, nor remain in any workroom during the time allowed for meals. (Section 3.)

The physician shall:

1. On finding in an employe what he believes to be symptoms of lead poisoning, make a record of the name and address of the employe, the particular work in which he is engaged, the date, place and finding of such examination and the directions given by him. This record shall be open to inspection by the State Department of Labor and Industry and by the State Department of Health. (Section 7.)
2. Report each such case within forty-eight hours to the employer, the Department of Labor and Industry, and to the State Department of Health. Each report shall contain the name, occupation, and address of the employe; the name, business and address of the employer; the nature and probable extent of disease; and such other information as may be required by the State Department of Health. (Section 7.)

Penalties:

1. Every employer who personally or through an agent violates or fails to comply with any provisions of section one or of section three shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; and, on conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than two hundred dollars for the first offense; for the second offense, not less than two hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars; and for each subsequent offense, not less than three hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars. (Section 9.)
2. Every employe who violates or fails to comply with any provision of section four shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; and on conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than twenty dollars for the first offense; for the second offense, not less than twenty dollars nor more than fifty dollars; for each subsequent offense not less than thirty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars. (Section 9.)

3. Every employer who personally or through an agent violates or fails to comply with the provisions of sections five, six, or seven relating to him, and every employe who violates or fails to comply with the provisions of section six relating to him, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; and on conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars. (Section 9.)

SERVICE RENDERED IN HANDLING ACCIDENT AND COMPENSATION CASES

By W. H. Horner,

Director, Bureau of Workmen's Compensation

The successful administration of any workmen's compensation law is usually determined by the promptness with which claims are adjusted and payments made. The Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, charged with the responsibility of administering the compensation law follows up accident and compensation cases to see that agreements for the payment of compensation are executed promptly, and that payments are made without delay. Receipts covering payment must be filed with the Bureau at Harrisburg.

Every assistance is given in adjusting cases without the necessity of filing claim petitions and having the cases determined by the referees. The fact that in ninety-six per cent of the cases where compensation is paid these payments are made on agreements voluntarily executed between the employer and the employe is evidence that the law is functioning satisfactorily. Claims are filed in many cases which should be adjusted without the necessity of bringing these cases before the referees who are very much crowded with work. Here is where the Bureau, thru its adjusters, can and is performing a valuable service to both employe and employer by explaining the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Law as it affects both parties in interest and assisting in adjusting these claims.

Employes frequently refuse to sign agreements for the payment of compensation for fear that employers or insurance carriers are not giving them the full benefit of the Law. In many cases of this character the adjusters representing the State are able to adjust the cases to the satisfaction of both sides and in accordance with the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Law. To do successful work these adjusters must know the law and must be courteous and fair in their dealings with both the claimant and the defendant. The adjusters connected with the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation have established a record for fair dealing and are rendering valuable assistance in adjusting a large number of cases which would otherwise be carried before the referees. In complicated or questionable cases either side is advised to file the necessary petition in order to bring the case before referees or the Compensation Board for determination. Claimants are frequently represented by the adjusters at the hearing before the referees and the Workmen's Compensation Board. Fatal cases are carefully investigated in order to determine whether there are any dependents entitled to the payment of compensation.

Recently a new form (W-65) was adopted for the purpose of securing more complete information in incomplete accident cases, in order to determine whether compensation is payable in these cases. This form is mailed to the employer or insurance company by the Bureau in every case where the accident report does not give the length of disability. These forms must be filled in and returned to the Bureau not later than thirty days after the accident occurred. If disability terminated within thirty days, the form must be filled in and mailed to the Bureau when disability ceases.

It is impossible to investigate every case where an agreement for the payment of compensation has not been executed. However, in these cases the injured person is informed of his rights under the Compensation Law and instructed how to bring the case before a referee. Every effort is made by the Bureau to see that compensation payments are made promptly and many employers operating as self-insurers and insurance companies authorized to write compensation insurance in this State are giving excellent cooperation in an endeavor to establish a favorable record in making compensation payments promptly as they become due.

Agreements for the payment of compensation are carefully checked before being approved to determine whether the law is being observed. Injured persons are given assistance and instructed how to proceed when there is any doubt as to whether compensation should be paid for a permanent injury. In cases where the final receipt does not show that the full amount has been paid, the case is called to the attention of the employer or insurance carrier for adjustment. When necessary these cases are referred to the Bureau's adjusters in the field for investigation and adjustment.

The Pennsylvania plan is working very satisfactorily and efforts are being made constantly to improve the service.

IN THE FIELD WITH OUR INSPECTORS

By J. M. Sandel,

Director, Bureau of Industrial Standards

For some time past the Bureau of Inspection of the Department of Labor and Industry has been investigating all of the more serious and unusual accidents that have occurred throughout the State. Practically all of the fatal accidents and all accidents involving dismemberment are investigated to see what the Department can do to cooperate and prevent a recurrence of the accident. The work is good training and experience for the inspectors, because they meet the employer at a time when he is in trouble, and both sides have an opportunity to get together and work out a solution of the problem. The details of these investigations are interesting not only as a means of knowing how accidents occur, but to show what the employers and the Department can do when they work together to reduce serious conditions.

Early this year an accident occurred in a small shop in Pittsburgh in which a man sustained three broken ribs, strained hands, and a black eye because a ladder slipped while he was cleaning the ceiling of a building. When an inspector of the Pittsburgh District visited the shop to get all the details, he was told that the ladder involved in the accident was not at the shop. At the same time the inspector noticed that two extension ladders did not have safety feet and told one of the men, who was apparently in charge of the shop, that he should discontinue the use of those ladders until safety feet had been provided in accordance with Rule 100-F of the Ladder Regulations which reads as follows:

> "Portable or extension ladders when in use shall be either equipped with approved devices, or shall be so placed, fastened, or held as to prevent slipping."

The fellow insolently replied that the inspector should go to the Pittsburgh office of that company for further information if he wanted it as they were "paying you fellows and you can't come in here and talk like that."

The final results were that all ladders were provided with safety feet and the individual who was insolent to the inspector was discharged. When a report of the incident reached the company's office they appreciated the Department's efforts and point of view, and have been very willing to give any help they could ever since.

In the eastern part of the State an employe was oiling on the bridge of a traveling crane. As he was getting down to the operator's cage, he missed his footing on the ladder, and fell through an opening 14 inches by 5 feet six inches, to the floor of the cage. The inspector who went to investigate this accident found another crane with an opening of this size. The opening was too large for safety and when the attention of the employer was called to this, work was at once commenced to reduce the size of these openings.

An accident occurred at a country saw mill in which a man had his foot caught in one of the drive belts when he was working at replacing another belt that had jumped off the pulley. The layout of the machinery and the resistance that the man himself put up were the only reasons why his body was not whirled around the shaft. As it was, his leg was broken in three places. When the inspector visited the scene of the accident, he found complete violations of both the Woodworking and Power Transmission Regulations, as there was not a sign of a guard of any kind at the plant. The hazards were so serious that it was deemed necessary to close down the plant at least until all belts were guarded.

In a chemical plant in Philadelphia, a man was cooking a mixture of soda ash, caustic soda and tanning extract in a tank, stirring this with a rake about ten feet long. The man was using more steam than he needed to. The mixture splashed and a small particle went into his eye. The man did not complain, but went home for a week and used home remedies, but when he came back he said his eye was not as good as it was before the accident. When the inspector interviewed the injured man in the investigation, he advised him to consult a physician and he also notified the superintendent that the injured man should receive medical attention as required by the Workmen's Compensation Law. Goggles were provided by the employer for this work. The injured employe had a pair but one lens was broken and they looked as if they had not been worn for some time because they were covered with dust. Here was a case where work was not supervised properly, for the employe could have had another pair of goggles. Because the general offices of the company were not located at the plant, the Accident Investigation Section of the Bureau of Industrial Standards wrote the company and notified them of the conditions, and asked them to take steps to see that employes were supplied with goggles as required by the Head and Eye Regulations. The vice-president of the company replied that the superintendent had been given detailed instructions that the men were to wear goggles, and that the injured man had been changed from this operation to a place where he would not be exposed to an eye hazard.

One of the employes in a plant near the central part of the state was unpacking a crate of jugs filled with sulphur chloride when one jug which was cracked, broke apart while he was lifting it out of the crate, splashing the sulphur chloirde on his feet and legs. It occurred to the inspector, when discussing this accident with the management, that these jugs could be better packed so as to overcome the hazard of breakage which could not be seen in advance. The company agreed and wrote the manufacturers of the sulphur chloride about the matter. The Department was asked to write them also to lend their assistance.

The manufacturer of the sulphur chloride replied that although they had been selling the material for a number of years, the accident which occurred was the first that had come to their knowledge. Because of the pungent odor of sulphur chloride the customers desired to purchase only a small quantity at a time and the five gallon jug was most suitable. The manager of the plant where the accident occurred was willing to have a larger quantity of the sulphur chloride at one time and arrangements had been made to ship it in steel drums in the future. The company added that they were going to bring this accident to the attention of all of their customers to see if the shipment of sulphur chloride in steel drums could not be made universal.

While pouring molten iron in a foundry in Pittsburgh two employes were injured; one man received a small spark between the trousers and the Congress shoe, while the other employe who refused to wear goggles received a splash of hot metal in the eye. The inspector mentioned to the employes violations of the Foundry Regulations and the Head and Eye Regulations, but the company had not been successful in securing the cooperation of the employes in wearing goggles and leggings. They felt that it was time to take drastic action and the two injured men were brought to the superintendent's office. The man who received the burn on the leg promised faithfully to wear leggings. The man who received the splash in the eye had been a trouble maker for some time past and had constantly refused to wear goggles. He was discharged as soon as his eye healed.

One of the large paper mills in the state installed a bucket conveyor that traveled about thirty feet a minute which was not operating just right. An employe climbed down a ladder to get to a hopper to adjust some trouble and while stepping across the conveyor his foot was caught between the conveyor chain and chain guide. There was thought to be no hazard to the machine but before the inspector visited the plant, the conveyor had been guarded at that point.

The manufacturer of the conveyor is nationally known and it was felt desirable to call his attention to the accident with the hope that he would guard conveyors of this type before they reached the plant, in the future. The Accident Investigation Section gave him a description of the accident and requested that he cooperate in reducing accidents of this kind. The company replied as follows:

"This is the first accident of this kind that has been reported to us and we will see that guards are put in future installations so that there will be less danger to the men working around the machines."

Every once in a while the employer needs to be educated in what he can do to prevent accidents. All of the accidents mentioned above involve employes' failure to observe safety precautions. In a foundry in the eastern part of the state an eye accident occurred where the management was responsible. The president of the company was under the impression that it was necessary to supply only molders with goggles and men chipping castings were not given goggles. When the inspector investigated the accident and explained the Head and Eye Regulations, the chippers were given goggles at once and told to wear them while chipping.

At a plant almost in the geographical center of the state a machine consisting of two corrugated rolls was used in the manufacture of metal barrels. The rolls operated so as to create a nip on the operator's side of the machine and the inspector could not see how it could be guarded without interference with the operation. It was a troublesome problem but the manufacturer was requested to see what could be done.

The manufacturer was frank enough to admit that two other accidents of the same kind had occurred on the same machine in other establishments, but they also stated that they had found upon investigation that the machine was run in the wrong direction and had been operated incorrectly at the time the accident above described occurred. By changing the rotation of one of the rolls the hazard of operation was entirely eliminated and the machine was operated much more efficiently. The employer also found another hazard on the same machine which was protected at the same time.

One of the most hazardous machines that has required the attention of the Department this year is the meat grinder—some thirty-five serious accidents have occurred within the state this year on that machine. In one of the branch houses of one of the large packing companies, an employe was operating one of these machines. He had hopper filled when he discovered that he was using the wrong kind of meat. Without stopping the machine he started to pull the meat out of the hopper when his hand became caught in the worm at the bottom of the hopper and arm and hand were badly crushed. When the inspector visited this plant he saw over this machine a sign provided by the company which reads: "When operating this machine positively do not use hand to push meat into the hopper." The sign was not provided by the local plant; it was one used in all branch houses and packing plants of the company.

This feature placed a different complexion on the accident. Here was a machine that at the time was causing a lot of accidents and which the employer realized was dangerous. No doubt employes of this concern all over the country had experienced accidents similar to this and the company would do everything to cooperate with the Department. The manufacturer certainly would be interested in the increasing number of accidents also. The Accident Investigation Section of the Bureau of Industrial Standards decided to tell of the incident to the manufacturer of the machine and the officers of the company. The manufacturer replied that they considered the matter of great importance and detailed their Engineering Department to make a research and investigation to develop a machine that would prevent similar accidents. The employer sent a special bulletin to managers and superintendents of all packing houses and branch houses calling their attention to the accident and directing superintendents and foremen to give special supervision to the operation of meat grinders.

These reports and investigations show that all persons involved in the accidents should work together, and when they do some good is bound to come. Every possibility for avoiding accidents has been taken in each of the accidents above described, and if the machine manufacturers, the employers and the workmen will cooperate, the serious machine accidents can be very materially reduced.

BUILDING SURVEY

By Charles J. Gotwalt,

Chief, Buildings Section, Bureau of Inspection

During the last few months, the Department of Labor and Industry has conducted a building survey throughout the state. The purpose of this work was mainly to correct unlawful building conditions and to educate the public in the proper application of safety standards, particularly as to the means of egress. The ultimate aim is to see that buildings are properly constructed, have safe passageways, capacity width stairs, fire protected stairways, and fire escapes, together with a perfect separation of at least two exits, thus offering less opportunity for the spread of fire and the trapping of the occupants of the building. The result will be that many lives will be saved and many accidents prevented, as well as a substantial reduction in property damage and loss.

This was forcibly illustrated by a recent disaster at Allentown, Pennsylvania, where a hotel was destroyed by fire and thirteen lives were lost, not because the building did not have a sufficient number of means of egress, but because its construction was faulty. Interior partitions and floors were of flimsy and highly combustible materials and no attempt was made to protect passageways to stairs and fire escapes by fireproof floors, ceilings, and partitions, or smoke break doors; so that, when the fire started, it spread so rapidly that persons in rooms very close to outside fire escapes were trapped.

In the larger cities it is necessary to start a survey in a block and make a check of every building in that block, because persons owning dwelling houses convert them into apartment houses or change the nature of the occupancy, either intentionally or unintentionally, without receiving state approval for so doing. In boroughs or small communities, where the houses are scattered, it is not so difficult to make a survey in order to discover what buildings are not properly equipped with means of egress. Here the defects are easily found and remedied.

In this survey the inspectors found that, in buildings for which plans had been approved, interior or exterior changes had been made from time to time which affected the means of egress, fire escapes, etc., which were without the sanction of the state authorities. They also found stairways and fire escapes in poor condition, passageways blocked by furniture, and exit doors not in working order, paper and various combustible materials stored in proximity to stairways or other exits, stairs with loose hand railings, splintered steps, and sometimes steel or wood bearing members rusted or rotted, and the stairs considerably weakened, thereby presenting a hazardous condition.

Hotels, containing banquet halls, dining rooms, and parlors sometimes used for public entertainment purposes, but not considered in the ordinary sense as public halls, were found to be operating without complying with the law requiring approved emergency lighting system. Such a system must be installed in all buildings governed by the Pennsylvania Fire and Panic Act and in which workmen are employed after darkness or the public assembles after darkness. Many hotels were found to be without proper signs to indicate location of stairways or fire escapes, and fire escapes were found to be located leading from a single bed room, and, therefore, not available to all the guests. Such a condition is not permitted under the provisions of the Pennsylvania Fire and Panic Act and the rules and regulations of the Department of Labor and Industry. Fire escape platforms were found to be raised above the levels of door sills, so that a door swelled by rains could not be opened out onto the platform. Sometimes ice and snow were found to interfere with the opening of a fire escape door or outside doors from theaters. Screen doors opening inward were found to be placed at fire escape exits with doors opening outward. This condition can be taken care of by a wire screen in one of the panels of the fire escape door.

The inspectors were greatly aided in their work by the City Building Inspection Departments, borough officials, local fire marshals, and citizens and, with very few exceptions, they received the hearty cooperation of owners, architects, and citizens. Many owners learning that surveys were being made applied to the Department for assistance and advice.

In summing up the situation, the Department of Labor and Industry recommends that architects, owners, contractors, and builders fully acquaint themselves with all building laws, both state and local. Copies of all Acts and Codes on this subject are available at all times upon application to the Department of Labor and Industry, and owners are urged to have regular fire-prevention days.

In other words, set aside certain days in the month or in the year to make a thorough renovation of premises for the removal of unnecessary storage, inflammables, combustibles, and, in fact, make a general clean-up, so as to eliminate possible fire hazards, and principally the Department recommends that in alterations to existing buildings, wherever possible, internal fireproof stairs be installed instead of outside iron fire escapes. For buildings hereafter erected, outside iron fire escapes are not permissible under the Pennsylvania State law.

BUILDING PERMITS

By William J. Maguire,

Director, Bureau of Statistics

A survey of the cities and boroughs in the State was made during the first three months of 1926 by Department of Labor and Industry inspectors to determine what proportion of them had building codes and to ascertain whether it would be possible to have the building inspection officers of these cities and boroughs submit to the Department detailed monthly reports of the number, the kind, and the estimated cost of building operations for which permits were granted. Boroughs with a population of less than 10,000 were excluded.

The results of the canvass show that of forty-two cities in the State thirty-two have adopted building regulations of some kind, and keep records which will permit them to submit detailed reports to the Department monthly. The remaining ten cities either do not require permits for building construction or grant permits which allow temporary obstruction of the pavement, street, or highway during the course of construction operations. A nominal fee for this privilege is charged, but no record is kept of the numbers or kinds of buildings or the estimated cost thereof.

Of the fifty-one boroughs, with more than ten thousand population, fourteen of the largest have well defined building regulations and will report data to the Department. The other thirty-seven boroughs were unable to furnish reports for reasons similar to those cited for the ten non-reporting cities.

In municipalities that have no building regulations, considerable interest in the subject of building codes was aroused by the inquiries. Curiosity was expressed concerning building regulations in other localities of similar size. Inquiries have been received at the Department regarding State building regulations. Requests were made for suggestions as to proper provisions for inclusion in building codes then under consideration. Personal calls made by inspectors of the Department upon building inspection officials of the several municipalities not only stimulated proper reporting to the Department, but also created widespread interest in uniform building regulations.

Unfortunately, it was not possible to secure building reports from all localities in time for inclusion in the three months' summary appended. Detailed information for the first three months of 1926 was, however, promptly submitted by eighteen cities and eight boroughs.

Comparative data are not completely available for all localities included in the tables but comparisons made of data for the first three months of 1926 with the same period in 1925 in eighteen cities show the estimated value of construction in 1926 to be approximately twenty per cent below the three months' total for 1925.

A review of the detailed information in the eighteen cities and eight boroughs shows that permits were granted during the first three months of 1926 for construction or alteration of 1,697 buildings at an estimated cost of $5,148,228. The permits were classified as follows:

NUMBER OF BUILDING PERMITS GRANTED DURING THE FIRST THREE MONTHS OF 1926 AND TYPES OF BUILDINGS TO BE ERECTED

KIND	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS	ESTIMATED COST
GRAND TOTAL OF ALL KINDS	1,913	$6,017,778
HOUSEKEEPING DWELLINGS		
TOTAL	524	3,396,746
One-family dwellings	427	2,262,567
Two-family dwellings	39	343,984
One or two family dwellings with shops or stores	27	204,795
Apartments—3 or more families	19	387,700
Apartments with shops or stores	12	197,700
NON-HOUSEKEEPING DWELLINGS		
Clubs, etc.	2	175,000
NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS		
TOTAL	657	1,292,393
Amusement places	8	47,000
Churches	3	22,500
Factories, etc.	25	220,460
Public garages	22	47,350
Private garages (separate from dwellings)	516	219,557
Automobile service stations	8	33,000
Institutions	1	115,086
Office buildings and banks	6	269,750
Public works	2	15,700
Schools	1	57,500
Sheds, etc.	17	27,442
Stables and barns	9	2,700
Mercantile buildings	27	138,303
All other	12	76,045
ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS		
TOTAL	730	1,153,639
Housekeeping dwellings	585	590,822
Non-housekeeping dwellings	41	297,160
Non-residential buildings	104	265,657

The preceding itemized information was reported monthly by the cities and boroughs listed in the following table:

NUMBER OF BUILDING PERMITS GRANTED IN 28 MUNICIPALITIES IN PENNSYLVANIA DURING JANUARY, FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1926.

LOCALITY	TOTAL		JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH	
	Number of Buildings	Estimated Cost	Number of Buildings	Estimated Cost	Number of Buildings	Estimated Cost	Number of Buildings	Estimated Cost
GRAND TOTAL	1,913	$6,017,778	346	$1,075,216	379	$1,190,370	1,188	$3,752,192
Ambridge Borough	29	155,600	4	32,200	6	30,700	19	92,700
Bethlehem	114	291,150	17	38,050	22	90,500	75	162,600
Bradford	45	170,091	9	15,200	9	11,720	27	143,171
Bristol Borough	19	75,950	11	2,800	1	100	7	73,050
Carlisle Borough	56	137,890	19	41,235	6	29,750	31	66,905
Carrick Borough	53	218,990	6	29,950	12	53,337	35	135,703
Clairton	35	93,437	9	19,865	6	27,675	20	45,897
Coatesville	31	57,150	1	4,500	3	1,550	27	51,100
Connellsville	29	107,543	1	8,000	10	15,600	18	83,943
Duquesne	70	135,032	8	23,310	12	17,573	50	94,149
Erie	279	787,010	62	121,015	59	135,690	158	530,305
Hazleton	32	129,932	5	50,408	4	17,275	23	62,249
McKeesport	129	441,310	10	76,800	20	163,150	99	201,360
McKees Rocks Borough	21	96,250	2	16,000	1	5,000	18	75,250
Meadville	12	132,400	1	4,500	4	15,850	7	112,050
Monessen	23	100,875	2	32,000	4	7,500	17	61,375
New Castle	120	281,265	21	57,320	19	29,645	80	194,300
Oil City	62	47,700	11	15,500	16	6,025	35	26,175
Pottsville	33	174,965	4	8,400	2	1,600	27	164.965
Scranton	176	589,480	33	127,050	42	104,600	101	357,830
Shamokin Borough	45	64,390	7	11,325	5	30,600	33	22,465
Sunbury	26	61,970	2	19,075	3	2,895	21	40,000
Uniontown	18	141,310	5	28,890	6	10,720	7	101,700
Warren Borough	35	98,100	14	42,820	10	17,500	11	37,780
Washington	43	64,265	9	21,220	8	9,340	26	33,705
Wilkes-Barre	98	553,568	36	72,178	27	162,355	35	319,035
Wilkinsburg Borough	102	581,400	18	118,000	21	108,750	63	354,650
York	178	228,755	19	37,605	41	83,370	118	107,780

The Department of Labor and Industry believes this class of information to be of maximum value when brought to the attention of interested persons immediately after the permits have been granted. With that end in view widespread publicity is now being given to building permit reports by means of monthly press notices that are released within a few days after complete reports have been received at the Department. Mimeographed copies of these press notices may be obtained upon application to the Department of Labor and Industry.

A GRADUATING CLASS FROM THE BUREAU OF REHABILITATION

By S. S. Riddle,

Director, Bureau of Rehabilitation

Four young men, disabled by industrial accidents in Pennsylvania and assisted by the Bureau of Rehabilitation in preparing for life work, are included among this year's graduates from institutions of higher education.

Two of the young men sustained amputations of one hand and two others suffered fractures of spinal vertebrae in the accidents that prevented their return to industrial employments, caused them to register with the Bureau of Rehabilitation and finally to enter an ambitious educational program.

All four of this year's graduates have been registered with the Bureau and assisted by it during a period of several years.

One of the young men, who lost his right hand in 1920, was returned to high school, completed his course and is graduated this year from college, having completed not only his academic collegiate course, but also one year of law studies.

Industrial engineering is the course being completed by a young man whose left arm was amputated at the elbow in 1920. The corporation employing that young man cooperated with the Bureau financially when he was entered in a non-degree course in drafting in a technical institution. The energy and ambition of the young man being aroused, he qualified for, and is now completing a regular four-years' engineering course with proper degree.

Both young men whose spines were injured had been employed in the coal mines of the State; one in the anthracite and one in the bituminous fields.

Both are being graduated in teaching courses from State Normal Schools. The one young man has a wife and four children, who, by their cooperation, have made possible the education of the husband and father for a life vocation of teaching.

The other young man has qualified as a teacher of commercial subjects, and has already signed a contract for such teaching position during the next school term.

Those four young men who finish their courses this year are merely a number of young disabled persons who are being fitted by the Bureau of Rehabilitation in various educational institutions, trade schools, and industrial establishments for future work suitable to their physical disabilities and latent mental capabilities.

Other disabled young persons being assisted in obtaining training in higher educational institutions, but who will not finish their courses this year are:

A young man, twenty-eight years of age, who sustained amputation of the right hand in 1921, and who is pursuing a course in business administration in a university in this Commonwealth.

A member of the junior class in a Pennsylvania college, who is twenty-three years of age, lost his right arm at the shoulder in 1919, and is preparing to be a teacher of modern languages.

A second year student in law school whose left arm was amputated at the shoulder in 1916.

A young man, twenty years of age, whose right leg was amputated in 1917, and who is taking a pharmaceutical course.

A young student assisted by the Bureau, due to disabled left arm, is making remarkable success in a course in illustration.

In addition to those outstanding cases among the approximately 6,000 listed with the Bureau of Rehabilitation are many disabled young persons being trained in public schools, business colleges, trade schools, by correspondence, tutorial instruction, and other means in preparation for tasks they can perform despite their physical handicaps.

In many other cases, the Bureau of Rehabilitation aids in obtaining immediate suitable employment for disabled persons of the higher age groups, with heavy domestic responsibilities, and in many instances lacking in basic education upon which to build preparation for the future along ambitious lines.

SUMMARY OF RECENT DECISIONS OF THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD AND OF THE COURTS ON APPEALS FROM DECISIONS OF THE BOARD

J. C. DETWEILER,

Secretary, Workmen's Compensation Board

ACCIDENT

Rheumatism superinduced by dampness and exposure.

Claimant suffered a severe chill followed by an attack of acute articular rheumatism causing total disability. The referee held that this was superinduced by the dampness and exposure to which the claimant was subjected by contact with exhaust from an engine. The air as it left the engine was always around the freezing point. The award was reversed by the Board, which held that the condition was not due to an accident. The decision of the Board was reversed and the award of the referee reinstated, the court holding that the medical evidence warranted the conclusion that a single exposure to cold and dampness may be sufficient to cause articular rheumatism and that this condition in the claimant resulted from a single exposure at a certain and definite time, citing opinion of the Supreme Court, Jones *v.* P. & R. C. & I. Co., 285 Pa. 317.

A–4460 Snyder *v.* Susquehanna Collieries Co.
Opinion by Common Pleas Court, Northumberland County, March 22, 1926.

Employe shot at work.

The deceased, a stationary engineer, was found dead on the employer's premises, death having resulted from two gunshot wounds inflicted by an automatic revolver. The body was found about thirty feet from a concrete mixer. He had started to work before the other employes for the purpose of making repairs to a gasoline engine connected with the concrete mixer, which he had been operating near the defendant's office. His tools were at the mixer and it was apparent that he had taken them from the office where he had put them the night before and had started his work for the day. A sum of money, about $1,200.00, which had not been tampered with, was found on his person. The shots were heard by other employes on their way to work but no one witnessed the shooting. The motive for the crime was not known.

Award of compensation affirmed, the Board holding that the defendant had not met the burden of proving that the death was caused by the act of a third person intended to injure the employe because of reasons personal to him.

A–4929 Brown *v.* Moore-Lamb Construction Co.
Opinion by Houck, Commissioner, March 29, 1926.
(Appeal taken to Common Pleas Court, Beaver County, No. 279 June Term, 1926.)

Inference of accidental death.
(See A–4603 Hunter *v.* American Steel & Wire Co. under "Course of Employment")

ALIEN DEPENDENTS

The record in this case was returned to the Board for further hearing to determine whether the children of the deceased, who are non-resident aliens, are dependents within the meaning of the compensation law. The evidence shows that the decedent left his wife with her consent, and contributed to her support until the war broke out, which interrupted communication between this country and Poland, where the dependents lived. Evidence was held to establish dependency of the wife "and since her child was living with her, the dependency of the child is likewise established."

A–4340 Smikiel *v.* Hudson Coal Co.
Opinion by Houck, Commissioner, April 19, 1926.
(Appeal to Common Pleas Court, Luzerne County, No. 69 July Term, 1926.)

COMMON LAW MARRIAGE

Defendant sought to terminate compensation of the widow, claiming that she has been living with one Joseph Yakaboskie, by a common law contract of marriage, the petition alleging that she has had two children by this common law marriage and asks that a guardian be appointed to receive the compensation of the children.

Board sustained the findings of the referee. Both the widow and Yakaboskie denied that Yakaboskie is the father of the two children; they also denied any marriage. Besides this, it appears that Yakaboskie is a married man. These two were the only witnesses. Were this widow claiming compensation for the death of Yakaboskie, as his widow, the evidence now in the record would fall far short of establishing a common law marriage. Testing it by the same standard, it cannot be held sufficient to establish a common law marriage to defeat the claimant's right to compensation as the widow of Kocher.

While the evidence shows that claimant is governed by a low standard of morals, there is no evidence to show that she is neglecting the children or that they are not receiving the full benefit of the compensation being paid in their behalf. Referee affirmed.

A–4998 Kocher *v.* P. & R. C. & I. Co.

Opinion by Houck, Commissioner, April 19, 1926.

COMMUTATION

Defendant appealed from an order of commutation made by the Board and filed exceptions alleging the evidence does not support the order, the order works undue hardship upon the employer, the Board abused its discretion. It was held that the testimony fully supported the finding of the referee as to the permanent disability and there is nothing in the case to justify the complaint that the Board has abused its discretion. Order affirmed.

C–7546 Kessinger *v.* Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania.

Opinion by Common Pleas Court, Lycoming County, March 24, 1926.

Non-resident alien dependents.

The Board held (interpreting provisions of Sections 310 and 316) that it has authority to commute compensation of non-resident alien dependents. Petition for commutation, however, was refused for the reason that the defendant asked to be protected against loss in the event of the remarriage of the widow and "in the present instance it is impossible for the claimant to furnish bond and for the further reason that no specific reason was given except one of convenience."

C–8093 Winnikes *v.* State Workmen's Ins. Fund.

Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, April 14, 1926.

COMPENSATION ACCRUED BUT UNPAID AT DEATH OF CLAIMANT

The decedent who met his death through an accident in the course of his employment with the defendant left to survive him his mother, the claimant in this case. The defendant offered her an agreement for partial dependency which she refused. Claim was made for total dependency but before the petition came on for hearing she died. At the hearing before the referee, counsel for claimant moved to amend the record by substituting the names of Enoch Wasolowski and Walter Wasolowski, the executors of the estate, as claimants. The referee held that the claimant's right to compensation died with her and the executors cannot be substituted. The Board upon appeal reversed the referee and awarded compensation to the estate of Mrs. Pauline Wasolowski. Upon appeal from decision of the Board, the court affirmed the award quoting with approval opinion of the Board in Drebilbis *v.* Harris, 10 Dep. Rep. 1037.

A–4490 Wasolowski *v.* P. & R. C. & I. Co.

Opinion by Common Pleas Court, Northumberland County, March 22, 1926.

COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT

The deceased was employed by the defendant as a cook in connection with construction work. Becoming dissatisfied with certain rules, he decided to quit and demanded that he be paid off at once. This was refused and he attacked the timekeeper and later the superintendent, George W. Smith, although finally he prepared supper. While the superintendent and other employes were in the dining room, Curran, the employe, came in with a large butcher knife in his hand and approached Smith with threats and menaces, who deeming his life in danger, as he was very small and Curran very large and armed with the butcher knife, which he declared he would not drop until he had fixed Smith, the latter shot him with a revolver, inflicting a mortal wound. Smith was tried and acquitted on the ground of self-defense.

Claim was made on behalf of two small children, to whom the deceased stood in loco parentis. Compensation was awarded and the award was affirmed by the Board and the Common Pleas Court.

Award reversed by the Supreme Court, the court holding that the shooting of Curran was not an accident sustained by him while in the course of his employment. Although on the master's premises and during working hours, when he armed himself with a deadly weapon, left the kitchen and went in search of Smith manifestly intending to take his life or do him great bodily harm, he voluntarily abandoned his status of an employe and became a criminal, obstructing and not furthering his master's business and bringing upon himself the injury for which compensation is sought.

A-4422 Curran *v.* Vang Construction Co.
Opinion by Supreme Court, April 19, 1926.

Violation of mine law.

Employe met his death while operating a car in the defendant's mine. An award of compensation to the dependents was affirmed by the Board. The court sustained the contention of the defendant that the act of Pokis in riding down the plane on the car . . . . .was a violation of rules 25 and 48 of the mine laws, which prohibited the operation of cars or machinery by any person not specifically authorized by the mine foreman and that violation of these laws shall constitute a misdemeanor. Award reversed. Case of Walcofski *v.* The Lehigh Valley Coal Co., 278 Pa. 84, 88 cited.

A-3702 Pokis *v.* Buck Run Coal Co.
Opinion by Supreme Court, Eastern District, March 15, 1926.

The Board reversed the award of the referee holding that the testimony did not support the finding that the employe at the time of his death was acting in the course of his employment and held that he was injured while on a pleasure trip. The court affirmed the decision of the Board pointing out that the testimony that a policy of insurance was to be delivered to a Mr. Ruland at Pottstown was hearsay and that testimony of the three surviving occupants of the car nowhere states any facts from which it could be found or from which it could be properly inferred that the trip to Pottstown was a business trip. The appellant and the referee place stress upon the fact that certain witnesses testified differently before the coroner from what they did before the referee. Their testimony before the coroner could not be considered other than as it bore upon the credibility of the witnesses. The referee could find facts only from testimony submitted before him. Disallowance affirmed.

A-4382 Hall *v.* State Workmen's Ins. Fund.
Opinion by Common Pleas Court, Berks County, April 12, 1926.

The deceased was employed by defendant estate as a general utility man, living on the premises and had no fixed hours of work or definite duties. On the morning of the accident he had finished some work at the stable and was walking down to the store located on and owned by the estate when he slipped on the ice, fell and was injured. Held, that although the deceased may not at the time of the accident have been actually engaged in any work, it occurred during the hours that he was subject to call, and when he was on the premises of his employer, as he was going from the place where he had been working and was caused by the icy condition of the premises. He was, therefore, injured in the course of his employment.

A-4082 Bowser *v.* J. E. Hagey Estate.
Opinion by Common Pleas Court, Blair County, December 30, 1925.

Inference of accidental death.

The husband of the claimant in this case with a fellow employe left the engine room of the defendant, in which they were working as mechanical engineers, and their bodies were subsequently found in the Monongahela River just off the premises of the defendant company. How the two bodies came to be in the river is unexplained. At the time of leaving, they were dressed in their working clothes, their street clothing having been left in a locker in the engine room.

The referee disallowed compensation. The Board ordered a hearing *de novo*, took additional testimony and found as a fact that the employe had met with an accident, the exact nature of which could not be determined, that it occurred upon the premises of the employer and that there was nothing in the evidence to prove that the decedent abandoned or intended to abandon the course of his employment or that at the time of the accident he was engaged in something wholly foreign thereto. Compensation awarded.

A-4603 Hunter *v.* American Steel & Wire Co.
Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, April 8, 1926.
(Appeal taken to Common Pleas Court, Westmoreland County, No. 1037 May Term, 1926.)

Employe was killed on right of way of railroad while going from his place of employment on property of the defendant to another part of the defendant's property some distance away upon which the defendant maintained bunk houses and a dining hall. Held, not in the course of employment and not being on the premises of the employer, disallowance of compensation was affirmed.

A–4753 Schmidt *v.* West Penn Power Co.

Opinion by Morrison, Commissioner, April 13, 1926.

DEPENDENCY—CHILDREN

See Smikiel *v.* Hudson Coal Co., A–4340, under "Alien dependents."

DEPENDENCY—GENERAL

Compensation was paid to Mary Frey, mother of the deceased, from September 12, 1925, to November 20, 1925, when she died. A petition was then filed in behalf of four minor children of the said Mary Frey, whom it was alleged were totally dependent upon the deceased. These children were all under the age of sixteen and were brothers and sisters of the deceased.

Disallowance of compensation affirmed for the reason that the status of the dependents was fixed at the time of death at which time Mary Frey was the sole dependent.

A–4966 Frey *v.* W. A. Maring–T. & T. Oil Co.

Opinion by Morrison, Commissioner, April 21, 1926.

DEPENDENCY—PARENT

Claim was made for compensation for the death of a son. There were no contributions for support but the son was given free tuition, board and lodging at the defendant's school in return for services of firing a furnace, and was accidentally killed while so engaged. There were no actual contributions for support.

The referee found that he came within the Act because by working his way through school he relieved his father from the duty and expense of educating him, and allowed compensation accordingly. The Board thought this interpretation of the Act was too subtle, and gave the Act a less liberal but more practical interpretation, holding that the dependency of the parents should be of a positive and not a purely negative character. Disallowance affirmed.

A–3779 Washco *v.* Wyoming Seminary.

Opinion by Superior Court, April 19, 1926.

Defendant excepted to the award of compensation to the parents of the deceased on the ground that there was no competent evidence to sustain the finding of dependency, that an actual computation of figures given by the claimant shows lack of dependency to any extent. It was suggested by the court that this conclusion is no doubt based upon the assumption that the figures represent the actual and all the claimant's expenses in and about the maintenance of his family, whereas the figures were approximated. The keeping of a family account is the unusual rather than the usual practice. The reference to the figures shows important omissions, such as taxes. There was reasonable ground for the claimant's statement that his income "was all used up." Award affirmed.

A–4030 Handerhan *v.* Susquehanna Collieries Co.

Opinion by Common Pleas Court, Northumberland County, March 22, 1926.

DISEASE AND INFECTION

Death from heart disease. Expert medical testimony.

Deceased was forty-nine years of age, apparently in good health, worked steadily as a coal miner until he was struck by a coal car March 17, 1920, sustaining a fracture of both collar bones, a bone in his forearm and a punctured lung. He was removed to a hospital from which he was discharged June 22, 1920, but was unable to return to work and continued to suffer from his injury. On September 15, 1921, he returned to the hospital where it was discovered that he was suffering from an acute dilatation of the heart following chronic miocarditis, which caused his death September 22, 1921.

The referee disallowed compensation. The Board, upon hearing *de novo*, made an award to the claimant which was affirmed by the Common Pleas Court.

Award reversed, the court holding that the connection between the injury and death was so remote and distant that expert medical testimony was necessary to establish it and the testimony presented does not meet the standard of proof required.

A–2787 Saroka *v.* P. & R. C. & I. Co.

Opinion by Superior Court, February 26, 1926.

Syringo-myelia—a disease of the spinal cord, producing a paralysis of arms, held to be result of an injury about eleven months prior to the appearance of the symptoms in which the employe was thrown from a mule he was riding and sustained injuries to his head, hands, and fracture of lower jaw, for which compensation was paid for four weeks.

Affirmed on appeal to Common Pleas Court.

A-4552 Luchinski or Rochinski *v.* P. & R. C. & I. Co.
Opinion by Common Pleas Court, Northumberland County, March 22, 1926.

Rheumatism superinduced by dampness and exposure.
(See A-4160 Snyder *v.* Susquehanna Collieries, under "Accident.")

Cancer of the stomach aggravated by blow on abdomen.

Claimant was assisting a fellow employe in dragging a heavy rail; the assistant slipped and the entire weight of the one end of the rail was cast upon the claimant; he sustained a severe jar and wrenching across the region of the abdomen, compelling him to lie down for some time and he complained that he was hurt across the stomach. He was admitted to a hospital and his condition was diagnosed as tumor in the epigastrium with a mild miocarditis and a mild degree of arterio sclerosis. Evidence held to warrant the finding that the condition was aggravated by an accident. Award affirmed.

A-4525 Smith *v.* P. & R. C. & I. Co.
Opinion by Common Pleas Court, Northumberland County, March 15, 1926.

Apoplexy.

Deceased employed as a miner was engaged in loading coal into a car and was seized with a stroke shortly after lifting down the door of the car. It was testified that the door was heavy. Medical evidence supported the finding that death was due to accidental injury.

A-5009 Boxer *v.* P. & R. C. & I. Co.
Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, April 14, 1926.

DISFIGUREMENT

Defendant liable for medical and surgical services for correction of (See Spilko *v.* Pressed Steel Car Co., under "Medical and Hospital Services.")

EMPLOYER—EMPLOYE

Herbert L. Aman and Chas. W. Soule fell with an aeroplane wherein the former was pilot and the latter engineer. Aman was killed and Soule permanently injured. The referee awarded compensation against Hugh McHenry as employer. Claim was contested upon the ground that Hugh McHenry was not the employer. McHenry owned a hotel and restaurant on Roosevelt Boulevard, Philadelphia, and also owned or controlled some ten acres of adjoining land, called McHenry's Field. An aeroplane was landed on this field and after some discussion, McHenry decided that to have this field as an aeroplane headquarters would be a good advertisement and bring him custom. He encouraged the enterprise by contributions of money and it was found from the testimony that he later became the proprietor of the business. The Court held that the cases turned on an issue of fact which must be determined by the Board and could not be disturbed by the Court. Judgment affirmed.

A-4551 Soule *v.* Hugh McHenry, et al.
A-4532 Aman *v.* Hugh McHenry, et al.
Opinion by Supreme Court, Eastern District, March 15, 1926.

Bridge viewer.

The claimant and two other persons were appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Northumberland County as viewers to inspect a bridge recently completed by the County Commissioners. Claimant was injured in an automobile accident while on his way to perform this duty. The Board found as a fact that the use of the automobile was to be paid for by the County Commissioners, the viewers were to receive $7.50 per day for their services and were injured in the course of employment.

Reversed, the court holding that the viewers were in no sense employed by the County Commissioners, that they were selected by the court to inspect impartially and make findings and while they were paid from the county funds for their services, there is no contract of hiring and no control exercised by anyone in authority over the result.

A-3471 Lehman *v.* Commissioners of Northumberland County.
Opinion by Superior Court, February 26, 1926.

Executive office of corporation serving as employe.

Defendant is a corporation with twelve hundred shares of stock owned in equal proportion by four men, each of whom was a director actively engaged in the conduct of the business. Claimant's husband was president, another vice-president and the third secretary and treasurer. The president acted as manager, the vice-president as editor and the secretary-treasurer had charge of circulation and advertising. Claimant's husband was fatally injured while attending a public meeting where he had gone at the direction of the editor to secure a report of the proceedings for publication.

The Superior Court sustained the lower court and the Compensation Board in holding that the deceased was engaged as an employe of the corporation at the time of the accident and the claimant is entitled to compensation.

A–3609 Gray *v.* Gray Printing Co.
Opinion by Superior Court, February 26, 1926.

EVIDENCE

Expert medical testimony—standard of proof not met.
(See Saroka *v.* P. & R. C. & I. Co., A–2787, under "Disease and Infection.")

EYE—LOSS OF USE OF

An award of compensation for loss of use of an eye was affirmed where it appeared from the evidence that claimant has no direct vision of his left eye, nearly two-thirds of the lower portion of the pupilary area being covered by a corneal opacity. By bending his head downwards and peering over the corneal opacity, claimant has 20-70 vision and, aided by a lens, 20-40 vision. The court held the testimony supports the conclusion that claimant's eye is useless in a number of employments for which he is physically and mentally fitted. Award affirmed.

A–4560 Karlick *v.* P. & R. C. & I. Co.
Opinion by Common Pleas Court, Northumberland County, March 22, 1926.

Detached retina.

Claimant employed as a carpenter, lifted alone a heavy form, which it was customary for two men to lift. Immediately afterward he saw black spots before his eye. He reported the occurrence but thought it due to sawdust which he had got in his eye the same day. He received medical attention and eventually the sight of the eye was lost. He had a diseased condition of the eye prior to and at the time of the lifting. The loss of vision was due to detached retina. Medical testimony was conflicting but the referee adopted the theory that the detached retina resulted from the heavy lifting. It was held by the Board that the findings are supported by competent evidence and award was affirmed.

A–4701 Varner *v.* The Lorain Steel Co.
Opinion by Houck, Commissioner, March 22, 1926.
(Appeal taken to Common Pleas Court, Cambria County, No. 369 June Term, 1926.)

HAND—LOSS OF USE OF

As the result of an accident the claimant sustained the loss of three fingers, the thumb and index finger being intact. Medical testimony indicates an anatomical loss of approximately forty per cent. The employe was a punch press operator and is prevented because of the injury, from following this occupation. The doctors testified that the hand is of no practical use when it comes to going out in the open market, the handicap is too great. The court held that the evidence does not justify the finding of the referee affirmed by the Board and the lower court. The medical opinion was based on the theory of handicap and consideration of the man's social standing and education. Neither of the medical witnesses deny that with the thumb, index finger, and palm unimpaired the hand is useful for many purposes and we do not find in the whole evidence such proof of its total uselessness as to warrant the conclusion that it has been totally lost for all practical purposes. Judgment reversed.

A–3156 Gorman *v.* American Metal Co.
Opinion by Superior Court, February 26, 1926.

The thumb and two-thirds of the proximal metacarpal bone amputated. Scars on the hand and fingers causing stiffness at joints. Third finger and middle finger normal. Hand has now only a hooking function and the scarring in the palm and index finger impairs the grasping power of bringing the fingers into the palm of the hand. Testimony shows that the claimant has tried a number of occupations since his injury, was shifted around from one position to another and finally had to give up the employment in each instance "because he had no grasp." Evidence held to support finding of the permanent loss of the use of the hand.

A–2853 Hager *v.* Norristown Magnesia Asbestos Co.

Opinion by Superior Court, February 26, 1926.

HERNIA

Claimant testified that while lifting a car wheel weighing about 150 pounds and carrying it up a slope ten or fifteen feet, he got a pain in his inguinal region, the center of the abdomen and his back; that he never had any trouble before that, and that he made complaint to the men who were working with him, but did not report to the company because he thought it would wear away and he would get better. Two fellow employes corroborated his story with reference to lifting of the wheel and his complaint of pain.

About six months later he was examined in the Miners Hospital and found to be suffering with a ventral hernia in the epigastric region. It was testified that the claimant, during the period between the alleged occurrence and his consultation with the doctor in the hospital, was troubled periodically with nervousness, headaches, weakness, pain after eating and nausea. He continued to work, however, with the exception of a period he was disabled by reason of a minor accident. An operation relieved the condition. The court held that the testimony of the claimant corroborated by his fellow employes and the medical testimony justified an award and the action of the Board was affirmed.

A–4542 Tobin *v.* P. & R. C. & I. Co.

Opinion by Common Pleas Court, Schuylkill County, April 5. 1926.

The deceased suffered a strangulated hernia and died following operation. He had had a hernia since childhood. A doctor gave as his opinion "that the cause of the strangulation was a strain while lifting." A number of employes were called as witnesses but none gave testimony upon which a finding of accident could be based. The referee found that on the morning of the alleged accident, the decedent was performing his usual work and made no complaint to anybody regarding an accident and asked his foreman to be takenhome as he felt sick. Disallowance affirmed.

A–4874 Hinkle *v.* Ambler Asbestos Shingle Slate & Sheathing Co.

Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, April 16, 1926.

LIMITATION

A claim petition was filed, October 3, 1925, for injuries alleged to have occurred September 5, 1924. The defendant had paid for claimant's medical treatment but did not pay compensation and no agreement to pay compensation had been executed. Claimant engaged counsel a considerable period before the year had elapsed. He alleges that he was deceived by the defendant but there is no proof to sustain this allegation. Appeal dismissed and disallowance affirmed on authority of Paolis *v.* Tower Hill Connellsville Coke Co., 265 Pa. 291.

A–4930 Esposito *v.* Westmoreland Coal Co.

Opinion by Houck, Commissioner, March 29, 1926.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL SERVICES

Defendant liable for services for correction of disfigurement. "Medical and surgical services, corrective of disfigurement, are a part of the medical and surgical services which defendant is bound to furnish under Section 306 (e). The claimant was entitled to medical and surgical services for so-called "cosmetic" effect, meaning by this, correction of disfigurement of claimant's usual or normal facial appearance but as such services were procured after thirty days following disability and there being no disfigurement shown, there is no legal basis for an award and the referee's order must be affirmed."

A–4208 Spilko *v.* Pressed Steel Car Co.

Opinion by Morrison, Commissioner, April 13, 1926.

Claimant fell a distance of fifteen feet landing on his head and fracturing a number of vertebrae, was confined in a hospital for several weeks and discharged with instructions to continue medical treatment. He was paid compensation for fifteen weeks and signed a final receipt. On petition for review the receipt was set aside and compensation reinstated by the referee.

All the physicians who testified agreed that the claimant's recovery was retarded because he did not receive medical treatment after he left the hospital. This was still within the thirty-day period and it was the employer's duty to follow up the case to see that the claimant was receiving proper treatment. Order of referee affirmed.

A-4994 Dewees *v.* Day & Zimmerman.

Opinion by Houck, Commissioner, April 19, 1926.

(Appeal taken to Common Pleas Court No. 4, Philadelphia County, No. 13904 March Term, 1926.)

OVER PAYMENTS

One of four dependent children died December 28, 1918, and for some reason unknown to their guardian or the defendant, the fact of his death did not become known to either until October, 1925, as a result of which the beneficiaries received an over payment. In the meantime, one other child had reached the age of sixteen. Defendant petitioned to modify the agreement and to be allowed credit for over payment.

Modification of the agreement allowed from the date at which the compensation of the two remaining children begins. The Board is without authority to curtail the payments of the two remaining children on account of over payments during the period when other children were participating.

D-183 Bogintowiciz *v.* Elmer L. Rieseck and David Moyle, doing business as Rieseck Iron Works.

Opinion by Morrison, Commissioner, April 27, 1926.

PARTIAL DISABILITY

Claimant was paid compensation for total disability for a period of 32 weeks, thereafter for the loss of an eye for 125 weeks and at the expiration of this period, compensation for partial disability for a period of 10 weeks and 2 days ending May 24, 1921. No further compensation was paid and on July 7, 1925, a period of more than four years having elapsed, petition was filed to reinstate compensation for partial disability. The referee reinstated compensation at a partial disability rate of $5.00 per week. Defendant appealed on the ground that the period during which partial disability compensation might be paid had expired.

Held, that the original agreement being for a possible period of 500 weeks is reviewable at any time within that period, that no credit is to be allowed for the period paid for specific loss of a member. There being evidence of the recurrence of disability after the last payment of compensation, the award of $5.00 per week partial disability was affirmed after amending the referee's order by striking out the limit of $4,000.00, on the authority of Bausch *v.* Fidler, 277 Pa. 573.

A-4761 Ludington *v.* State Workmen's Ins. Fund.

Opinion by Morrison, Commissioner, March 16, 1926.

(Appeal taken to Common Pleas Court, Indiana County.)

PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE

The Board reversed the findings of the referee and award of compensation holding "we are inclined to think that claimant never did sustain an injury but that the condition in his arm had existed for some time and was due entirely to a germ whose presence was in no way due to his employment, which set up infection in his elbow."

The Common Pleas Court reinstated the award holding "we are of opinion there was competent evidence of an injury caused by an accident (meaning the accident alleged and testified to by the claimant) on December 23, not on the 19th." Let an order be drawn sustaining the appeal and modifying the date of inception of compensation.

In the discussion of the power of the Board and of the court on appeal, the Supreme Court held that this action of the Court was equivalent to changing the findings of the referee as to the date of the alleged accident and also the implied findings of the Board that no such accident had ever happened.

Held, that the Board was within its right to make its own findings and reverse the award of the referee, but that the Court had exceeded its authority when it in effect changed both the findings of the referee and the Board. The judgment of the court was reversed and record remanded to the Board for specific findings of fact.

A-3700 Vorbnoff *v.* Mesta Machine Co.

Opinion by Supreme Court, Western District, April 12, 1926.

Appeal from referee.

Appeal was allowed after statutory period of ten days upon petition of the claimant alleging that he was of foreign descent, spoke very little English, was ignorant of his right of appeal and was not informed thereof until the expiration of the ten-day limit.

A-4208 Spilko *v.* Pressed Steel Car Co.

Opinion by Morrison, Commissioner, April 13, 1926.

Petition was filed by the Travelers Insurance Co., insurance carrier, in which it was alleged that the carrier had been misled and misinformed with reference to date of the accident, that the accident was reported as having occurred May 6th, whereas evidence showed it had occurred on May 5th, which was prior to the effective date of the policy of insurance. The Board held that while the testimony sustained the allegation it was without authority to grant relief, that the award does not name the insurance company but is directed solely to the Sun Baking Co., defendant.

Misc–136 Hodges *v.* Sun Baking Co.

Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, April 13, 1926.

TOTAL DISABILITY

Claimant lost both eyes by a premature explosion and at the same time received serious and permanent disfigurement of the head and face. An agreement was executed and approved by the Board for total permanent disability with a maximum of $5,000.00. Claim was made for an additional award for disfigurement. Held, that when the Board determined that the loss of both eyes constituted total disability, compensation was payable under clause "a" and this clause furnishes an exclusive basis for compensation. Disallowance of claim for additional award for disfigurement affirmed.

A–3301 Baffi *v.* Lehigh Valley Coal Co.

Opinion by Superior Court, April 19, 1926.

SAFETY KINKS

HOW TO MAKE RINGS OF WIRE CABLE

On Page 24 of the November, 1925, issue of the monthly bulletin, "Labor and Industry," Mr. C. B. Auel, of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, contributed a photograph showing a ring made of wire cable without any hump or splice in the ring at any point. As is customary with the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, additional detailed information and photographs were offered to anyone who was interested in knowing how to makes rings in this way. A large number of requests were received by the company which prompted them to give the complete information to the Department of Labor and Industry and the detailed instructions for making the rings are given below.

If it is desired to make a ring of a particular size from a six strand cable, as shown in Figure 1, first ascertain the circumference of the ring to be made and then cut a length of cable seven times longer. (See Figure 2.)

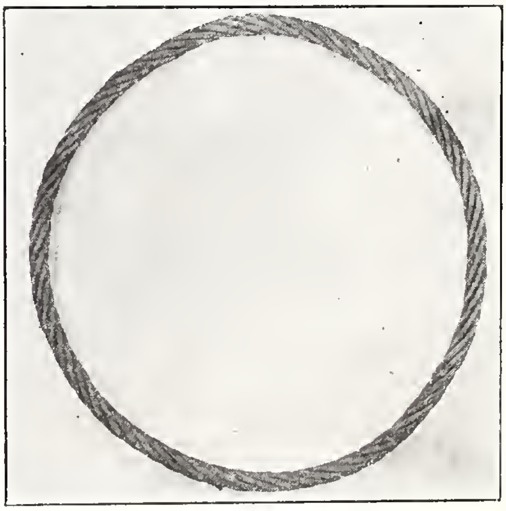


Fig. 1—The finished ring.

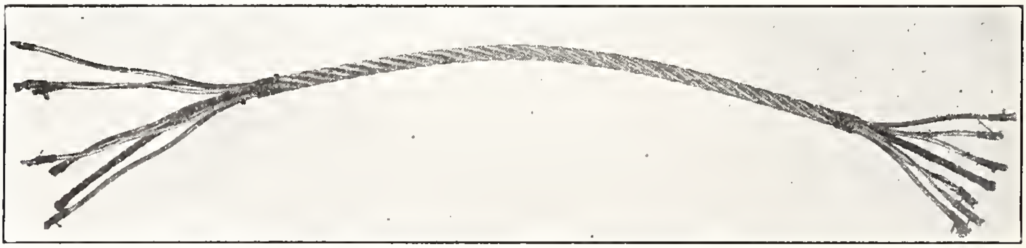


Fig. 2—Length of cable cut for making ring.

Thus, if desiring to make a ring say one foot in diameter with a circumference of approximately three feet and to make it out of a six strand cable, a piece three by seven feet, or twenty-one feet, would have to be cut off the cable.

Next separate the length of cable cut into separate strands of cable, not wire; (See Figure 3), and select one of these for the ring and secure each end of this strand by wrapping it with fine twine to keep the separate wires from coming loose. (Figure 2.) The remaining strands are not used, but held in reserve for other rings.

Mark off at the center of the strand selected, so it can be seen, a length equal to the circumference (three feet in this case) of the proposed ring (one foot diameter) and wind the strand into a one turn circle of the size desired (see Figure 3), making sure that when the turn is completed, there will be left over, an equal amount of the strand at each end. The number of turns of the strand wrapped about itself in making this first circle will be self-regulating, since the waves left in the strand when it was unwound from its original piece of cable will show just how many wrappings should be made. A check on the correct size of this first ring can be made by observing if the two marks, made on the strand of cable just before commencing to wind it into the first turn, come together.

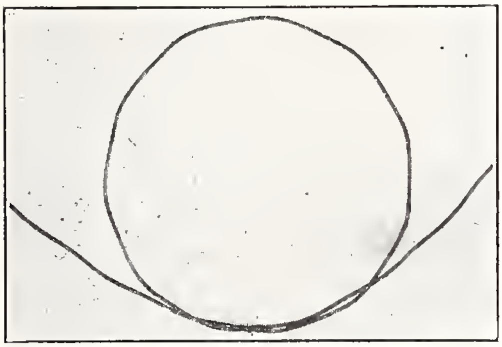


Fig. 3—The start of the ring.

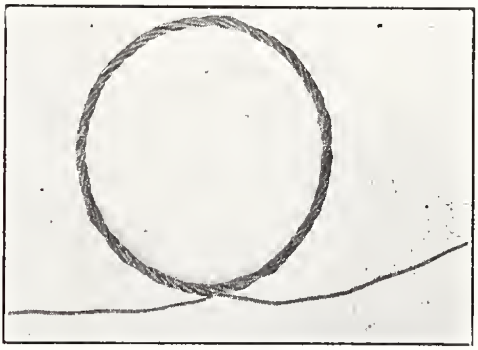


Fig. 4—The ring partially complete

Continue wrapping the strands about, working with one end until it has been entirely wound around the ring and but one-half turn remains. Do the same with the other end. (See Figure 4.)

Now take a small splicing pin or marlin spike, insert it into the ring where the two ends cross, so as to lift two strands, but keeping the end to be worked on, or inserted in the ring, below the spike. (See Figure 5.) This will tend to separate the two strands from the other strands, but it may be necessary to insert a somewhat larger splicing pin or marlin spike, in order to make the space larger and thus more convenient for the next operation. This next operation consists in turning the splicing pin or marlin spike slowly around in a clockwise direction through the ring without permitting it to come out from between the strands.

As it is turned, it will gradually move forward like a screw, and the loose strand, at the same time, will be pushed before it (although it may also be necessary to help by hand), disappearing into the center of the ring. The same performance is gone through with the other loose strand, the ring being turned about so as to make the remaining end project away from the operator. When completed, both strands should meet each other and be in the center of the cable ring which will be of the desired diameter and in thickness the same size as the original cable.

If there are any uneven places in the ring, they can be smoothed out by tapping between two mallets.

It may be well to add that, whereas the original cable was of six strands with a hemp center, the ring has seven strands of cable including one center strand instead of a hemp center.

The accompanying photographs will, it is hoped, make the operations clear.

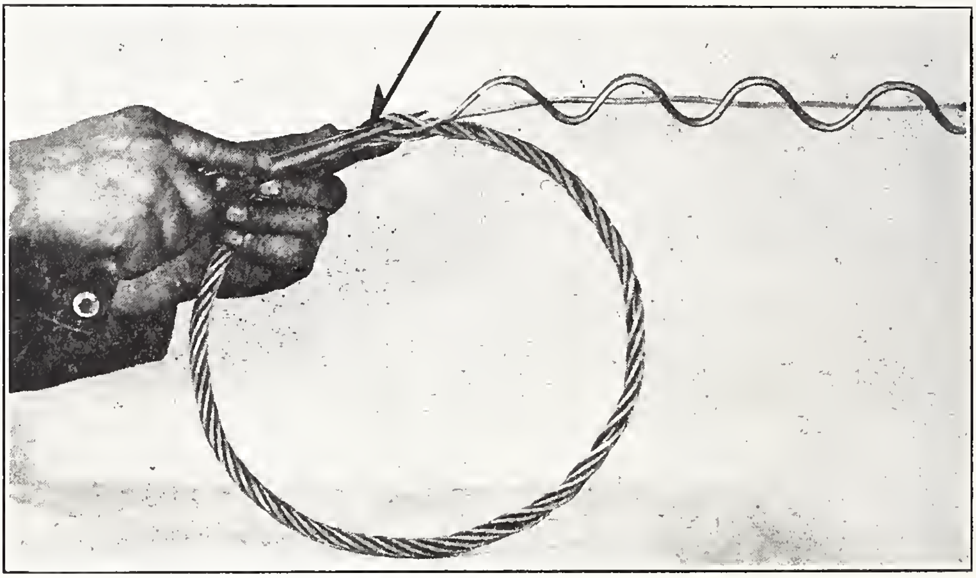


Fig. 5—The finish of the ring.

A NEW EXTRACTOR BASKET GUARD

The Pullman Company announces a simple and effective cover for the basket of an extractor. The cover is made of canvas to fit around the spindle of the machine, and is placed after the basket is filled. Other pictures show the machine in operation with and without the cover. When the cover is used, the top of the basket is smooth and the load is safe. Without the cover, the load will creep up the spindle and the edges of the basket. If a piece should fly out and catch a man's arm, it would break the arm.

Not only is the device a safeguard, but it prevents wear and tear of linen, and it is not necessary to stop the machine to adjust loads.

These photographs have been secured through the courtesy of Harry Guilbert, Director of Safety of the Pullman Company, who addressed the State Wide Safety Conference May 28.

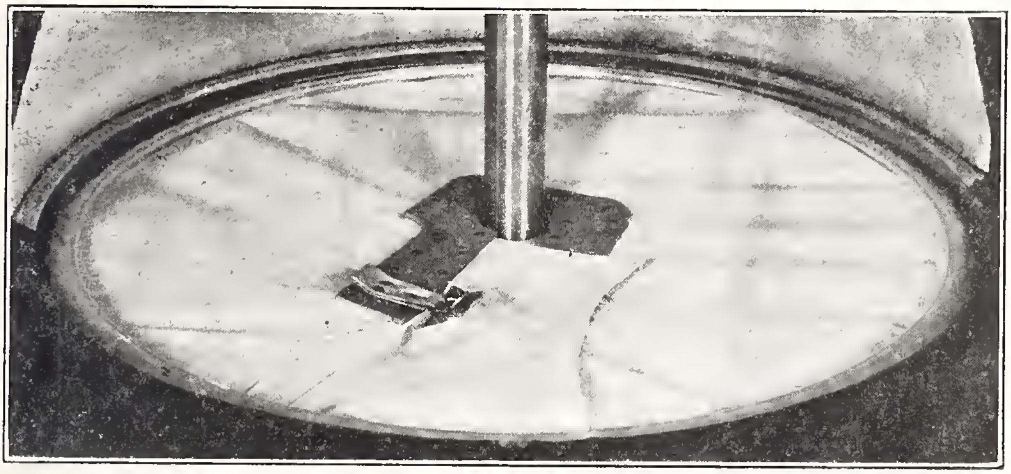


Fig. 1—Canvas cover in place with basket loaded.

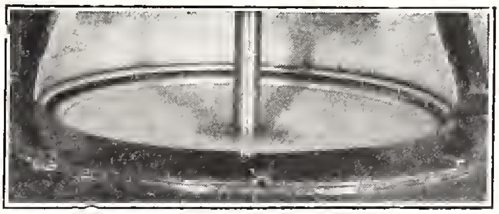


Fig. 2—Extractor operating at 1700 R. P. M. without cover. Note how contents have crept up spindle and sides of basket.

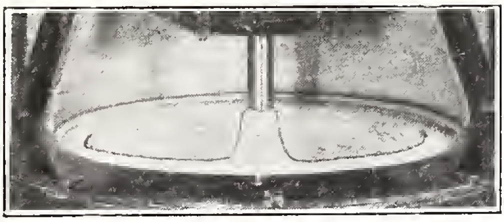


Fig. 3—Extractor operating at 1700 R. P. M. without cover. Note how contents have crept up spindle and sides of basket.

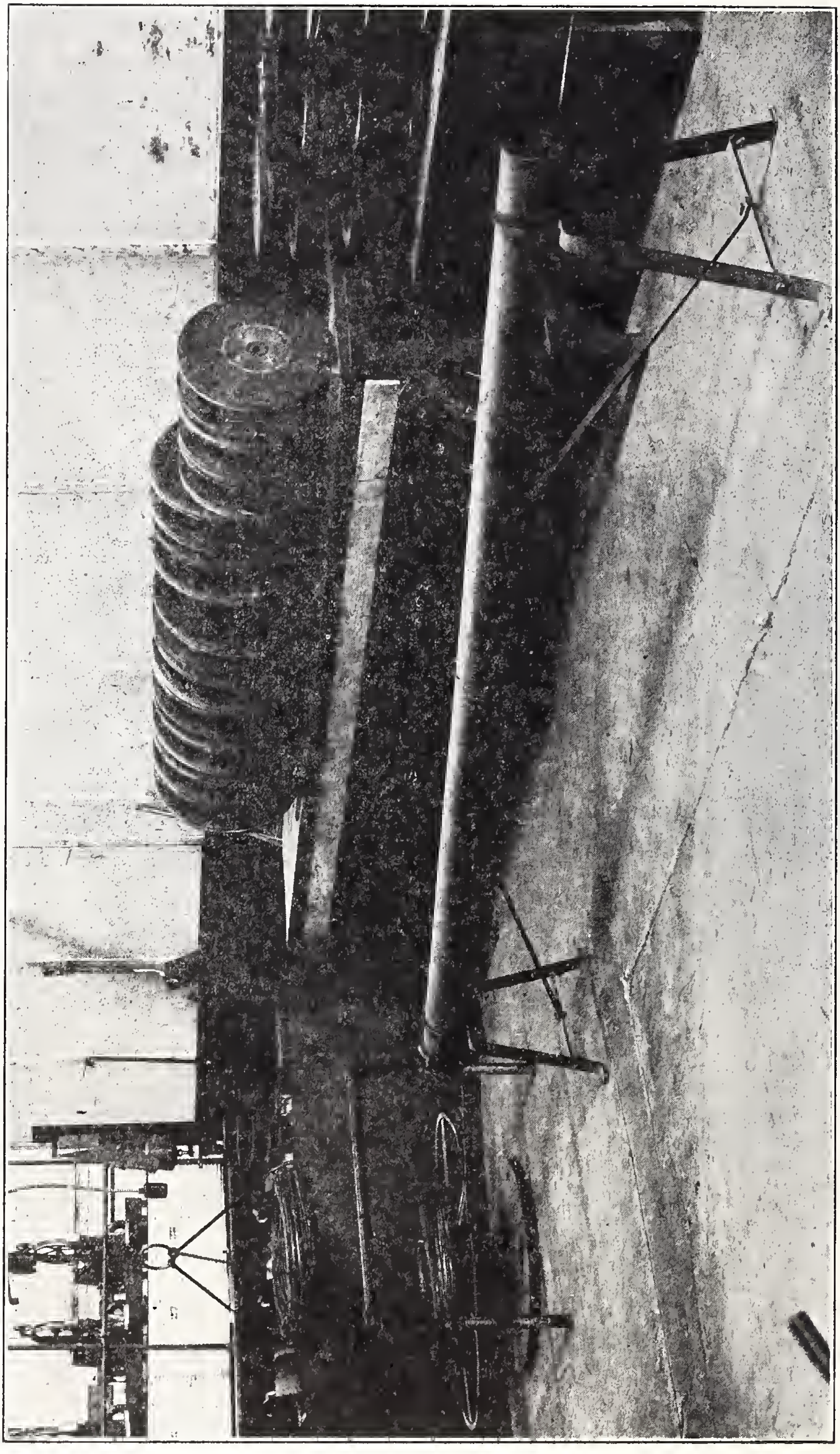


Fig. 1—Equipment for respooling large size wire.

SAFEGUARDS FOR RESPOOLING WIRE

The York Insulated Wire Works of the General Electric Company has developed safeguards for the operation or respooling wire of different sizes. The picture (See Figure 1) shows the arrangements for respooling wire sizes .182 inches to .410 inches.

Two vertical posts with a horizontal connecting member and a tube are located between a swift and the wire straightening machine. The tube is five-inch pipe twelve feet long, the post decreases the length of the wire end which

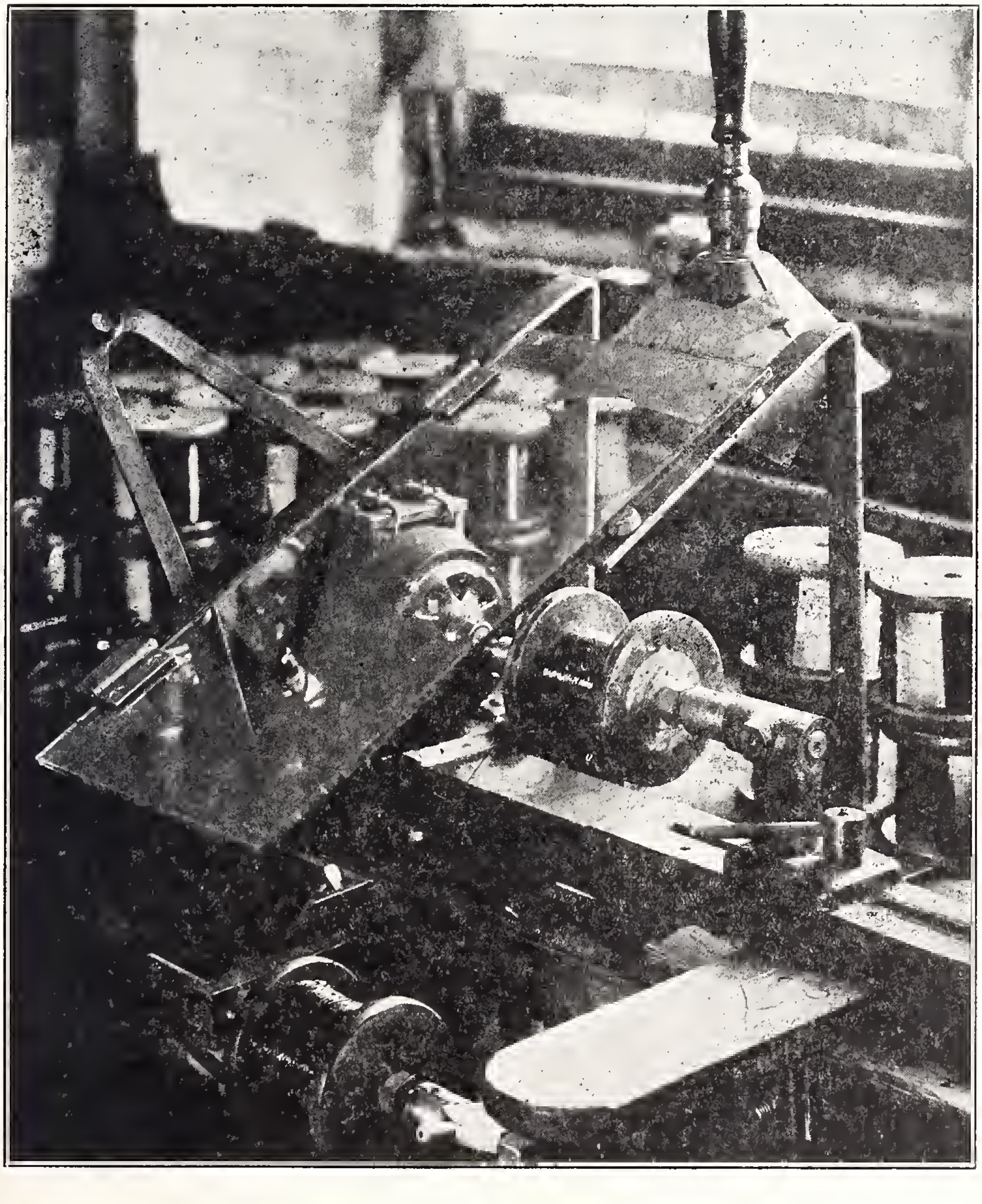


Fig. 2—Equipment for respooling small size wire.

flies around the swift in case the end becomes loose. If these posts are not used, a loose wire end may strike anyone within a radius of six or eight feet. The tube controls the action of the wire on its way to the wire straightener.

When respooling, a glass guard protects the eyes of the operator as shown in Figure 2. This glass is hinged so that it can be opened out of the way when changing the spools and is far enough above the spools to permit the operator to use her hand in spacing the wire.

Aside from preventing flying ends from striking the operator, this guard prevents small pieces of wire, broken from the main length, from striking him and also prevents pieces of the spool flange from striking him. If a wire breaks in winding and the end flies around small pieces of wire are broken off the main wire.

The maximum speed of the winder is 3,500 R. P. M.

WORKERS AFFECTED BY ELECTRIC LEAKAGE

When electric shocks from metal parts of the sewing machines in a shirt factory completely disorganized the working force, and seriously interfered with production a few weeks ago, the Department of Labor and Industry by cooperation with the employer was able to restore normal conditions.

The most interesting feature of the case was the demonstration of how far the output may be affected by the psychology of the worker when he is exposed to industrial hazard. So severe and repeated were the electrical discharges from the machines that a number of workers were completely unnerved and operations were discontinued for days at a time, while the source of the trouble was being sought and efforts made to overcome it.

The first conclusion was that static was solely responsible and that the machines were grounded. The belting was changed and other measures were adopted, but there was no improvement. Then the Department of Labor and Industry was asked to assist. The Supervising Inspector of the district obtained the assistance of experts of the local light and power company. Some faults of installation, such as the running of light and power wires in the same conduit, the bringing of wire conduits into contact with pipes of a sprinkler system, and the grounding of machines through sprinkler pipes together with a "streak," or leak in a circuit were quickly disclosed. With these things remedied, the electrical testing instruments failed to show any trace of discharge at the machines. Here again, the psychology of the worker had to be considered; and restoration of the confidence of the workers required tact and patience as some of them continued for a while to insist that they received shocks even from wooden surfaces of sewing machine tables.

In a recent letter to the Department of Labor and Industry, the general manager of the company wrote:

> "I desire at this time to express my appreciation of your kind help and interest in connection with our recent electrical trouble, and I am glad to advise you that conditions have adjusted themselves and everything is all right now."

SURVEY OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

The inspection force of the Department of Labor and Industry has been paying especial attention during the month of May to general construction and building operations. This effort was determined upon when it was found that construction accidents increased twenty-one per cent during the first three months of this year as compared with the same period last year. This increase is on top of an eighteen per cent increase for the same period of 1925 over that of 1924.

The survey has been of an educational nature as well as for the enforcement of Regulations having special application to this industry. The inspectors talked to workmen, foremen and the employers and at all times urged the formation of a Safety Organization. The construction industry has not been organized to any great extent for safety, but has seemed satisfied to work under the protection afforded by insurance.

Special emphasis was also placed on the construction of scaffolds. The newspapers daily record the injuring of workmen on account of the collapsing of scaffolds. This indicates that the Regulations of the Department which give specifications for the construction of scaffolds are not being followed. That the efforts of the inspectors are bearing fruit is evidenced by the better scaffolds which are being erected and by the inquiries which are being daily received for information concerning the construction of scaffolds and ways and means for preventing accidents.

DEPARTMENTAL NOTES

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL SERVICES

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD, JANUARY 29, 1924

Now this the 29th day of January, 1924, it is resolved that the resolution of the Board heretofore adopted which reads as follows:

> "In accidents happening after January 1, 1920, where there are both medical and hospital charges, or hospital charges alone, the Board will rule $100.00 as a maximum charge for the latter."

shall be amended to read as follows:

> "In accidents where there are both medical and surgical charges, or hospital charges alone, the Board will rule that the phrase contained in Section 306 (d) of the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1915 as amended, which limits the cost of hospital treatment, services and supplies furnished compensation patients to the "prevailing charge" in the hospital for like services to other individuals shall mean for like services to ward patients;

> and will further rule that a reasonable charge for such patients should not exceed $100.00 for the first thirty days except in cases beyond the ordinary and that the burden of proof shall be upon the hospital to establish such exception."

A pamphlet, describing the organization and operation of the State Welfare Department, has been issued for general distribution by the Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania. This pamphlet contains an interesting statement of the aims, accomplishments, problems, and opportunities for service of the Welfare Department. It has been issued for free distribution upon request. Address The Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania, 311 Juniper Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Five-Year Comparative Statement of Accidents Reported

Month	1922			1923			1924			1925			1926		
	Fatal	*Non-Fatal*	*Total*	*Fatal*	*Non-Fatal*	*Total*	*Fatal*	*Non-Fatal*	*Total*	*Fatal*	*Non-Fatal*	*Total*	*Fatal*	*Non-Fatal*	*Total*
January	152	11,951	12,103	223	16,710	16,933	233	15,280	15,513	200	15,339	15,539	155	12,820	12,975
February	171 *323*	10,580 *22,531*	10,751 *22,854*	221 *444*	15,276 *31,986*	15,497 *32,430*	181 *414*	14,812 *30,092*	14,993 *30,506*	171 *371*	14,208 *29,547*	14,379 *29,918*	151 *306*	11,958 *24,778*	12,109 *25,084*
March	172 *495*	12,582 *35,113*	12,754 *35,608*	222 *666*	15,653 *47,639*	15,875 *48,305*	212 *626*	15,989 *46,081*	16,201 *46,707*	158 *529*	15,517 *45,064*	15,675 *45,593*	187 *493*	15,606 *40,384*	15,793 *40,877*
April	104 *599*	10,185 *45,298*	10,289 *45,897*	196 *862*	16,689 *64,328*	16,885 *65,190*	151 *777*	13,931 *60,012*	14,082 *60,789*	180 *709*	14,251 *59,315*	14,431 *60,024*	148 *641*	14,249 *54,633*	14,397 *55,274*
May	116 *715*	9,572 *54,870*	9,688 *55,585*	226 *1,088*	17,384 *81,712*	17,610 *82,800*	157 *934*	13,940 *73,952*	14,097 *74,886*	170 *879*	14,523 *73,838*	14,693 *74,717*			
June	140 *855*	10,532 *65,402*	10,672 *66,257*	188 *1,276*	17,433 *99,145*	17,621 *100,421*	175 *1,109*	14,324 *88,276*	14,499 *89,385*	194 *1,073*	15,656 *89,494*	15,850 *90,567*			
July	124 *979*	10,263 *75,665*	10,387 *76,644*	221 *1,497*	17,749 *116,894*	17,970 *118,391*	185 *1,294*	14,917 *103,193*	15,102 *104,487*	178 *1,251*	16,440 *105,934*	16,618 *107,185*			
August	117 *1,096*	11,871 *87,536*	11,988 *88,632*	216 *1,713*	18,452 *135,346*	18,668 *137,059*	187 *1,481*	14,661 *117,854*	14,848 *119,335*	188 *1,439*	15,141 *121,075*	15,329 *122,514*			
September	138 *1,234*	12,307 *99,843*	12,445 *101,077*	173 *1,886*	15,504 *150,850*	15,677 *152,736*	167 *1,648*	14,230 *132,084*	14,397 *133,732*	141 *1,580*	14,428 *135,503*	14,569 *137,083*			
October	201 *1,435*	14,912 *114,755*	15,113 *116,190*	207 *2,093*	17,380 *168,230*	17,587 *170,323*	180 *1,828*	15,839 *147,923*	16,019 *149,751*	155 *1,735*	13,982 *149,485*	14,137 *151,220*			
November	260 *1,695*	14,824 *129,579*	15,084 *131,274*	163 *2,256*	15,532 *183,762*	15,695 *186,018*	194 *2,022*	13,389 *161,312*	13,583 *163,334*	133 *1,868*	12,273 *161,758*	12,406 *163,626*			
December	195	14,786	14,981	156	14,261	14,417	187	14,018	14,205	141	12,612	12,753			
Totals	*1,890*	*144,365*	*146,255*	*2,412*	*198,023*	*200,435*	*2,209*	*175,330*	*177,539*	*2,009*	*174,370*	*176,379*			

NOTE:—The figures in italics represent the cumulative totals by month under each classification.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

DIRECTORY OF OFFICES

MAIN OFFICES

Harrisburg: ....Office of the Secretary,
Industrial Board,
Workmen's Compensation Board,
Bureau of Employment,
Bureau of Industrial Relations,
Bureau of Industrial Standards,
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Statistics,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Bureau of Women and Children
State Workmen's Insurance Fund.

BRANCH OFFICES

Allentown: ....Lehigh Valley State Employment Office,
529 Hamilton Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
304 Colonial Building.

Altoona: ....Cooperative State Employment Office,
Post Office Building.
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Commerce Building.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
Central Trust Building.

Dubois: ....Bureau of Rehabilitation,
311 Deposit National Bank Building.

Erie: ....State Employment Office,
109 West Ninth Street.

Franklin: ....State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
316 Franklin Trust Building.

Greensburg: ....State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
309 Coulter Building.

Harrisburg: ....State Employment Office,
Second and Chestnut Streets.

Johnstown: ....State Employment Office,
219 Market Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
910 U. S. National Bank Building.

Kane: ....Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Kane Trust and Savings Building.

Lancaster: ....Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building.
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Woolworth Building.

McKeesport:................Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building.

Meadville: ....Bureau of Inspection,
Masonic Building.

New Castle: ....Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A., West Washington Street.

Oil City: ....Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building.

Philadelphia: ....State Employment Office, (Main Office)
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
1519 Arch Street.
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Workmen's Compensation Board,
Manhattan Building, Fourth and Walnut Streets.
State Employment Office (Women's Section)
Bureau of Women and Children,
1924-26 Chestnut Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
1004 Commercial Trust Building.

Pittsburgh: ....Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Fulton Building.
State Employment Office, 622 Grant Street
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
401 Park Building.

Pottsville: ....Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
1 Ulmer Building.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
Baird Building.

Reading: ....State Employment Office,
108 North Fifth Street.

Scranton: ....State Employment Office,
116 Adams Avenue.
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
Union National Bank Building.

Sunbury: ....State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
Sunbury Trust and Safe Deposit Building.

Wilkes-Barre: ....Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Coal Exchange Building.

Williamsport: ....Bureau of Inspection,
707 First National Bank Building.
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
311 First National Bank Building.
Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building.
343 West Fourth Street.

York: ....Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Central National Bank Building.

Note—State Employment offices are conducted in cooperation with the United States Employment Service.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF STATISTICS

REVIEW OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT

Male applicants for positions at State employment offices in May, 1926, were 3.8 per cent more numerous than in April, 1926, and 7.3 per cent greater than in May, 1925. Men seeking employment in clerical, transportation, and sales pursuits showed largest increases. Common labor was in big demand and the available supply of applicants for this class of work exceeded requirements of employers by less than 15 per cent. Of 5891 men sent from State employment offices during the month to fill employment opportunities, 5107, or 87 per cent, were reported as having secured satisfactory employment.

Employment of women in nearly all groups was exceptionally high during May and the substantial number of women placed, 2092, represents the best May employment for women since 1923. Positions secured for women in May is the peak figure for the year 1926, and is an increase of 54 per cent over May of last year. Groups showing largest gains over 1925 are clerical, day workers, hotel and institutions, and sales.

The ratio of applications to placements during May was for men 149 to 100, and for women 171 to 100.

Employment in 865 manufacturing establishments in the State showed a decline of 1.6 per cent in May from April with a corresponding decrease in total payrolls. Index numbers of employment in manufacturing firms in Pennsylvania show a drop of 2 per cent since February, 1926. Several changes of special importance are found in the metal manufactures group. Poor demand for products is the cause advanced by manufacturers of iron and steel forgings in accounting for the severe decline in employment and wages in that industry which fell 12.6 per cent and 21.1 per cent respectively. Average weekly earnings of 50 per cent of the firms in this group show marked reductions from April. Brass and bronze foundries have likewise experienced a lessening demand although here the resultant employment and wage decreases were not so acute as in the iron and steel group.

In the textile and clothing groups, hat manufacture seems to have entered its season of peak production. Average wages jumped more than 25 per cent with virtually no increase in employment. Continuity of employment for skilled hatters is very definitely indicated. Seasonal employment in this industry seems to have been eliminated. A very few silk and silk goods manufacturers report increased employment. A large majority report decreases averaging more than 5 per cent. Scarcely any of the silk firms are operating on a full time or capacity basis. Average earnings, however, were somewhat improved over April.

Increased consumption of ice cream is reflected by the increasing employment in that industry necessary to handle summer trade. Candy production is, however, inversely affected.

Expansion to meet the needs of construction activities during the summer months was expressed to a limited extent by the slight gain in the building supply group. The cement industry led this group with a one and one-half per cent addition to working forces and a 3.8 per cent gain in total wages.

Extended operations by construction and contracting companies was definitely shown by the 25.4 per cent increase in employment in May over April. Total wages showed a corresponding gain. Street and highway construction showed largest gains. The 11.8 per cent average wage increase for that group is indicative of longer daily employment and of particularly favorable weather conditions. A number of construction companies reported advanced wage rates for carpenters and bricklayers. The increased rates averaged 10 per cent.

Employment and pay roll increases in rubber tire plants and in novelty and jewelry concerns were attributed to resumption of normal operations following partial shutdowns.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND COMPENSATION COSTS

Hazards of employment were responsible for 173 deaths reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation during the month of May, 1926. Analysis of industrial occupations of those killed shows that 16 were employed by construction and contracting companies, 36 by manufacturing concerns, 82 in coal mines—52 anthracite and 30 bituminous, 19 by transportation companies, 3 by other public utilities, 4 by mercantile establishments; 6 were governmental employes and the remaining seven miscellaneously classified. May's addition to the industrial graveyard brings the total fatalities for five months of 1926 to 812 which is 67 less than the number reported for the same period in 1925.

Non-fatal accidents reported in May numbered 14,521. Twenty-one per cent of them were due to the handling of objects. Other leading causes were machinery, 10 per cent; cars and engines, 13 per cent; hand tools, 9 per cent; falling objects, 14 per cent; and falls of persons, 9 per cent. Non-fatal accidents reported in the five months of 1926 show a reduction of 6.3 per cent in comparison with 1925.

Compensation agreements in 6,237 cases were approved during May involving compensation liability to the extent of $1,032,140. Sixty-six per cent of that amount was awarded on account of accidents that caused death or permanent disability.

Permanent injuries compensated during the first five months of 1926 show in comparison with 1925 the following differences:

Losses	1926	1925	Change
TOTAL	1,770	1,621	+149
Eyes	225	224	+ 1
Arms	37	30	+ 7
Hands	98	82	+ 16
Fingers	686	627	+ 59
Phalanges	494	524	— 30
Legs	56	43	+ 13
Feet	90	62	+ 28
Unclassified	84	29	+ 55

Compensation to the amount of $5,260,899 has been awarded since January 1, 1926, or at the rate of more than a million dollars per month.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF STATISTICS

ACTIVITIES OF STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES
MAY, 1926

MEN

	Persons applying for positions		Persons asked for by employers		Persons sent to positions		Persons receiving positions	
	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925
Agriculture	137	161	165	162	115	126	102	114
Building Trades	898	962	615	681	620	715	516	571
Machinery and Metals	1,023	1,170	712	710	772	802	603	653
Clerical	538	333	160	107	206	111	153	95
Hotel and Institutions	634	866	396	524	414	577	349	509
Mine and Quarry	47	99	26	96	45	58	45	46
Transportation	450	295	184	107	264	126	178	99
Sales	176	134	143	108	137	89	108	67
Common Labor	3,753	3,284	3,335	2,359	3,451	2,598	3,179	2,312
Miscellaneous	1,108	866	713	661	797	689	643	641
Total	8,764	8,170	6,449	5,515	6,851	5,891	5,876	5,107
April	8,446		6,620		6,560		5,741	
March (5 weeks)	9,079		6,116		6,495		5,575	
February	6,885		4,499		4,788		4,233	
May 1924		9,218		6,011		6,475		5,677
May 1923		17,729		20,531		15,338		14,269

WOMEN

	Persons applying for positions		Persons asked for by employers		Persons sent to positions		Persons receiving positions	
	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925
Agriculture Food	31	48	267	48	77	59	61	43
Clerical	641	502	340	132	403	184	275	103
Clothing and Textiles	90	97	32	12	29	12	24	7
Day Workers	1,065	1,022	944	613	928	612	919	611
Domestic Service	266	262	497	336	256	242	191	157
Hotel and Institutions	751	687	579	346	504	363	409	274
Machine and Factory	74	130	67	64	53	75	47	60
Professional and Trained	241	183	35	27	34	38	27	25
Sales	263	154	155	56	123	58	108	43
Miscellaneous	154	208	52	46	37	45	31	34
Total	3,576	3,293	2,968	1,680	2,444	1,688	2,092	1,357
April	3,650		2,400		2,260		1,855	
March (5 weeks)	4,395		2,769		2,744		2,243	
February	3,363		1,833		1,873		1,474	
May 1924		4,020		1,783		1,463		1,273
May 1923		3,876		4,009		2,622		2,344
Grand Total for Month	12,340		9,417		9,295		7,968	

	1926	1925
*Retentions (men)	49	30
*Retentions (women)	19	0

*Applicants induced to retain present position.

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN PENNSYLVANIA

Group and Industry	No. of Plants Reporting	Number of wage earners—week ended			Total weekly wages—week ended			Average weekly earnings—week ended		
		May 15, 1926	April 15, 1926	Per Cent Change	May 15, 1926	April 15, 1926	Per Cent Change	May 15, 1926	April 15, 1926	Per Cent Change
ALL INDUSTRIES (46)	**902**	**298,210**	**301,754**	**— 1.2**	**$7,793,235**	**$7,907,144**	**— 1.4**	**$26.13**	**$26.20**	**— 0.3**
METAL MANUFACTURES:	**302**	**156,897**	**159,386**	**— 1.6**	**4,421,574**	**4,579,134**	**— 3.4**	**28.18**	**28.73**	**— 1.9**
Automobiles, bodies, and parts	20	10,091	10,154	— 0.6	307,191	316,151	— 2.8	30.44	31.14	— 2.2
Car construction and repair	20	20,915	21,181	— 1.3	611,096	615,806	— 0.8	29.22	29.07	+ 0.5
Electrical machinery and apparatus	18	5,397	5,669	— 4.8	125,613	128,464	— 2.2	23.27	22.66	+ 2.7
Engines, machines, and machine tools	38	11,182	11,049	+ 1.2	326,401	322,764	+ 1.1	29.19	29.21	— 0.1
Foundries and machine shops	60	9,476	9,877	— 4.1	278,339	291,526	— 4.5	29.37	29.52	— 0.5
Heating appliances and apparatus	17	4,098	4,175	— 1.8	120,196	122,570	— 1.9	29.33	29.36	— 0.1
Iron and steel blast furnaces	13	13,996	14,080	— 0.6	383,771	402,524	— 4.7	27.42	28.59	— 4.1
Iron and steel forgings	12	3,879	4,439	—12.6	99,949	126,674	—21.1	25.77	28.54	— 9.7
Steel works and rolling mills	41	43,450	43,931	— 1.1	1,224,010	1,277,011	— 4.2	28.17	29.07	— 3.1
Structural iron works	16	4,971	4,973	— 0.0	137,749	136,322	+ 1.0	27.71	27.41	+ 1.1
Miscellaneous iron and steel products	27	20,909	21,436	— 2.5	575,990	610,422	— 5.6	27.55	28.48	— 3.3
Shipbuilding	3	5,629	5,393	+ 4.4	156,606	150,692	+ 3.9	27.82	27.94	— 0.4
Hardware	8	1,976	2,020	— 2.2	51,403	52,105	— 1.3	26.01	25.79	+ 0.9
Non-ferous metals	9	928	1,009	— 8.0	23,260	26,103	—10.9	25.06	25.87	— 3.1
TEXTILE PRODUCTS:	**177**	**53,994**	**55,788**	**— 3.2**	**1,181,136**	**1,153,796**	**+ 2.4**	**21.88**	**20.68**	**+ 5.8**
Carpets and rugs	10	3,062	3,143	— 2.6	76,367	76,526	— 0.2	24.94	24.35	+ 2.4
Clothing	34	5,000	5,098	— 1.9	87,562	86,117	+ 1.7	17.51	16.89	+ 3.7
Hats, felt and other	6	4,166	4,109	+ 1.4	104,419	82,233	+27.0	25.06	20.01	+25.2
Cotton goods	17	1,770	4,924	— 3.1	110,357	117,986	— 6.5	23.14	23.96	— 3.4
Silk goods	42	16,437	17,586	— 6.5	311,820	317,153	— 1.7	18.97	18.03	+ 5.2
Woolens and worsteds	16	4,891	5,065	— 3.4	96,233	98,618	— 2.4	19.68	19.47	+ 1.1
Knit goods and hosiery	42	13,870	14,011	— 1.2	348,835	328,341	+ 6.2	25.15	23.38	+ 7.6
Dyeing and finishing textiles	10	1,798	1,822	— 1.3	45,543	46,822	— 2.7	25.33	25.70	— 1.4
FOODS AND TOBACCO:	**113**	**22,921**	**22,741**	**+ 0.8**	**460,485**	**459,636**	**+ 0.2**	**20.09**	**20.21**	**— 0.6**
Bakeries	38	4,604	4,534	+ 1.5	135,142	130,230	+ 3.8	29.35	28.72	+ 2.2
Confectionery and ice cream	23	5,538	5,290	+ 4.7	116,907	115,903	+ 0.9	21.11	21.91	— 3.7
Slaughtering and meat packing	13	1,923	1,896	+ 1.4	55,419	52,593	+ 5.4	28.82	27.74	+ 3.9
Cigars and tobacco	39	10,856	11,021	— 1.5	153,017	160,910	— 4.9	14.10	14.60	— 3.4
BUILDING MATERIALS:	**73**	**21,409**	**21,214**	**+ 0.9**	**624,725**	**614,391**	**+ 1.7**	**29.18**	**28.96**	**+ 0.8**
Brick, tile, and terra cotta products	30	4,640	4,580	+ 1.3	117,610	117,601	+ 0.0	25.35	25.68	— 1.3
Cement	14	7,956	7,836	+ 1.5	251,130	242,032	+ 3.8	31.56	30.89	+ 2.2
Glass	25	8,038	8,021	+ 0.2	233,951	232,288	+ 0.7	29.11	28.96	+ 0.5
Pottery	4	775	777	— 0.3	22,034	22,470	— 1.9	28.43	28.92	— 1.7
CONSTRUCTION AND CONTRACTING:	**37**	**5,289**	**4,219**	**+25.4**	**149,002**	**120,084**	**+24.1**	**28.17**	**28.46**	**— 1.0**
Buildings	25	2,304	2,212	+ 4.2	74,523	71,846	+ 3.7	32.35	32.48	— 0.4
Street and highway	3	1,504	869	+73.1	35,668	18,443	+93.4	23.72	21.22	+11.8
General	9	1,481	1,138	+30.1	38,810	29,795	+30.3	26.21	26.18	+ 0.1
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS:	**38**	**9,939**	**10,101**	**— 1.6**	**273,373**	**288,321**	**— 5.2**	**27.51**	**28.54**	**— 3.6**
Chemicals and drugs	21	1,407	1,419	— 0.8	37,777	39,490	— 4.3	26.85	27.83	— 3.5
Explosives	3	407	412	— 1.2	11,198	11,886	— 5.8	27.51	28.85	— 4.6
Paints and varnishes	9	1,096	1,072	+ 2.2	29,850	29,429	+ 1.4	27.24	27.45	— 0.8
Petroleum refining	5	7,029	7,198	— 2.3	194,548	207,516	— 6.2	27.68	28.83	— 4.0
MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES:	**162**	**27,761**	**28,305**	**— 1.9**	**682,940**	**691,782**	**— 1.3**	**24.60**	**24.44**	**+ 0.7**
Lumber and planing mill products	27	4,175	4,335	— 3.7	87,544	89,755	— 2.5	20.97	20.70	+ 1.3
Furniture	21	1,988	2,272	—12.5	45,632	51,745	—11.8	22.95	22.78	+ 0.7
Leather tanning	18	5,729	5,848	— 2.0	152,333	150,859	+ 1.0	26.59	25.80	+ 3.1
Leather products	9	521	532	— 2.1	10,635	11,081	— 4.0	20.41	20.83	— 2.0
Boots and shoes	23	4,112	4,223	— 2.6	73,090	75,584	— 3.3	17.77	17.90	— 0.7
Paper and pulp products	19	5,022	4,951	+ 1.4	125,364	129,260	— 3.0	24.96	26.11	— 4.4
Printing and publishing	39	3,810	3,901	— 2.3	128,447	130,837	— 1.8	33.71	33.54	+ 0.5
Rubber tires and goods	3	924	870	+ 6.2	26,116	22,500	+16.1	28.26	25.86	+ 9.3
Novelties and jewelry	3	1,480	1,373	+ 7.8	33,779	29,161	+15.8	22.82	21.24	+ 7.4

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

ACCIDENTS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

ACCIDENT REPORTS RECEIVED

1926	Fatal	Permanent Disability	Temporary Disability	Total
January	155	138	12,682	12,975
February	150	123	11,835	12,108
March	186	202	15,404	15,792
April	148	143	14,106	14,397
May	173	165	14,356	14,694
June	......	......	....	....
Total	812	771	68,383	69,966
1925				
July	181	158	16,282	16,621
August	189	134	15,007	15,330
September	141	111	14,317	14,569
October	159	159	13,823	14,141
November	133	131	12,112	12,406
December	143	144	12,468	12,755
*Grand Total	25,512	8,466	1,872,670	1,906,648

AGREEMENTS APPROVED

1926	Fatal	Permanent Disability	Temporary Disability	Total
January	150	287	5,848	6,285
February	105	257	4,479	4,841
March	161	334	5,862	6,357
April	134	339	6,295	6,768
May	147	264	5,826	6,237
June	.....	.....	....	....
Total	697	1,481	28,310	30,488
1925				
July	164	263	5,950	6,377
August	143	285	5,914	6,342
September	121	219	5,626	5,966
October	140	338	6,395	6,873
November	173	253	6,917	6,343
December	132	333	5,341	5,806
*Grand Total	20,622	18,402	684,327	723,351

COMPILED FROM RECORDS IN THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

COMPENSATION AWARDED AND PAID

1926	AWARDED			
	Total Compensation Awarded	Fatal Compensation Awarded	Permanent Disability Compensation Awarded	Temporary Disability Compensation Awarded
January	$1,043,269	$362,749	$288,235	$392,285
February	860,267	320,937	223,523	315,807
March	1,227,873	491,084	357,591	379,198
April	1,097,350	359,512	319,392	418,446
May	1,032,140	406,243	278,324	347,573
June	....	....	....	....
Total	$5,260,899	$1,940,525	$1,467,065	$1,853,309
1925				
July	$1,069,017	$185,980	$217,555	$365,482
August	1,009,181	417,352	248,844	344,985
September	843,780	336,080	181,472	326,228
October	1,008,291	366,893	274,930	366,468
November	1,049,036	472,598	210,207	366,231
December	1,029,383	358,989	301,817	368,577
*Grand Total	$113,951,385	$56,315,380	$22,737,535	$34,898,470

1926	PAID			
	Total Compensation Paid	Fatal Compensation Paid	Permanent Disability Compensation Paid	Temporary Disability Compensation Paid
January	$962,679	$275,824	$294,570	$392,285
February	768,985	262,555	190,623	315,807
March	1,115,853	398,655	338,000	379,198
April	1,015,851	299,268	298,137	418,446
May	863,508	249,517	266,418	347,573
June	....	....	....	....
Total	$4,726,876	$1,485,819	$1,387,748	$1,853,309
1925				
July	$964,232	$396,042	$202,708	$365,482
August	779,770	240,371	196,414	342,985
September	906,176	241,288	338,660	326,228
October	819,209	286,998	165,743	366,468
November	920,541	279,680	274,630	366,231
December	866,702	226,604	271,521	368,577
*Grand Total	$75,557,417	$23,176,227	$17,482,720	$34,898,470

**PERMANENT INJURIES

1926	Loss of Legs		Loss of Arms		Loss of Hands		Loss of Feet		Loss of Eyes	
	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded
January	11	$28,475	3	$7,740	19	$37,807	15	$28,355	58	$79,570
February	11	26,688	7	18,060	13	26,166	11	19,538	26	41,000
March	14	36,706	11	28,844	27	50,497	24	43,786	51	78,677
April	9	23,170	6	15,480	20	38,614	21	39,064	51	76,027
May	11	26,789	10	25,723	19	39,555	19	32,650	44	68,685
June	...	....	...	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
Total	56	$141,828	37	$95,847	98	$192,639	90	$163,393	225	$343,959
1925										
July	10	$25,538	3	$7,740	10	$20,535	11	$19,337	40	$60,635
August	6	14,678	8	20,345	17	35,458	16	29,868	41	60,748
September	8	20,640	3	7,406	6	11,990	12	21,578	40	59,116
October	11	25,601	6	14,909	17	35,668	14	25,030	52	78,462
November	4	10,062	6	13,629	10	20,650	12	22,804	33	45,587
December	8	19,577	9	21,965	27	58,148	16	28,455	57	81,764
*Grand Total	128	$2,243,347	785	$1,713,840	2,507	$4,480,989	1,456	$2,363,953	6,110	$8,355,218

**PERMANENT INJURIES (Continued)

1926	Loss of Fingers		Loss of Phalanges		Miscellaneous		Total	
	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	Amt. Awarded	Amt. Paid
January	140	$48,520	92	$18,143	19	$39,625	$288,235	$294,570
February	141	48,947	106	18,402	12	24,722	223,523	190,623
March	150	52,856	96	18,801	21	47,421	357,591	338,000
April	146	51,185	120	22,297	21	53,555	319,392	298,137
May	109	38,187	80	15,895	11	30,840	278,324	266,418
June	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....
Total	686	$239,695	494	$93,541	84	$196,163	$1,467,065	$1,387,748
1925								
July	116	$39,225	120	$22,715	14	$21,830	$217,555	$202,708
August	112	38,778	115	22,493	12	26,476	248,844	196,414
September	112	36,108	81	16,086	7	8,548	181,472	338,660
October	130	42,278	130	23,123	33	29,859	274,930	165,743
November	113	39,426	106	20,779	17	37,270	210,207	274,630
December	139	46,957	130	22,098	7	22,853	301,817	271,521
*Grand Total	4,396	$1,502,692	3,670	$686,242	561	$1,391,254	$22,737,535	$17,482,720

*Since the Inception of the Act—January 1, 1916. **Multiple losses separated respectively.

NOTE—The above table presents changes in a number of items from similar tables previously published. The changes have been made as information received subsequent to the publication of former tables made such corrections necessary.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Accidents Occurring During Course of Employment Reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation During The Month of May 1926.

Cause	Total of all Industries		CONSTRUCTION				Contracting		Chemicals and Allied Products		Clay, Glass and Stone Products		Clothing Manufacture		Food and Kindred Products		Leather, Rubber and Composition Goods		Lumber, Wood and Their Products		Paper and Printing Industries		Textiles	
			Building		Other																			
	*F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F
Total of All Causes,	173	14,521	6	975	3	310	7	335	5	227	1	395	---	139	2	440	1	113	1	326	3	189	---	255
Machinery,	6	1,393	---	33	---	21	---	8	---	4	---	24	---	64	---	38	---	26	---	107	1	57	---	88
Boilers,	---	10	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pumps, Compressors and Prime Movers,	2	47	---	3	---	4	---	6	1	8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---
Transmission,	---	8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1
Elevators,	1	50	---	7	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	1	---	4	---	2	---	1	---	---	---	2
Cranes and Derricks	8	316	---	19	---	20	---	35	1	9	---	6	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	2	---	1	---	2
Cars and Engines,	37	1,831	---	10	---	7	---	13	---	8	---	35	---	1	---	7	---	1	---	11	---	4	---	1
Motor Vehicles,	10	656	1	44	---	25	1	25	---	14	---	9	---	4	---	54	---	3	1	14	---	10	---	4
Horse Vehicles,	1	161	---	10	---	4	1	12	---	4	---	2	---	---	---	33	---	---	---	18	---	1	---	1
Hand Trucks,	---	285	---	14	---	2	---	10	---	6	---	31	---	1	---	9	---	7	---	5	---	8	---	8
Water Craft,	---	6	---	---	---	2	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Handling Objects,	4	2,990	---	203	---	64	---	67	---	64	---	124	---	21	---	113	---	32	---	71	1	48	---	48
Hand Tools,	3	1,366	---	78	---	36	---	26	---	18	---	19	---	6	---	36	---	6	---	29	1	7	---	19
Electricity,	4	87	---	8	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---
Explosives and Explosions,	24	140	---	3	2	2	2	2	2	6	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hot and Corrosive Substances,	7	495	---	32	---	9	---	4	1	17	---	23	---	8	---	30	1	5	---	4	---	8	---	8
Falling Objects,	4	768	---	97	---	43	2	52	---	12	---	30	---	6	---	26	---	7	---	21	---	7	---	11
Falling Objects (Mines and Quarries),	45	1,194	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Fall of Persons,	9	1,364	5	243	1	39	1	35	---	24	---	33	---	15	1	42	---	13	---	25	---	24	---	32
Stepping Upon or Striking Against Objects,	2	897	---	154	---	21	---	30	---	23	---	38	---	16	---	25	---	9	---	10	---	12	---	30
Miscellaneous Causes,	6	454	---	22	---	8	---	8	---	8	1	18	---	1	1	19	---	2	---	7	---	---	---	---

Cause	METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS														COAL MINES			
	Total		Blast Furnaces and Steel Works		Rolling Mills		Foundries and Machine Shops		Fabrication		Car Repair Shops		Automobile Service Stations		Anthracite		Bituminous	
	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F
Total of All Causes,	23	3,592	6	145	5	563	2	695	6	1,208	3	832	1	149	52	2,797	30	1,582
Machinery,	4	671	---	2	---	85	1	165	3	318	---	97	---	4	---	51	---	73
Boilers,	---	4	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	2	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1
Pumps, Compressors and Prime Movers,	1	3	---	1	1	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	5	---	4
Transmission,	---	4	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Elevators,	---	7	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	5	---	---	---	1	---	2	---	1
Cranes and Derricks	6	165	3	7	2	42	---	36	1	63	---	14	---	3	---	12	---	5
Cars and Engines,	5	228	3	14	1	24	---	9	---	26	1	154	---	1	7	641	6	467
Motor Vehicles,	1	107	---	1	---	3	1	2	---	21	---	11	---	69	1	3	---	2
Horse Vehicles,	---	4	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	7	---	4
Hand Trucks,	---	114	---	4	---	21	---	14	---	42	---	33	---	---	---	2	---	1
Water Craft,	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Handling Objects,	1	858	---	37	---	151	---	201	---	294	1	159	---	16	---	517	---	167
Hand Tools,	1	331	---	10	---	45	---	39	---	76	---	134	1	27	---	328	1	201
Electricity,	1	23	---	1	---	---	---	6	1	11	---	5	---	---	---	22	1	15
Explosives and Explosions,		20	---	2	---	4	---	4	---	4	---	3	---	3	15	73	---	15
Hot and Corrosive Substances,	1	229	---	33	---	20	---	80	---	49	1	40	---	7	3	21	---	14
Falling Objects,	---	288	---	11	---	71	---	49	---	89	---	66	---	2	---	34	---	12
Falling Objects (Mines and Quarries),	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	22	678	22	460
Fall of Persons,	1	256	---	17	1	49	---	37	---	80	---	65	---	8	---	162	---	45
Stepping Upon or Striking Against Objects,	1	193	---	4	---	28	---	33	1	91	---	32	---	5	1	134	---	44
Miscellaneous Causes,	---	87	---	1	---	18	---	16	---	31	---	18	---	3	3	105	---	42

Cause	TRANSPORTATION				Public Utilities		Quarries and Mines Other than Coal		Miscellaneous Industries		Hotels and Restaurants		TRADING				State and Municipal	
	Steam Railroads		Other										Retail		Wholesale			
	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F
Total of All Causes,	18	681	1	151	3	244	6	220	1	508	---	102	2	456	2	162	6	319
Machinery,	---	1	---	---	---	5	1	9	---	60	---	8	---	31	---	5	---	9
Boilers,	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2
Pumps, Compressors and Prime Movers,	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	3	---	2	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	5
Transmission,	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Elevators,	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	10	---	4	1	3	---	1	---	---
Cranes and Derricks	---	8	---	4	1	5	---	5	---	8	---	---	---	2	---	3	---	2
Cars and Engines,	17	309	1	17	---	9	1	35	---	13	---	---	---	5	---	3	---	6
Motor Vehicles,	---	25	---	59	---	22	---	7	---	68	---	1	---	64	2	26	3	66
Horse Vehicles,	---	---	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	17	---	---	---	23	---	2	---	19
Hand Trucks,	---	32	---	2	---	5	---	1	---	9	---	1	---	9	---	5	---	3
Water Craft,	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Handling Objects,	1	122	---	19	---	58	---	50	---	113	---	20	---	121	---	53	1	37
Hand Tools,	---	57	---	7	---	28	---	22	---	22	---	12	---	41	---	8	---	29
Electricity,	---	---	---	6	2	13	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Explosives and Explosions,	---	---	---	---	---	2	2	6	---	5	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	3
Hot and Corrosive Substances,	---	13	---	3	---	10	---	2	1	16	---	15	---	9	---	3	---	17
Falling Objects,	---	12	---	12	---	15	1	8	---	26	---	4	---	17	---	12	1	16
Falling Objects (Mines and Quarries),	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	43	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4
Fall of Persons,	---	62	---	14	---	11	---	14	---	76	---	25	---	72	---	22	---	59
Stepping Upon or Striking Against Objects,	---	18	---	6	---	17	---	4	---	37	---	9	---	40	---	12	---	15
Miscellaneous Causes,	---	20	---	4	---	10	---	8	---	23	---	2	---	18	---	6	1	36

*F.—Fatal. N. F.—Non-Fatal.

LABOR & INDUSTRY

Volume XIII Number 7

JULY
1926

Proceedings
of
STATE-WIDE SAFETY CONFERENCE
MAY 28, 1926

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
Department of Labor & Industry
HARRISBURG

This issue of
LABOR and INDUSTRY
is devoted exclusively to the
address and discussions of the
State-wide Safety Conference
held May 28, 1926

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Published monthly by

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

RICHARD H. LANSBURGH, *Secretary.*

VOL. XIII JULY, 1926 No. 7

Contents

The Accident Situation in Pennsylvania
  RICHARD H. LANSBURGH, Secretary of Labor and Industry
Reducing Accidents on Construction Operations
  LEO D. WOEDTKE, Safety Director, Fred T. Ley & Co., Inc.
Discussion:
  A. S. MELLINGER, Carpenters Union, Philadelphia
  E. S. CHAPIN, Inspector, Philadelphia District, Dept. of Labor and Industry
  R. J. WILLIAMS, Industrial Safety Council of Wyoming Valley
How to Handle Cranes without Accidents:
  Picking the Operator
    JAMES BARRY, Headquarters Inspector, Dept. of Labor and Industry.
  Training the Operator
    C. E. SANKEY, Chief Safety Inspector, National Tube Company, Ellwood City, Pennsylvania.
  Traveling Cranes—Safety Measures
    M. C. GOODSPEED, Safety Engineer, General Electric Company, Erie, Pennsylvania.
Discussion:
  J. A. NORTHWOOD, Cambria Plant, Bethlehem Steel Company, Johnstown, Pennsylvania
  CYRIL AINSWORTH, Director, Bureau of Inspection, Department of Labor and Industry
  H. M. LEE, Supervising Inspector Pittsburgh District Pa. Dept. Labor and Industry
  F. HARTENSTEIN, Lehigh Valley Railroad Company
  J. F. KELLY, Secretary, Association of Iron and Steel Electrical Engineers
  RICHARD H. LANSBURGH
  C. E. SANKEY
  C. B. AUEL, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company
Organizing and Putting Across a Safety Campaign in a Small Plant
  C. B. AUEL, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.
Industrial Eye Accidents Are Absolutely Preventable
  HARRY GUILBERT, Pullman Company, Chicago, Illinois.
Beware of Electricity
  A. C. CUMMINGS, Superintendent, Electrical Department, Carnegie Steel Company, Duquesne, Pennsylvania.
Handling Material in a Chemical Plant
  IRA V. KEPNER, Safety Director, Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.
Discussion:
  T. H. CARROW, Superintendent of Safety, Pennsylvania Railroad Company
  FRANK PELTON, Duquesne Light Company
Five Year Comparative Statement of Accidents Reported
Directory of Offices

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Richard H. Lansburgh, *Secretary*
S. S. Riddle, *Deputy Secretary*

BUREAU OF INSPECTION

Cyril Ainsworth, *Director*
T. J. Gould, *Assistant Director*

BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

W. H. Horner, *Director*
M. G. Lehman, *Assistant Director*

BUREAU OF REHABILITATION

S. S. Riddle, *Director*

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT

Robert J. Peters, *Director*

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS

J. M. Sandel, *Director*

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

David Williams, *Director*

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

William J. Maguire, *Director*
Tolbert C. K. Smee, *Assistant Director*

BUREAU OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Charlotte E. Carr, *Director*
Beatrice McConnell, *Assistant Director*

DEPARTMENTAL SERVICE

W. A. Riddle, *Executive Secretary*

INDUSTRIAL BOARD

Richard H. Lansburgh, *Chairman*
Mrs. Samuel Semple,
Joseph H. Willits,
T. J. Gillespie,
John A. Phillips,
J. M. Sandel, *Secretary*

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

T. Henry Walnut, *Chairman*
Paul W. Houck,
J. L. Morrison,
Richard H. Lansburgh, *ex-officio*
J. C. Detweiler, *Secretary*

STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE BOARD

Richard H. Lansburgh, *Chairman,*
Samuel S. Lewis, *State Treasurer,*
Samuel W. McCulloch, *Insurance Commissioner.*

STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE FUND

Frederic E. Bedale, *Manager.*

STATE-WIDE SAFETY CONFERENCE
of the
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Hall of the House of Representatives

The Capitol

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, May 28, 1926

MORNING SESSION

9:30 A. M. (Eastern Standard Time)

Presiding: JOHN A. OARTEL, *President, Pennsylvania Society of Safety Engineers.*

THE CHAIRMAN: Ladies and Gentlemen, it is my privilege to open the meeting. I have been connected with safety work in one way or another for some time, and I have been in touch with the State Department of Labor and Industry during all that time. There has been a number of Commissioners of Labor and Industry of the State of Pennsylvania since the organization of the Department who have all been good: Dr. John Price Jackson, Mr. Lew Palmer, Dr. Clifford B. Connelley, Dr. Royal Meeker, and the present incumbent, our friend, Mr. Lansburgh. I do not know that any of the Commissioners, or Secretaries, as they are now called, have done the work Mr. Lansburgh has done in the past year or two. Mr. Lansburgh has traveled all over the State in order to get acquainted in an intimate way with the industries and with the people who conduct those industries. During that time he has come into intimate contact with safety in Pennsylvania. I think it is very appropriate that at the beginning of our meeting we have Mr. Lansburgh on the program, and so it is my pleasure and privilege not to introduce to you, but to announce as our first speaker on the program the Honorable Richard H. Lansburgh.

THE ACCIDENT SITUATION IN PENNSYLVANIA

RICHARD H. LANSBURGH

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: In the first place before I start to speak on the accident situation in Pennsylvania, I want to say how very gratified we of the Department of Labor and Industry are at the number who have again turned out for this State-wide Safety Conference. We feel that it is indicative of the interest which is being taken in safety throughout the State of Pennsylvania. We know that if an opportunity were afforded to have a roll call of those who are here this morning, it would show names of people from every part of the State. We know who most of you are, and we feel very gratified also that this State-wide Safety Conference, held in Harrisburg, is being looked forward to by the safety men of the State of Pennsylvania as an annual gathering, when new inspiration may be secured on a State-wide basis.

You may be interested to know that the Department suggested to certain people interested in the safety movement that this annual conference might well be abandoned for one year, and in its place there be substituted regional conferences in various parts of Pennsylvania. This suggestion was not entertained. The answer came back, "Well, let us have the regional conferences, certainly, but let us have the annual State-wide conference in Harrisburg because that has the tendency to crystallize all that is being done in safety throughout the State and bring it to a head. Let those people who are engaged in active safety efforts in one part of the State see the fellow who is actively engaged in the other part of the State. Let them get together." The regional conferences have been held. The Department has been interested in them and has had a part in their developement.

What I have to say I want you to consider in the nature of an annual report made to you by the State Department of Labor and Industry, which is in touch with the accident situation in our industries throughout the State of Pennsylvania. I hope in what I have to say to sum up this accident situation in Pennsylvania, to tell you what is going on, what progress is being made, and how further progress may be made.

We can report progress in Pennsylvania in the reduction of industrial accidents, but we should not get cocky, unceasing vigilance is necessary if this progress is to continue,— if we are just to maintain the point that we have reached, let alone secure further reductions in our accidents.

In considering the accident situation in Pennsylvania, it is necessary to keep in mind that we are the greatest industrial Commonwealth in the United States, and as we compare our accidents with the accidents in other states, it is necessary to remember that our exposure, particularly in hazardous industries, is far greater than that of any other state in the United States. We lead in practically every industry which is likely to be productive of accidents. It is, therefore, not surprising to learn that as long as accurate statistics have been kept, we have had more fatal industrial accidents than any other state in the union. It is good to know that whereas in 1921, just five years ago, we had 65 per cent more fatal accidents than the next state, which is New York, in 1925, last year, we had only 18 per cent more fatal accidents than the next state. It is also good to know that despite our leadership in dangerous trades, we stand third, not first, in the total number of accidents.

In order to appraise our situation it is necessary to study the accident situation elsewhere. It is very difficult to compare figures from the several states because of the varying items included, and I want particularly to bring this to your attention because I was not fully aware of it myself until just a few months ago. As you check the series of figures which you find in tabulated reports for the various states you have to keep in mind that the different states do not include all accidents. Our figures, for instance, include every accident occuring in the State whether or not it is in interstate commerce. Most states do not include the interstate commerce accidents because the compensation laws of the various states do not cover interstate commerce accidents, but in Pennsylvania we have an accident reporting law, which requires every accident, causing absence from work more than 48 hours, to be reported to the Department. Most states do not include accidents to municipal employes, such as policemen and firemen. Comparison of accidents as between states, can only be made finally when we get the number of man hours, or other similar exposures, which will vary in each of the states. These are not available, and there is no sign that they are going to be available in the near future. It is a very difficult proposition to find out how many man hours there are in a great state such as the State of Pennsylvania, and it may be just the firm that is not reporting hours worked that has the serious accidents. But if we take trends over a period of years, we can tell whether or not we are making progress, and it is on the basis of these trends that we say that we are making progress in Pennsylvania. For instance, the fact that Pennsylvania is the only industrial state—and this has been carefully checked—that has shown a decrease in both its fatal and non-fatal accidents for two consecutive years proves that we are making real progress, because we all know that the last two years have been years of relative industrial prosperity.

The fact that the month of April, 1926, shows a lower number of fatal accidents reported than we have had in any month for the last five years, when the coal mines in the State were working, further indicates the same fact. The fact that this year to date we have had about sixty less fatal accidents and about six thousand less non-fatal accidents than we have had for the first four months of 1925, indicates that this progress is still being maintained.

To what is this progress due? This is the estimate of the Department. It is mainly due to the increasing and sustained basic efforts of our industry and of our individual workers. In many of our great industries, particularly in our iron and steel industry, safety has come to be a most important element in daily plant operation. Efforts are continuous, not sporadic, and if a safety drive is made, it is only to supplement already magnificent safety efforts. There is not a plant in the State of Pennsylvania with which I have come in contact where, in the last analysis, safety is not placed before production It is true that in certain industries and certain plants more progress has been made than in others, and better organized attention has been given to safety. It is our task and the task of those of you who are affiliated with plants where such organized attention has not been given to safety, to see that those organized safety efforts are extended to every plant within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania because that is the way to do the job. It is necessary for those of us who know most about safety to convince those plants that are not yet in the forefront of the safety work of its desirability from both a humanitarian and a financial standpoint.

I want to bring to the attention of this conference this fact that in safety, we have a common meeting place for all those who are interested in industry in any way. The great industrial organizations of this Commonwealth, through their management, have made safety one of the most important items in their daily operation. It seems to me significant that just as I was about to make this statement, there should come to my desk this week's issue of the Trade Union News of Philadelphia, the leading trade union paper of that city, which carries a leading editorial with this heading: "Organized Labor Vitally Interested in Preventing Industrial Accidents." The first sentence is: "Organized labor is intensely concerned and interested in many subjects, but its agenda does not include any topic, wage scales not excepted, that it regards as more important and more vital than that of preventing industrial accidents."

We are working together, regardless of whom we represent, in an attempt to drive down this accident curve. There are industries in this State which are far from achieving the record of those industries, such as the steel industry, which have given attention to this safety movement for years. Of the particularly dangerous industries, this is especially true of the construction industry. While, total accidents for all industries were decreasing last year, the total accidents in the construction industry increased 25 per cent. This proves the necessity of active and organized safety work in this industry. I am glad that we have with us this morning a man who is well qualified to point out what may be done in the construction industry.

Therefore, it is necessary that we extend the safety influence into those industries which are not, as yet, completely organized. To those of you who are active in safety work throughout the year and who are continuously cooperating with the Department of Labor and Industry, I desire to express the great gratitude of the Department for the cooperation which we are receiving. We feel that the Department is close to the industries of the State and to the workers of the State, and we know that it is only through continued close cooperation that the accident curve can be made to continue downward. We have made special efforts to get into close contact with the construction industry during the last few months, and we have reason to know that these contacts, which we are now making with that industry for the first time, are making for progress and safety in that industry.

We must look our situation squarely in the face, and we must know from the records of our achievements that after all we have only made a beginning in what can be done to reduce accidents. We must realize also that with the extension of industry, with the addition of new machines which are being constantly substituted for handwork, with the development of more intricate machinery, with the building of taller buildings, more bridges, and more subways, comes a tendency towards the increase in industrial accidents. We must realize that our safety methods, used for years, and productive of results, may possibly become hackneyed, and we must be on the watch constantly for new methods. We must realize that, while to hold our own under present industrial conditions means progress, if every section of the state and every plant in the state can be brought to the level of those which are most advanced in safety work, our safety record in Pennsylvania will become so impressive as to be heralded throughout the country and we will set the example everywhere.

How can this be accomplished? This can be accomplished only by the constant vigilance of those of you who have shown your interest in safety by attending this conference. If you sometimes wonder why you are giving so much time to safety, remember that the only way to get the fellow, who has not yet been aroused, is to impress upon him the necessity of constant prevention and to tell him what can be done through safety work. We are going to get nowhere in our safety efforts unless we develop the safety spirit in our workers because from 60 to 75 per cent of our accidents are preventable only when the workers of Pennsylvania individually know enough about accident prevention and how to work safely to protect themselves and their fellow workers. We know that we must develop the safety spirit in the workers of Pennsylvania, that the development of this safety spirit is a long and hard task; that it can be done partly through the foreman and partly through safety schools, which have been developed through certain parts of the State, and which have done much toward reducing our accidents.

To secure a generation of safety workers also means safety education in our schools and the development and prospering of safety efforts on our highways. We cannot be Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde—reckless on the highway and safe in the plant; and safety men in industry throughout the State of Pennsylvania are realizing that it is a part of their job to get safety consideration in the schools and to put across public safety in their community. That can best be done by developing and fostering safety organization.

We feel that the Department of Labor and Industry is the practical channel through which results achieved by the safety efforts of the most forward-looking plants of the Commonwealth can be made known to every plant and that the development of the Department can become, and I think I may say is becoming, as it is better equipped through an increasingly competent personnel, the keystone of the Keystone State safety efforts.

Can safety be achieved? Does it pay? I am not going to go into a long and detailed discussion of that, because the following speakers today will answer that question for those of you who are not already "sold". I am just going to ask you, if you doubt it, to ask the Lorain Steel Company, representatives of which are here today, which last fall spent 115 days without a lost time accident, to ask the Standard Steel works, representatives of which are here today, which this winter went 120 days without a lost time accident. I am going to ask you to ask the representatives of the Homestead Works of the Carnegie Steel Company, which is now securing a monthly reduction of 50 per cent over last year's already good record. I am going to ask you to ask the representatives of the Berwick plant of the American Car and Foundry Company, which in twelve years of organized safety work has reduced its accidents 91 per cent. I am going to ask you to ask representatives of the Enola car shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which reported for a period of two years one accident for every 13.9 cars rebuilt, and which now reports one accident for every 250 1/5 cars rebuilt. It has been through no hokus-pokus or magic. It has been done by hard and organized safety work in every one of these plants. I am going to ask you, if you are not "sold", when Mr. Sankey gets through talking this morning, to ask him about some of the records of the National Tube Company at Ellwood City: and I am going to ask you to ask the hundreds of smaller plants in every industry in the State of Pennsylvania which employ from 100 to 200 men and women, and whose records indicate that they go from 500,000 to 1,000,000 man-hours without a lost-time accident.

How can such safety results be achieved? I have come to feel that it is largely through the exercise of two simple virtues, and the organization of those virtues. They are courtesy and common sense. Common courtesy will eliminate most of our highway accidents and the exercise of common sense will drive our industrial accident curve to the bottom of the chart. Both of these can be achieved if we all catch this safety spirit that so many of you have. Our present task, therefore, in Pennsylvania is to maintain our present degree of progress, and to keep the accident curve going downward. This we can do only through a continuance of our present efforts and further organization to develop this safety spirit.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Lansburgh has told us what is the mater with us, especially along construction lines. He said we were not so good in building operations. When the average American man or woman finds something the matter, he always seeks to rectify it, and that is what the building industry of the State of Pennsylvania will do. In making up this program, we went out of the State to a company engaged in construction work in a large way, and which is putting across a safety program very successfully. I am happy to announce the next speaker, Mr. Leo Woedtke, of the Fred T. Ley and Company, Inc., Springfield, Massachusetts.

REDUCING ACCIDENTS ON CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS

LEO D. WOEDTKE, Safety Director, Fred T. Ley & Co., Inc.,
and
President of Springfield Safety Council

The Construction Industry contributes from 15 to 20 per cent of all industrial accidents, according to the statistics of both the Pennsylvania and the New York State Department of Labor. This is indeed a black eye and unworthy of the keen and courageous men who constitute the oldest and second largest industry of the world, taking second place only to agriculture and farming.

It is a safe prediction that if contracters, as a class, do not get busy voluntarily and do some genuine and consistent safety work and spend time and money on real effort, they will be forced to do so in the not distant future in an unpleasant and costly way, by legislation and labor unions, plus public sentiment.

Commissioner Hamilton, of the New York State Department of Labor recently stated in a public address, that the time was fast approaching when the Commonwealth would be obliged to require more genuine Safety Work on the part of the contractor. On this same platform, a representative of the New York State Building Trades advised that they had already been obliged to use their economic power and call men off of several jobs because of unsafe conditions not remedied upon complaint to the contractor.

The pity of all this is that the real public-spirited and progressive contractor, who is doing his bit, will have to suffer along with the "Don't give a damn" type.

That general contracting, in its many branches, is considered as a high hazard by insurance companies is attested by the fact that higher rates are charged for construction work than for any other industry, and the contractor pays a very large percentage of his payroll for insurance premium. For this he has no one to blame but himself.

With the advent of Workmen's Compensation Acts and the development of Experience Rating Plans, the contractor practically makes his own rates, in that the regular manual rates for his classes of work are either increased through bad experience, or decreased through good experience.

Contractors who have maintained a Safety Department and carried on intensive and consistent safety work, have found that in addition to saving very large sums of money in insurance costs, they have also reduced labor turnover and increased efficiency through keeping trained men on important work without loss of time, and have also secured the profound respect of labor organizations, employes, their clients, and the public.

The contractor's safety program must necessarily begin at the very top, and once the chief executive is sold on this proposition he should delegate some one person in his employ to head up or direct the Safety and Accident Prevention work in his organization and right here let me emphasize strongly that it is not necessary to employ an additional man to do this work, nor is it necessary that the employe selected be a safety engineer, as all he really needs to start with is the authorization and backing of the chief executive to create his standing with the superintendent, foreman, and workmen, so as to secure the support and cooperation of the men in the field.

With this necessary step taken, the problem resolves itself into two main parts: namely, Mechanical Safeguarding and Safety Education. As to the first, a thorough inspection of the contractor's machinery, equipment and tools, with a view to installing safeguards where necessary or advisable, is all that is required, and the recommendations of the safety director will, of course, call for the cooperation of the head of the equipment plant. Then the head of the firm must be willing to stand for the expense of the safeguards or changes required. The mechanical safeguarding of equipment used in the construction industry is after all a simple matter involving only the willingness on the part of the construction firm head to spend the small amount of money involved and the close study of the mechanical safeguarding needs by the person directly in charge of the purchase and supply of the equipment to the job. I will be glad to go into details of this with any one who is interested.

Assuming that the firm has done its part on mechanical safeguarding of equipment before it goes to the job, let us start right on the job itself for, after all, that is where the accidents happen and not back in the office.

MECHANICAL SAFEGUARDING WHICH CAN BE DONE ON THE JOB HOISTING EQUIPMENT: The job should see to it, if it becomes necessary to temporarily remove any guards, that they are put back into place without fail before the equipment is put in use again.

STEAM BOILERS: The job should be responsible for installing the detachable guage glass guards as well as all fittings. The job superintendent or master mechanic should see that all attachments are in working order and are tested at least once a week and should comply with all state requirements wherever the job is located. I recommend that the blowoff cock be opened at least once a day, preferably at the time of steaming up in the morning, so that any scale or sediment which would have accumulated the previous day and night can be blown off. This will insure better steaming and preservation of the boiler as well as prevent accidents.

CIRCULAR SAWS: The job should provide a definite stop on swing saws to prevent the top of the saw from travelling beyond the front edge of the working table. It will also be necessary to chain the counter-weight to the frame of the machine or other convenient fixed object to eliminate the possibility of its falling on the operator. On treadle operated swing saws, the job should install a strap over the treadle so arranged as to prevent accidental operation of the treadle. The job must also provide adequate guards for belts, pulleys, and revolving projections in connection with the driving of the different types of saws.

Complaints are often made regarding saw guards removed and not put back in place, as well as equipment returned with guards missing. The job superintendent should be held responsible in such cases.

JOINTERS OR BUZZ PLANERS: The Equipment Department should do whatever guarding of belts, pulleys and revolving projections is possible on the jointers and planers, but the job should provide the guarding of belting and shafting when planers are driven from countershaft.

BUILDER'S ELEVATORS: The job should see to it that the unused sides of the elevator are properly boarded up and that the openings to elevator walls are properly guarded as conditions on the job require.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT: The proper safeguarding of electrical equipment, wiring, switch and fuse cut-outs, must be taken care of by the job and this is controlled more or less by local building codes with which the job must become familiar.

GASOLINE AND KEROSENE CANS: The job superintendent should see to it that a responsible person is in charge of handling gasoline and kerosene as serious accidents will certainly result if lanterns are filled with gasoline by mistake. The job should be expected to stencil or letter "Gasoline or Kerosene" in fairly large type on any cans they purchase or provide themselves.

ENGINE DRIVEN CEMENT MIXERS: The job should be responsible for keeping the doors of such housing closed when the operator is not working on the engine, with the exeption of such doors as must be left open for air.

AUTOMOBILE TRUCK SIGNS: These signs caution persons from riding on the trucks and the job superintendent should be responsible for their being in place.

CHISELS AND HAMMERS, DRILLS AND BULL POINTS: The job must keep all such tools properly dressed as well as all handles wedged or tightened, and the job blacksmith or whoever dresses such tools should be instructed and followed up in this regard.

PORTABLE LADDERS: The job should be required to test all ladders periodically and discard or destroy any unsafe or unsound ladders. Under no circumstances are ladders to be painted with lead and oil, which treatment covers up defects or weak spots that would otherwise be noticed. On receipt of machinery or equipment by the job, same should be checked and if parts are missing the same should be reported immediately to the equipment department. It is also of great importance that the job, when returning equipment, sees to it that all detachable safeguards are properly boxed and shipped with the equipment, whether the equipment is being returned to the contractor's general storeyard or being shipped to another job.

SAFE EDUCATION ON THE JOB: As to the second part, namely safety education, this takes in practically all that must be done right on the construction operation, and includes both matters completely under the control or in the power of the superintendent and foreman as well as training both the skilled and unskilled workmen themselves to think and act safely. As a few suggestions along this line, I offer some of the things I have worked out myself over a period of years as director of safety for Fred T. Ley and Co. Inc.

Semi-monthly safety letters to each job superintendent with information, suggestions, and friendly criticisms; including not more than four fresh or new safety bulletins or posters, which can be secured from the National Safety Council and occasionally from some insurance companies. The use of homemade bulletins, blue printed or photographed. Occasionally, special articles on some one thing, such as "Chains, ropes and cables," "Safe Loads," "Dropsy or Butter-finger Habit," "Fire Prevention," "Stagings," "Goggles," "Salamanders," etc. Danger tags, with the firm's name thereon, supplied in small tin containers fastened on the inside of tool boxes in the blacksmith shop tool house, field office, etc. which are easily available for tying on the defective or condemned tools, machinery or equipment. Suggestions for stout, sound runways, platforms and stagings, with proper toe boards, hand rails, etc.

Suggestions and education on proper piling and placing of lumber, brick, pipe, cement, stone, tile, etc. Suggestions or recommendations on good houskeeping cleaning aisles, passageways, etc., from debris, turning down protruding nails and removing causes of stumbling and falls.

There is much that could be said, that space does not permit, on three of our usual causes of accidents in the construction game, which come under the head of stumbling, falls, slipping and dropping material, all of which, however, really come under the one head of "Good Housekeeping" and if the contractor, who is beginning safety work on an organized basis, will devote his energies to good housekeeping, he will cover, at least, half of the ground involved in accident prevention. One final development, which usually comes later, but which, in my opinion, should be put into operation at the very beginning is the job safety committee. I have tried this out in a number of ways, and for the average construction job would recommend as follows:

Print half a dozen simple and intelligent safety rules on a small card to hand to the new employe at the time you give him his brass check. This will start him right, with a proper respect for your interest in accident prevention and in the important fact that you, as an employer, are interested in his physical welfare and this will secure his honest support and cooperation. That each job have a Safety Committee to consist of the job superintendent at the head and not less than two additional men, either foremen or straight-time men, this committee to pay particular attention to and make observation of all hazards present on the work and if such come within the scope of their authority, to either give such directions or orders as will eliminate the hazard, or if beyond their authority, to make immediate report to the superintendent for his action. In addition to this, the members of the committee shall make periodic safety inspections of the entire work, and report to the job superintendent with any recommendations they see fit to make.

The superintendent, together with the members of this committee should meet at least once a week, for fifteen minutes, or as long as may be necessary to review their work and to analyze any accident which had occurred during the previous week, and to take whatever action may be necessary to prevent a recurrence of accidents on the job, or to try to prevent any accidents that may occur due to conditions found. Some contractors have used a button marked "Safety Committee" for the man doing that work, with good results. It sounds good to me and I am going to try it out. The safety director in the office should receive a brief memorandum of the minutes of such safety meetings, so that he may cooperate with the job by suggestions, advise or, if necessary, by interceding with the head of the firm for whatever might be necessary to bring to his attention the matters of expenses or change of policy.

In conclusion, I would heartily recommend that each and every contractor join the National Safety Council and through it, of course, the Construction Section of that body, so as to be in constant touch with the developement of accident prevention in general and in the construction industry in particular, as well as to receive the benefit of a steady supply of new safety bulletins, safe-practices pamphlets, the monthly magazine, "National Safety Council News" and the interchange of information and ideas from the many other construction firms who constitute the Construction Section.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Lansburgh has an announcement to make.

MR. LANSBURGH: In this hall at 1:30 this afternoon, there will be shown a motion picture. It has been produced by the Department of Labor and Industry for the purpose of showing at the Sesquicentennial Exposition. The picture is called "Help Yourself". It relates to safety matters largely, and this afternoon's showing is in the nature of a pre-release.

The Chairman: Mr. Secretary, I think the reason you have this meeting is not alone that we come and give our talks, and associate with each other for a day, although that is very good, but that we take something back where we live and work that we can put into practice. Construction safety is a very vital thing, and we are greatly indebted to Mr. Woedtke for coming here and throwing this bomb into camp, if you want to call it that. There are some organizations in Pennsylvania that can do something. Your Department is one of them, the Pennsylvania Society of Safety Engineers is another. The Western Pennsylvania Safety Council, the Erie Safety Council, the Philadelphia Safety Council are the instruments that we can use if we want to do something in construction work in Pennsylvania.

Ladies and Gentlemen, here is what I have found in my experience. Industries have blazed the way for safety in this country. There is no doubt about that. They have helped to start safety in a public way. They have promoted it. They have fostered it until it has become a going thing in our public life. Why cannot we do the same thing for construction My suggestion is that we adopt a slogan, "Better Safety in Construction Work in Pennsylvania," for the coming year.

Now, let us spend about ten minutes in the discussion of Mr. Lansburgh's talk and of Mr. Woedtke's talk. Mr. Woedtke has given us a straight from the shoulder talk, let the discussion be the same. Who will start it?

Mr. A. S. Mellinger, representing Carpenters Union, Philadelphia: The only way we will get safety in construction work in Philadelphia is to get our contractors to take an interest in it. I can take you to a big building in Philadelphia and show you eighteen floors, open stairways, and not a guard rail there to keep a man from walking off it and falling down and being killed. What we want more than anything else is to educate our contractors to spend a little money on safety to reduce this big total of fatal accidents on construction because most of our men who are killed in construction are killed because they are not given the proper protection.

I would not allow one of our men to ride on a hoist there, although there are very few carpenters hurt on hoists to my knowledge,—but we got a ladder for them to climb upon. Our men are getting so much money now that they do not want to lose any time talking safety. We should have some protection along the lines I have suggested: safe scaffolds, toe boards, guard rails and ladders.

The presence of these will practically eliminate many of the fatal accidents in building construction.

THE CHAIRMAN: That is fine. Who is next?

MR. WOEDTKE: Two very happy developments have occurred in my own experience in the past month, which may be helpful as a suggestion on your situation here. In New York City, a big city, and in Springfield, a smaller city. In both places contractors have an organization of their own. Primarily contractors' organizations are concerned with matters of their own business and their own welfare, but like all organizations, they realize that the day when *one* does the work has past. Both employer and employe have time to develop a real worthwhile service. Now, for about two years I have been talking that to the New York group through my people in the New York Building Congress. They have their own medium which includes representatives of labor unions; and we are giving them plenty of help. This month there is a series of safety forums, just the fellows who are interested in the game of experience with representatives of the contractor and representatives of labor. They have to work it out that way for a while because the city is so big. We are going to have a series of four meetings in the little town of Springfield, of 150,000 population. There will be monthly meetings of the contractors association. We are going to have men there to sell the idea to the head of the firm, and get him to appoint one man with contact with the safety council safety committee. The next step will be a trade meeting of the foremen, superintendents, extra-time men, and the contractors, and finally a grand rally with the workmen themselves and the other three groups in our big auditorium. This program will run anywhere from six weeks to six months.

THE CHAIRMAN: We can spend a few more minutes in discussion.

Mr. E. S. Chapin, Inspector, Philadelphia District, Department of Labor and Industry: The gentlemen from Philadelphia has, perhaps, given you the impression that nothing was being done in Philadelphia regarding safety for contracting work. I will be very glad if the gentlemen will furnish me with the names of any buildings, or the location of the building where such conditions as he described prevail. I have issued hundreds of orders to correct poor conditions in my district, and some of them were carried out within three hours of the time they were issued. We believe we are making an impression on the construction industry. I could not let the impression go forth that Pennsylvania was doing nothing to take care of the workmen in the city of Philadelphia.

THE CHAIRMAN: Anyone else?

Mr. R. J. Williams, Industrial Safety Council of Wyoming Valley, Wilkes-Barre: I believe that I am in a position to tell you something of safety in the construction line because for the past year I have been working on the organization of a safety council that has its nucleus in the Building Trades Council at Wilkes-Barre. Our Safety Council has as its board of directors men who are sold to safety. Not a particle of good is done, so far as our work is concerned, if we only sell safety to the contractor. I know of cases where the contractor has provided material to make a job safe, and the men are not using it. Therefore, it seems to me that we have to sell safety to the individual. The Department of Labor and Industry is standing behind this thing, and if the men who are working on jobs are not safe, and they are not getting the material to make them safe, if they will take it up with the Department of Labor and Industry, it will be made safe.

If you will go back to your homes and sell safety to the labor man, you will find that most of the labor is for safety. Those who have shops that are not against your safety work are not doing a bit of good to the individual in his home unless we have sold him on safety. You have to sell safety to those in your home, as well as in your shop, to get anywhere. I had the pleasure yesterday of talking to the head of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, who has consented to address a meeting we are holding at Wilkes-Barre, to show organized labor there that the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor is back of the safety movement. The first step that the contractors have to take is to sell safety to their workers. The first thing that comes into the minds of men when somebody comes to talk to them is that they are only working for the company and do not care about him. I know that is what they think, and that is the biggest obstacle the safety man in industry has to confront, or an industry is confronted with,—to convince the men that you are working in his interest. We have been up against that ever since the safety movement started.

The Chairman: I am sorry not to give more time to this interesting and vital subject, but we must go on. Mr. Lansburgh found in his travels, and through his compilation of statistics in the State of Pennsylvania that overhead traveling cranes are causing a number of accidents, so we have several speakers on the program on that subject. The first one is Mr. James Barry, Headquarters Inspector, Department of Labor and Industry, whose topic is "Picking the Operator". Mr. Barry.

PICKING THE OPERATOR

It has been said that there are no fraternities in the school of experience. This is true with one exception,—the school of accident prevention. Everyone of us is a part of that school.

This is and must be a fraternity because our work is for the benefit of every person connected with industry whether he be employer or employe, and his dependent ones at home. By interchanging experiences and cooperating with one another, we have achieved wonderful results, second to none in the safety movement. We have mechanically guarded to a high degree of efficiency, but we have not paid enough attention to the human element. In the investigation of the many accidents that have happened throughout the State, it has been found that the human element contributes largely to them.

The number of accidents due to cranes is enormous, and there is no doubt that many of these never would have occurred had the human element been properly considered before instead of after the accident.

I wish to offer some suggestions for preventing accidents. I make these not from information received, but from noticeable conditions in the various places I have visited. They are: first, that the crane operator should be selected from among experienced employes of known good habits. An operator who is continually preparing for a nap after depositing his load evidently has some bad habits.

The person making the selection should be careful. The health, hearing, and eyesight of the operator must be satisfactory; and this should be determined by a physician.

He should be experienced in motive power. I mean that he should be familiar with the elements with which he is working and know their functioning. For example,—If the crane is electrically operated, he should know the dangers of recklessly and suddenly applying the power, and the results, such as blown fuses; and that suddenly reversing is very dangerous in many ways, such as buckling the bridge or derailing the trolley. If operated by steam, he should know how to prepare his engine properly before starting; and the proper care of all parts during operation. The same applies to all hoists.

He should have knowledge of strengths, and know that all weight-carrying parts, whether they be chains, cables, or the structure must be governed by certain factors of safety. He should know that constant friction, vibration, expansion, and contraction ultimately cause failure; and that overloading, or suddenly applied loads reduce the factor of safety, also that the same will happen with frosted metals, and that chains and cables subjected to change of temperature are subject to harder service than ones used under normal conditions.

He should know never to jerk the load, never to make side pulls, and always to get the load to the required height before moving the trolley or bridge, for the reason that the cable may come off the bottom sheaves and seriously injure the cables or chains by the jerk. He should be taught never to cheat the limit switch. Some limits require manual closing after they have been automatically opened; this usually requires the operator to climb upon the bridge, which is hazardous and inconvenient. Some operators have shunted the switches and put them out of use.

He should operate his gong or other warning when approaching workmen, never carry a load over workmen, never lift a load with a chain or cable twisted or a chain shortened by knots or bolts being placed between the links.

The floorman or hooker-on should be selected with the same care as the operator. He should have the same qualities as the operator other than the knowledge of motive power. He should precede the load, clear the passageway, and supervise the safe landing of the load. This is especially important with locomotive cranes.

For comparison, take the railroads and their accidents. There is only a very small percentage that can be charged to the engineer. He is carefully selected and required to learn the operation of the locomotive and the handling of the load. He is under constant observation and if he indulges in abusive habits or fails in the required examinations, he is never promoted, and if he develops any deficiencies after promotion, he is demoted. The same applies to the train crews.

The foreman should see that the operator and floorman adhere strictly to safe practices and take immediate action necessary for correction after the very first offense. If there are any floor operated cranes, he should see that there is a free and unobstructed aisle of at least three feet provided and maintained for the passageway of the operator; also that the operating handles are of different shapes for the up and down motion, so that the operator may know without looking which one he has hold of.

I like to look upon the Department of Labor and Industry as the big brother of the fraternity of accident prevention and as a part of that big brotherhood, let us select the best man that can be had for the operation of cranes, and after he is selected, let us continue our attention, especially as to his working conditions, and thereby keep from his mind any thoughts of ever leaving your service.

THE CHAIRMAN: One of the things that is putting safety across is the enthusiasm of the safety man who believes in his job. When we get a man like that on the safety job, he generally puts it across, and so I am happy to announce that in the next speaker, we have that kind of a man, who will talk to us on Training the Operator. It gives me very great pleasure to introduce Mr. C. E. Sankey, Chief Safety Inspector, National Tube Company, Ellwood City, Pennsylvania.

TRAINING THE OPERATOR

C. E. SANKEY

You are, no doubt, aware that the State of Pennsylvania had an increase of ten per cent in crane accidents during the year, 1925, and my endeavor will be to give you from observation and practical experience my ideas as to what training a crane operator should have to make him a safe and efficient crane man, and thus help to reduce the number of crane accidents in the State.

There are several important factors about the crane itself to be taken into consideration before the real training of the man is undertaken,— Cleanliness, proper guarding of the cranes as well as other machinery, and crane clearance. As a man's environment influences his work to a very great extent, it is essential that the crane cab be kept clean and as light as it is possible to make it. The carriage should carry a light so that no shadows will be cast where the work is being done, and there should be a plug conveniently placed on the cab for emergency. As to clearance, there should be ample floor space in the bay to enable the operator to see the load he is to lift, as well as the men who are working with it.

It is most desirable to choose as a crane operator a man who has worked in the Department at least six months, thus giving him a fair idea of the working conditions and the class of material handled. Usually some of the employes ask for this job, and they should be sent to the employment department to fill out a form covering physical requirements as well as other qualifications required for this class of work. If accepted, the man should be given a rigid physical examination: sight, hearing, alertness, etc., being given special attention. If he passes this examination he should be put under the supervision of an experienced operator for at least a week or ten days. If, at the end of that period, his foreman decides to accept him as a crane operator, he should be sent to the Safety Department for final instructions along the lines of safety.

The Safety Department should first impress upon him the importance of the work he is to do, making clear to him that he has under his supervision an instrument of death—if he wishes to make it such.

He should be told that he must learn the art of self-control. Under no circumstances, no matter how trying the situation, is he to lose his temper and give vent to anger, the use of profane language or aggravating gestures. If it is beyond his control he is to call his foreman and state the case, and thus be relieved of the responsibility and the ill-will of his fellow workmen.

He should be told that he must learn to be a model of safety, making use of the appliances provided for this purpose, using steps or ladder for entrance to crane instead of climing or sliding down girders.

He should be told that he has not been provided with a stool for the reason that he cannot properly do his work or get a full view of those working underneath while sitting.

He should also be told that newspapers or magazines are not to be taken to his cab, nor should he allow admittance to any except those in authority, as he cannot afford to be detracted from his work, his mind must be kept clear.

He must realize that he is held responsible for the working condition of his crane, and in order to know it is all right he should make a daily inspection. A form for this purpose should be provided and handed to the superintendent at the end of the week for his approval and then forwarded to the Safety Department.

On entering the cab, his first duty should be to see that controllers are in off-position then signal, i. e. ring bell and wait a minute or two to determine if there be someone working on the crane without having locked the switch.

If at any time he is given a load that he feels is too much of a lift he is to refuse to move it, and under no circumstances is he to do so without authority from his foreman or someone else in authority.

He is not to carry loads over employes. In case he sees a man working in the runway and gives the alarm that he is coming, if the man refuses to move at second alarm he may pass over him, but a second offense must be reported to the man's foreman.

In lifting a load that requires special maneuvering, under no circumstances should he take signals from two different sources; he must wait until he has been signalled by proper authority to lift and move.

When lifting buckets or other vessels, at no time should two be raised at the same time on one chain or even on two chains or cables.

By this time the crane operator begins to realize the responsibility that is being placed upon him and he begins to look at the safety movement in a more serious light. He awakens to the fact that he is to be alone twenty feet above his fellow workmen from 4 to 5 hours at a stretch, that he has no one to consult, and that he must learn to depend upon his own wits and common sense, and that any deviation from the safety rules may lead to an accident that may prove fatal.

No compromise whatever should be made with the operating department by the Safety Department, and more acute attention should be given to the type of men who are employed as cranemen; as a careless, unsafe operator may endanger the lives of many men.

THE CHAIRMAN: One more speaker, then we will have some mighty good discussion. The next speaker is M. C. Goodspeed, Safety Engineer, General Electric Company, Erie, Pennsylvania, who will speak on Practical Safety Measures. I take pleasure in introducing Mr. Goodspeed.

TRAVELING CRANES—SAFETY MEASURES

M. C. GOODSPEED

An analysis of the subject of traveling cranes shows that even for our purpose it must be studied in three divisions. Any one of these is of sufficient importance to be considered as a subject in itself, they are so intimately related, from the safety standpoint that we feel it was wise that the broader subject was assigned for this discussion.

The divisions which we have made are:

1. The crane—its physical characteristics.
2. Auxiliary equipment—slings, tongs, hooks, etc.
3. Methods—signals, rules of operation, maintenance.

Under perfect conditions, all of the above points would be in perfect accord, each with the other, and as a result we would have a "perfect no-accident record." Such a condition is obviously impossible, but it is the goal toward which we strive.

THE CRANE: Let us consider first the crane itself from a safety standpoint. All new cranes are now presumably built to meet Code requirements and in some cases are even better than the Code requires. This applies particularly to the general safety standards, which take into account head room, guards, general instruction, and the location of the equipment, which must be readily accessible.

There are in many of our factories old buildings in which cranes are to be installed, or in which old cranes are in operation, in both of which cases special attention should be given the matter of bringing them up to date as nearly as practicable. On the old cranes, this means installing foot walks, guards for gears, limit switches, and overload devices. On new cranes, it means so designing the crane that it is not only equipped with the necessary devices, but that the runway and its clearances are taken into account before work on them is actually started. Frequently the construction department or engineers will have proceeded so far with structural changes before the other conditions are taken into account that the crane engineer and the operator are badly handicapped, to say the least.

In connection with this matter of construction, one particular item which will do as much as anything else to promote the safety of operation is the matter of uniformity in the cage equipment. We believe that, without exception, every plant should see to it that the cages of every crane are identical as to the physical relationship of the various controllers, each to the other. This means that in a cage with four controllers, if the cage is located in the middle of the span, facing the front of the cage, the controllers would be located: (a) auxiliary hoist, extreme right; (b) main hoist, right middle; (d) bridge, extreme left. More controllers would be added to the right and left of these as would be required by service. We recommend that any plant which now has a diversity of conditions in this respect immediately begin a change over to some arrangement that is uniform. Thus an operator trained on any crane in the plant can go to any other crane and, without confusion, know which controller operates which motor, and if the wiring is properly done, he knows that a right hand motion of the controller raises the hook, or moves the crane forward, and a left hand motion of the controller, from the off position, will bring the reverse result.

The three distinctive devices on a crane which might be termed "safety devices" are: the brakes, the limit switches, and the overload devices. Every crane should be equipped with all of these and they should be kept in good condition. Every crane should have two sets of brakes, or their equivalent.

On the old type AC and DC cranes, the motors were equipped with a load brake, generally of the solenoid type and a mechanical load brake was placed on the jack shaft. On the new type of crane, (DC) the mechanical brake is replaced by the solenoid brake and the solenoid brake is replaced by "dynamic braking" on the motor. On the new type AC Cranes, the mechanical brake is replaced by a solenoid brake and the old type solenoid brake which was installed on the motor shaft is replaced by the new dynamic operating type solenoid load brake. Thus, we have on all cranes the equivalent of two brakes on each hoist.

The limit switches available are of many types. The one factor which should be insisted upon in all cases is that it be of the circuit opening type and the simpler its construction, the better, generally speaking.

The overload devices may consist of fuses, oil or air circuit breakers, or overload relays and contractors. In connection with these devices, it is desirable that, for the hoists, the wiring be so arranged that the hook can be lowered after the limit switch has been operated, even before the limit switch is re-set.

AUXILIARY EQUIPMENT

It is important that auxiliary equipment be selected to correspond with the loads which are to be lifted, and equally important with the proper first selection is the supervision required in order that this equipment may be maintained and used in the right way. Considering the crane and its uses as a whole, the auxiliary devices used with the crane are probably misused more often than any other; as a result of which many accidents are caused. The operating conditions and equipment conditions in this respect are, however, so varied that at this time we can only take occasion to call it to your attention without going into detail, but emphasizing its very great importance.

METHODS

The importance of uniform signals is not always recognized. We have found frequently that in different buildings of the same Plant different sets of signals are used for the guidance of cranemen. This means that if a crane operator is shifted from one building to another or if a hooker on is shifted, a confusion of signals is very likely to occur and spoil equipment, or cause an accident. Hence, we urge that in every Plant this point be investigated and a uniform system be established if such a system is not already in effect.

Rules of Operation should, of course, coincide in general with the outline covered by the State Safety Code. However, certain additions to this outline may be necessary. One point which must be settled locally is as to the "responsibility for the lift." In some cases the operator is responsible and in others the floorman or the hooker-on, and in others there is a certain amount of joint responsibility. In any case, this point should be as definite as possible and should be strictly adhered to.

Assuming that operators have been satisfactorily instructed necessary rules drawn up, etc., it will be found that there is a tendency from time to time for certain careless habits to creep in. One point which has recently been called to my attention is that the operator who is, for some reason or other, idle for ten or fifteen minutes may become drowsy. A signal or call is given so that he knows that his crane is needed, or if he has been holding a load, he receives a signal to change its position. During the interim of rest, possibly floor conditions or crane conditions on the same or adjoining runways have changed. Without thoroughly taking into account these changes in conditions, he starts operating and damage results. It may be necessary to call this possibility of accident to the operator's attention frequently so that he does not forget the necessity of caution after such a rest period.

Another item which plays an important part in "Safety of operation" is good maintenance, which includes oiling and inspection. Eliminating the fact that good maintenance increases the life of the equipment, it is a safety factor in that it does away with the hazard which results from broken or defective equipment which may escape notice and thus become a decided menace. Possibly the most important point in the inspection system, in connection with which we advise that an inspector, reporting if possible to someone other than the regular Maintenance Department which has cranes in charge, make semi-annual, or preferably quarterly, inspections, reporting all conditions in need of attention. This inspection serves as a definite check-up on the regular daily work and inspections of the Maintenance Department.

In summing up this subject, we feel that, although all of the points are of importance, the major point is that continual vigilance should be exercised to see that safety equipment provided is properly maintained and used, that the rules of operation are obeyed, and that the morale of the employe is maintained. This is the answer to the problem of securing safe operation. In other words, it is a matter of education, together with constant reiteration which will bring results. The education is necessary for new employes and the reiteration is equally necessary for old employes. The reason we are here today at this conference is in order that, by reiterating certain facts, our own morale is maintained and we can go back home to our jobs better able to retell the story to our fellow employes. In the same way and for the same reason it is even more necessary that we fail not to carry this message back with us and give it proper emphasis.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think we can spend at least twenty minutes in discussion. Who will be the first one?

MR. J. A. NORTHWOOD, *Cambria Plant, Bethlehem Steel Company, Johnstown:* I would like to ask Mr. Sankey just what he means when he speaks of the second-gong, —whether after sounding the second gong he allows the crane to carry the load directly over the man's head?

Mr. Sankey: Mr. Northwood, that is said for this reason: The men on the floor become very attentive to their work, and do not hear the first alarm, or perhaps the second alarm. Then, if the crane operator stops that crane (often right over the man) and the load, if it is going to fall, will fall at that time because of vibration. We make him go on over the man and report to the foreman on the floor that this man does not move and the crane man then refuses to go until he does move, or makes the employe get out from under the load.

The Chairman: Who is next?

Mr. Cyril Ainsworth: Mr. Chairman, getting back to the construction part of the program, I have just received some information with reference to the construction drive which the Department of Labor and Industry has been holding for the past six weeks, which I think would be of interest, because it shows that safety in construction industry pays.

One of our inspectors is working very hard with a contractor in one of the small towns of the State and has finally succeeded in getting him to place a man in charge of safety on every job; and on one big job that he has now under way he is 17 days ahead of his contract schedule and he lays it solely to the proposition that he has had one man on the job watching for safety, watching for all stray and loose ends up and down the line, and has so organized the proposition that he has gained 17 days on his contract schedule. That looks as though safety pays.

The Chairman: Will anyone else who knows that safety pays tell us about it, and in what way?

Mr. H. M. Lee, *Pittsburgh District:* Mr. Chairman, in the last three weeks that I have come across construction work, I have found careless practices among contractors. The safety engineers or the safety committees in those industries should stop those careless practices. I say this for the good of those who are assembled here, because I do believe that they feel that they have no jurisdiction over it.

Mr. F. Hartenstein, *Lehigh Valley Railroad Company:* We are operating a good many locomotive cranes of different capacities and we have been lately contemplating the putting in of a signal code, to be passed between the ground man and the operator of the crane. I am wondering if I can get some information from Mr. Sankey, or Mr. Goodspeed, as to what the practices are in indicating signals or if they have adopted the signal code that will pass from ground man, or hook man, as you call him, to the crane operator.

Mr. Sankey: That is a very good question. In operating a locomotive crane there are practically three rules which we ask the floor man to observe. They are: stand out from under the beam, stand from under load, and not walk in front of the locomotive crane at any time. If you make a set of rules for the class of man who comes in contact with that class of work, you destroy his brain by getting too much into it, and he is apt to say "there is no good in any of them." The first week we give them only three rules, then we say to the crane operator of the locomotive crane that he shall not allow any employe to ride in that cab. You could not make a good set of rules outside of three.

Mr. F. Hartenstein: The particular point I want to raise is,—have you adopted hand signals between the ground man and the crane operator

The Chairman: There are signals of that nature with reference to the operation of overhead and electric traveling cranes and I do not see why they would not apply to locomotive cranes. The Department of Labor and Industry has a standard set of signals, the National Safety Council has a standard set of signals, as have practically all the big companies.

Mr. Ainsworth: There is one question in connection with the operation of cranes I would like to present to the Conference for discussion, and that is in connection with the type of gong which is used, should it be a continuous ringing gong or an intermittent gong, controlled by the operator? There seems to be considerable controversy on that point.

The Chairman: Who has something to offer on that from experience?

Mr. Goodspeed: We use the going under the control of the operator; we do not believe in a continuous operating gong.

Mr. J. F. Kelly, *Secretary Association of Iron and Steel Electrical Engineers:* Mr. Barry drew a very beautiful word picture of how to select a crane operator, but there is hardly a crane operator living that can meet the conditions as set up by Mr. Barry. However, I will agree that those conditions are something that you and I and everyone here should work for, but what we have to solve today are conditions which confront us with the tools that we have in our hands. There is no other way.

I don't think that the safety department should have one single thing to do with operation or production. I think that the safety director's duties are in a sense like an operator's, they are for guidance, nothing else, because, why should a safety director have anything to do with production when he is not responsible for the operation, when he does not design the crane, or does not operate it.

He does not produce anything, so why should he have anything whatsoever to do outside of advising?

Another question I would like to ask: Who is going to pay the price to educate the crane operators to meet the conditions that Mr. Barry outlined? He suggested hiring Americans. In the Monongahela Valley that is impossible, there are no Americans there.

MR. LANSBURGH: I would like to answer Mr. Kelly on a few points that he raised, and to tell him he is wrong in practically everything he said. Mr. Kelly says it cannot be done. That is just exactly what I answered out there in Pittsburgh Safety Council, when Mr. Sankey referred to misstatements and said a lot of people said, "It cannot be done." I said I know it can be done, because I have seen it done. If you want to see that it can be done, go to Mr. Sankey's plant in Ellwood City. We will take that as Exhibit A.

Secondly, I don't think that this Conference should get the impression from what Mr. Kelly just said that he adequately represents the steel industry in the State of Pennsylvania in his statement. It is not only in Mr. Sankey's plant but it is up and down the line that the things which Mr. Kelly said cannot be done are being done. One of the things Mr. Barry pleaded for was to keep the crane operator on the job. Mr. Kelly asks the question who will pay the price to educate the crane operator. The answer to that is if you pay for a little education, and a few cents more an hour to get the type of man who can do the job in the way that it should be done, it is going to cost a whole lot less in the end. There are 25 men here from 25 different plants that can prove it from their own figures.

Another question:—Mr. Kelly asks why should the safety director have anything to do with production? Well, if we do not produce from our plants, our plants would not live very long. If we do not produce at the lowest possible production cost, the industries of this country, of this State, would not be where they are now. But if we do not have a few people around the plant who are thinking of some of those elements that go into cost, other than direct labor cost, the cost of production would be going up in the United States instead of going down. One of the items in cost of production is cost of accidents and the safety man who does not have some authority, who does not have the authority to go to the superintendent of the plant, the general superintendent or whoever is in charge, and have some weight with him, does not get any safety across and if he leaves it to the production man, who does not know anything about safety, to have the final word as to whether a device or safe practice shall be used the accidents in that plant are going up, and so are the costs of production.

MR. SANKEY: You notice he took exception to my saying Americans preferred. It is like steel preferred. The reason I said that, is that we felt that we should get the American and pay sufficient to get the American. Forty-five per cent of the crane operators in our plant are foreigners, and we offer them the same as Americans,—every one of them. No race, creed, or color shall be in the safety department, and therefore, I will say in the operation of our plant 40 per cent of our men in the whole plant are foreigners.

He asks the question why should the safety department take care of the craneman. Do you know last year we examined the eyes of our cranemen and found three of them could not distinguish the man below.

Mr. Kelly, if you go into a home after an accident has happened and see five or six little children, and you have to tell their mother that you have taken her husband to the hospital or that he is dead, then you will know why the safety department should have more power.

MR. C. B. AUEL, *Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company:* Mr. Chairman, I have been particularly interested in everything that has been said this morning on the matter of cranes. I am equally interested in what has not been said. I realize, of course, that there is a great deal to be said on this subject, so that we could not hope to cover the entire ground in the short session. We have been told that there were 85 killed by cranes and no less than 3751 injured. This subject is so important that, taking these accidents as a basis and dividing the causes of them into suitable heads, I would like to see speakers assigned to discuss in detail the bigger causes of these accidents. The portable crane has been the cause in our own plant of several accidents, and it continues today to be the hazard that it always has been. I refer to the instability of the crane, with the handle at right angles to its ordinary position, and the absence of safety features. We have discussed the value of gongs. I can't help feeling that the gong is overstretched and the speakers admitted that their men are not paying attention to gongs so that it has become necessary to change their gongs or leave them off. In our own plant we seriously object to the use of gongs because we have seven or eight cranes to an aisle. We had an accident in which the workman blamed the crane gong for the loss of four fingers. Not that it happened on the crane, but it happened on a slow cutting process that could not be guarded and the workman said it was the ringing of the gong that caused him to look away from his work and neglect to withdraw his hand.

Nothing or very little, has been said about the hooker-on, and I feel that the hooker-on is at least as important as the crane operator, if not more so. Nothing has been said about the use of ceiling chains. Inspection of such crane can be given by any inspecting department. It seems to me that considerable time should be spent in teaching hookers-on how to inspect these chains. I understand, of course, that there are some here who would not think of using a chain, preferring cables, and I believe in cables wherever they can be used in preference to chains, but in some of our work cables would not last any length of time at all, so that we are compelled to continue the use of chains. I do not believe the average hooker-on or crane operator has the slightest conception of the way in which the strength of the chain varies with the angle of the lift. We have had chains break without any load on them at all, immediately after lifting the load and setting it down. These are the things that have not been touched on today and I would really like to see more attention given to the causes of these crane accidents. We had a carpenter who pretty nearly lost his life on one of our crane runways. Nobody knew that he was up there. The crane operator had not been warned that there was any work being done in the vicinity of his crane runway and the carpenter went out of his way to lean over the crane runway. Had there been the slightest idea that a carpenter would use the runway to go to his work, our crane department would have been notified, but it is the unexpected that happens and I am at a loss to know how we are going to meet the situation.

MR. BARRY: In my discussion I made a comparison of the crane operator and the railroad engineer. The same methods could be applied to the selection and the training of crane operators as are used by the railroad companies in selecting their engineers. Only common sense would be required for them to know when they were lifting a load that was too heavy, and common sense will teach them, with experience, that vibration, expansion, and contraction will crystallize metals. Experience will teach them that just as soon as a piece of metal becomes crystallized, it becomes brittle, and the tensile strength being decreased, it is liable to snap.

AFTERNOON SESSION

2:15 P. M.

(Eastern Standard Time)

Presiding: CYRIL AINSWORTH, *Director Bureau of Inspection,* Department of Labor and Industry.

The Chairman: As you all know, the codes that the Department of Labor and Industry promulgate only touch a very small per cent of the accidents which are yearly reported to the Department. A large per cent, anywhere from 60 to 75, are the types of accidents which cannot be touched by regulations promulgated by the Department of Labor and Industry. Other means must be found and we are to discuss this afternoon methods of cutting in on the accident experience of the State of those types of accidents. We have at various times discussed the question of safety organization in plants. The Department is constantly confronted with the question of what kind of an organization should be in a small plant. So many people have the idea when discussing safety organization, that only the large steel companies of the State or large manufacturing companies, are considered whereas we believe that a safety organization can be installed in every industrial establishment in the State. The records of the Department show that there are approximately 34,000 establishments in Pennsylvania without any type of safety organization. Something must be done to arrange for an organization of one type or another in those 34,000 plants.

I take pleasure in introducing Mr. C. B. Auel, of the Westinghouse Electric and manufacturing Company, who will discuss the question of safety organization in small plants.

ORGANIZING AND PUTTING ACROSS A SAFETY CAMPAIGN IN A SMALL PLANT

MR. C. B. AUEL

The longer I am connected with safety work, the more firmly am I convinced of the value of safety campaigns, always provided they are intelligently handled, and with a clear idea of what they may be expected to accomplish.

The notion all safety men had in the beginning of organized safety work,—that safety was wholly a matter of guarding tools and equipment and, once this had been done, the problem of safety could be considered solved,—has long since been shown to be erroneous. As every safety man knows, the guarding of tools and equipment, though important in preventing a considerable number of accidents especially the more severe ones, is but the smaller part of the safety problem, being estimated to be but 25 to 35 per cent of it.

In fact, given a choice between two plants, one thoroughly equipped with safety devices, but with workers of mediocre intelligence, the other with no safety devices, but with intelligent workers, there is no question but that every really well informed safety man would unhesitatingly choose the plant with no guards, but with intelligent workers.

What then is the larger part of the safety problem? It is a matter of organization and of education, but when saying this it should be added the educational work is never finished. In this respect, however, it resembles any other continuous worth-while process, requiring a constant drive to keep it going at regular speed.

A safety campaign, in any plant, as a separate, disconnected attempt to reduce accidents and without a live accident prevention organization and plan behind it, will prove to be practically wasted effort, and would far better not be staged. Of course, no plant can be so perfect that shortcomings or inconsistencies of one kind or another cannot be found in it, but a safety campaign should not be undertaken in a plant where the hazards are so outstanding, due to previous neglect of the subject of safety, as to afford comment by the employes to the effect that the management would better spend a little money to fix up their end before calling upon others to help. A safety campaign under such conditions will not be productive of anything good. However, if it is a part of a regular accident prevention program and held at yearly or semi-annual intervals, it cannot help being of great benefit, both in the particular plant and in the vicinity.

But while a safety campaign can be "pulled off" at almost any time, better results can be obtained if made a community affair, in which other plants, and the people generally participate. Being then on a large scale, it becomes more impressive, creating in the minds of a much greater number of workers, and other persons the feeling that the effort being put forth is a public movement and not the "crazy" idea of some individual in one plant.

And for the benefit of the small or even medium-sized plant that has not organized for safety, may I say that as quick a way to do so as any is to appoint a Supervisor of Safety, either on a whole or part-time basis, as the case may require; have an inventory taken of the entire plant from the standpoint of safety, listing all tools, and dividing the equipment that needs guarding into two classes, those that should be guarded at once as being the more dangerous, and those that are less dangerous and whose guarding can follow later. If the entire amount of money required for this purpose is not at once available, and it usually is not, a regular monthly appropriation should be made and the work started. Any over running of the appropriation in one month or quarter can be balanced by a corresponding curtailment the succeeding month or quarter.

Certain tools or equipment are, as we all know, impossible to guard in the light of present knowledge, but excellent ideas can sometimes be obtained from the employes, due to their intimate knowledge of working conditions, either through the medium of a suggestion system or by making an announcement, and offering an award for any suggestion which will lead to a guard being developed for a particular tool. Suggestions systems are coming into more general use and anyone, desiring details of ours, may have them for the asking. Whether your guards should be constructed by yourselves or by an outside concern, making a specialty of such work, will be a matter of judgment. In our own case, we do both.

At the same time that your mechanical guarding is getting under way, a safety organization and program should be outlined and gradually developed.

And these several matters are mentioned at this time because it is impossible to discuss a safety campaign without discussing a safety program, since a safety campaign is in reality an intensified safety program; that is, it is a safety program speeded up for a short period as a week or month, plus certain added features, more or less of a spectacular nature, good for a limited time but whose effect would wear off if long continued.

No hard and fast form of safety organization can be specified, but, in general, there should be one or more departmental safety committees, depending upon the size of the plant, which must meet at least monthly or oftener, if necessary. These meetings should be attended regularly by the departmental heads and their assistants, going as far down into the rank and file as seems desirable, but, in any event, including one or more actual workmen, so that the employes can gradually become imbued with the fact that the subject is one which is receiving the serious attention of the management, the same as productions, costs, etc. If the plant is sufficiently large to warrant it, inter-departmental meetings can be held, as well as meetings of the plant workers as a whole. The personnel of these committees should be changed at intervals, at least, as far as the actual workers are concerned.

In passing, the night force should not be overlooked, organizing and taking them into account in all of this work.

This organizing or laying out of the work, however, is a comparatively easy matter, as is a form of program to guide such meetings, a type of the latter being given herewith:

PROGRAM OF MEETING

1. Call to Order
2. Roll Call
3. Reading of Minutes
4. Safety Talks or Papers
5. Unfinished Business
6. Review of Accidents
7. Results of Committee Inspection
8. Number of Employes Talked to and Their Reaction
9. New Business

It is putting "pep" into the meetings which is the crux of the entire subject, and almost everything depends on the way the meetings are conducted. For this reason, it is well to have the Safety Supervisor attend from time to time to observe how they are carried on, and to aid by suggestions as to how they may be improved. Meetings should never be allowed to go by default nor should an indifferent attendance be permitted. Furthermore, minutes should be kept and every suggestion made should distinctly state the action taken or to whom referred. Copies of the minutes should go to the Safety Supervisor, and, if not reaching him by a certain prearranged date, it will be evidence that the meeting has not been held on schedule time and he can take necessary action. May I assure you that in any plant, where this scheme of written minutes has not previously been tried out, even in a plant where safety is supposed to have reached a highly developed state, the number of hazards which begin to turn up will indeed be surprising, gratifying from the standpoint of interest in the subject by an increasing number of employes, but rather humiliating as showing how careless or blind everybody has previously been in walking and working among hazards of many kinds.

These items turn up as the result of inspection and observation between meetings by the various members of the safety committee and one of the big features of a safety campaign should be a very thorough inspection of the entire plant. This inspection can, on such occasion be made by interchanging inspection committees between departments, or by a special committee with representation from several departments on it; or it can be made by the Supervisor of Safety and his assistants if the plant is a large one. Such an inspection should be in detail, including an examination of the individual worker's tools and equipment to see if in good and orderly condition. The amount of excess tools, home-made accessories and incidental hazards unearthed will be illuminating to one who has not previously observed these matters.

The item on the regular meeting program referring to "Safety Talks or Papers" can usually be filled for the average meeting by obtaining a speaker from some other manufacturing department of the plant or from the Sales or the Accounting force and so on. The representative of the Accounting force can explain how accidents enter into the overhead along with other wastes and so are added to the costs thus affecting the selling price, while the Sales representative can tell what the severity of competition is, especially in foreign markets and what lower costs would mean in the way of increased sales and, therefore, of more work coming into the Plant. During a safety campaign, speakers from outside plants can be brought in.

Talks on first aid and the prone pressure method of resuscitation equally good in cases of apparent drowning, gas asphyxiation and electric shock, can be given; also talks on health, since this is entering more and more largely into safety work.

Physical examination on employment is an excellent feature as is periodic re-examination, and a safety campaign repeated at six monthly, or yearly intervals presents a suitable opportunity for operating the latter without cost to the employes. In our own plant, we are insisting upon a physical examination not only of crane operators and food-handlers, as required by law, but we are also commencing to include in yearly examinations crane "hookers-on" and all employes who handle electrical circuits; to other employes, a physical examination is offered at any time desired by them.

Now, as to the features which are more or less special to a safety campaign,—they are as numerous and as varied as the styles in ladies' hats, so that a few only will be mentioned here. It is almost unnecessary to state that a safety campaign should be thoroughly advertised, both as to its coming and after its arrival with no let up in intensity.

Undoubtedly, the greatest safety campaign ever held was that which took place last November in Western Pennsylvania, the livest section of the livest State in the United States in safety work, as it is in everything else, and modesty alone prevents my making any more claims, so that listing some of the things done then will not be out of place. The campaign, which was the third held there, was conducted by the Western Pennsylvania Division of the National Safety Council assisted by the City, County, and State authorities. Several hundred concerns, both industrial and public utility, participated.

Advance publicity was secured through the whole-hearted co-operation of the newspapers, as well as through the regular channels of the National Safety Council.

Hundreds of ministers were solicited and assisted by preaching on some phase of Safety during the month; talks were given by volunteer speakers before various organizations and clubs and in the schools; short radio messages were broadcast twice each week, based on contributions from the school children largely in the form of safety jingles; stores posted placards in their windows and street cars carried bulletins; the sidewalks at the principal street crossings and around the several railway stations had painted on them giant feet with appropriate slogans; brake tests were carried on and thousands of automobiles were tested. In our earlier campaigns, we had a large parade, drills by the fire department, safety exhibits in several store windows, three large accident clocks and so on. Most of these things were done at no cost to the Council and with volunteer labor.

In all plants, taking part, safety work was intensified during the month; many blew their factory whistles daily for one minute, extra speakers were brought in, printed placards, notices and bulletins were posted freely, the wording on these in many cases being suggested by the employes themselves, and industrial battery trucks with signs or with exhibits of the small things about a plant that cause accidents were paraded up and down the aisles of buildings. Some of the things done were most ingenious, as was the idea of a foreman who, when told he must make a safety talk, said he wanted to do something, but recognized the fact that he could not talk, and instead arranged a bell in his department which he tolled twice daily. Undoubtedly, this was a much more effective contribution than a talk, for each time he tolled the bell, every man in the department knew the boss was thinking safety and every man, of course, with his attention thus attracted, thought safety too. Ingenious also was the foreman who had one of his men play the part of a sandwich man, with safety signs hanging from him down both front and back, and who walked the aisles soliciting personally each and every man in his department to read the signs and lend a hand.

So the list of things done might be continued, but enough has been shown to indicate that a safety campaign can be worked out either on a big scale or a little scale, in a large community or in a small one, by a number of plants jointly or by an individual plant; in fact, several plants in the Pittsburgh district are now having further drives of their own quite independently.

And now, what may be expected from a safety campaign? The answer is an absolute reduction of accidents during the particular month of a drive and a continued lessened number during the months to follow. The average reduction in the plants participating in the drive of last November ranged from 50 to 60 per cent. In our own plants in Western Pennsylvania, we dropped from an average of

103.25 accidents a month for the ten months preceding to 38 for November with no month since in excess of 66 and best of all in the majority of cases, the accident was of a minor character. Comparisons with any other plant are worthless, but compared with our own previous records, they take on values. No man in any of our plants would have hazarded a guess as to the minimum to which we could drop; but, now that the campaign is over and we have had an opportunity to review the things we did, as well as to consider the things we might have done, hardly a man among us but will say we can do still better. It is needless to say we shall participate in the next safety campaign.

Just a word more in closing,—you will undoubtedly want to know to what our accidents are due. They are almost wholly due to carelessness, non-code accidents as the name of this afternoon's session signifies, consisting largely of dropping things on toes or fingers, pinching or cutting the fingers, tripping and falling, sprains, and particles in the eye; simply confirming the statements made at the beginning of this paper that accident-prevention work must continue to be largely along educational lines.

The Chairman: We will continue with the discussion of Non-Code Accidents by means of papers and save the general discussion until a little later on. One of the items which generally appears on every safety conference program is the subjct of wearing goggles. The subject always brings forth considerable discussion, and I am sure that we have not discussed the subject so far that we cannot discuss it again today. The Department has a code on head and eye protection that it is trying to enforce and apply throughout all the establishments of the State. We know that men are engaged in hazardous occupations every day in the week who are not wearing the protection which has been offered them. When the matter is brought to the attention of the employer he generally asks "Can you tell me some way in which to get them to wear goggles which we have furnished them"? We are very glad to have Mr. Harry Guilbert, of the Pullman Company of Chicago, Illinois, help us this afternoon in trying to solve this problem.

INDUSTRIAL EYE ACCIDENTS ARE ABSOLUTELY PREVENTABLE

The success of a goggles campaign depends upon the following:

First: Vision survey. It is necessary to ascertain the number of men with defective vision. Then equip them with goggles containing prescription lenses. This means satisfied workmen and increased production. Do you know how many one-eyed men there are in your plant? A recent survey in one plant developed 51 one-eyed men and 696 men with only 5 per cent vision in both eyes. We maintain an oculist who examines the men on the premises. This saves both time and money.

Second: Distribution. Immediately upon a man being hired, he should be carefully fitted with goggles, not merely handed to him. We cannot expect a man with a narrow nose to wear goggles with a wide bridge.

Goggles and accessories should be kept in the office of the Safety Department, provided it is centrally located. Someone in that Department should be qualified to adjust goggles and men should be encouraged to report misfit goggles.

Under no circumstances should goggles be furnished without a case to keep them in. This prolongs the life of the goggles. Otherwise the wearer keeps them in a tool box, on the bench, or in his pocket and often sits down upon them during the lunch hour. It is a good idea to furnish each man with a little wiping cloth which can be kept in the case.

If you expect a man to wear goggles faithfully, do not neglect periodical adjustments. When the safety man is out in the plant he should carry a small repair kit with him. It is advisable to maintain a repair department which means a saving of time and money.

Third: Foremen and leaders, managers and superintendents should set an example for men by wearing goggles themselves. What is a chipper's reaction when the foreman, without goggles, walks into the danger zone and asks the workman why he is not wearing his. I know of a number of safety men who have never worn a pair of goggles in their lives. Visitors should not be allowed in a plant unless they are willing to protect their eyes.

Goggles do not offer any protection from flying rivet heads removed by a big rivet cutter. I know of two cases wherein portion of rivet head plowed right through the lens into the wearer's eye, so we designed a special mask which is used by men engaged in work of this kind. Incidentally, a sliver of steel entered the front of the mask and destroyed the man's eyes. After this, we equipped masks with a fine wire mesh between mask and man's face.

These are some unusual industrial eye accidents: Band saw broke. Portion of guide wheel struck passing workman in the eye, completely destroying it. Man, mixing mortar and plaster, lost sight of eye when small particles of material entered it. Electricians: Intense light of short circuit, causing internal injuries, principally to the crystalline lens. Watchman struck his head against a beam, dislodging seeing cells, completely destroying sight of eye. Another workman, while eating lunch broke a piece of bread, crumb entered his eye, causing partial loss of vision. There are many other peculiar cases which we have not time to discuss here.

In discussing this situation with our oculist, Herman B. Davidson, I secured an expression of opinion from him as follows: "The wearing of goggles is essential for eye safety. This should be *universal* in the plant. The superintendent, the foreman and gang bosses should be fitted with proper lenses, and also the men in the shop. Unless the organization is with you and behind you, it is impossible to get the men to take the proper attitude toward their eye protection. Their psychology is that "the boss doesn't wear them, so why should I"? It is useless to say that sandblasters should wear goggles and that painters should not, for no one can tell when or where an eye injury may occur. I have seen strange injuries in the last three years from places and occupations which ordinarily would be considered safe. For example, a man is sewing in a "safe" room, when the needle breaks and penetrates the eye. Goggles in this "safe" room would have saved his vision. Many other cases can be enumerated where the men considered their occupations safe from eye injuries, but nevertheless were injured.

In three years, I have seen *active opposition* change to *mild toleration*, and finally to *luke-warm support* among the men as to eye safety with goggles. The man who has been injured does not have to be shown. I know of several cases where men have quit their work for two days while their goggles were being re-made, after having been damaged by flying particles. It is the man who thinks that some *Kind Providence* watches over him who is skeptical and takes chances. Unless goggles are made *mandatory* there will always be injuries to the *doubting Thomas.*

RECAPITULATION

1. Support from the management
2. Practice by the management
3. Mandatory wearing of goggles
4. Enthusiasm and talks by the enforcers are the prerequisites for cutting down accidents and the reduction of the accident pay roll.

Some time ago Dr. Davidson made an examination of the eyes of 4000 of our men which revealed the following:

28.74% or 1,139 of them have normal vision
28.70% or 1,151 of them have 92% vision in both eyes
7.43% or 298 of them have 85% vision in both eyes
6.13% or 246 of them have 79% vision in both eyes
5.71% or 229 of them have 66% vision in both eyes
4.74% or 190 of them have 35% vision in both eyes
17.36% or 696 of them have 5% vision in both eyes

Examination of the eyes of fifteen women in one of our sewing rooms showed that 14 of them have defective vision. These women have been provided with special goggles which protect their eyes from broken needles and improve their vision, which, of course, means better work and more contented persons.

My statement, that industrial eye accidents are preventable, can be verified with irrefutable evidence gathered over a period of sixteen years. And while the primary duty of safety men is the prevention of accidents, a great many of them do not realize the importance of the elimination of eye injuries and the most difficult phase of my work is to persuade men to protect their sight.

Many and varied, are the excuses, for not wearing goggles. Here are a few of them:

1 "Goggles hurt my eyes." In reply I state "A new hat will hurt your head, and new shoes will hurt your feet, but you get used to them and it is better to suffer a little inconvenience temporarily than to lose the sight of an eye (or eyes) forever."

2 "They look funny." So does a one eyed man. He looks pathetic also."

3 "Goggles are heavy." "The fact is they weigh about 1½ ounces, very little more than an ordinary pair of private glasses. There is no comparison between the weight and the protection they offer."

4 "Why should I wear them? There are other fellows who never do so." The answer to this is "They should be worn universally."

None of the above arguments hold water and I have frequently noticed that when the most strenuous objector loses an eye, he is never seen without his goggles afterwards.

In our efforts to prevent loss of sight, we have tried every conceivable method to get men to wear goggles, such as spectacular bulletines, iron-clad rules and regulations (which are useless unless they are enforced), horrible examples, pleading and threatening; in fact, we have done everything along persuasive and educational lines with small returns.

However, when we issued mandatory instructions to the effect that goggles must be worn all the time while at work, we began to get results. Take our Buffalo plant for instance, where every man and woman wears them. "Why?" Because the manager at this particular plant had the spirit of his convictions and made it plain to his leaders and foremen that they must set the example for their men by wearing goggles themselves.

In discussing this subject with various managements, I have been asked repeatedly to draw up a list of occupations hazardous to the sight. Suppose, for argument's sake, we pick out certain occupations such as grinding, chipping, carrying hot metal, handling chemicals, etc. I presume, if we included upholsterers, carpenters and glazers, we would be ridiculed. I can quote a score of instances where men engaged in these latter occupations have lost their eyes and consequently I have always taken the stand that we cannot discriminate. It is a simple matter, at least in our case. to get a chipper to wear goggles. There are plants where men engaged in this work have no eye protection and should one of them receive a chip of steel in his eye, it can be removed by a magnet. But in the event of the foreign substance being lead, glass, bronze wood or copper, a magnet is useless and the only way to remove the particle is to fish for it, and sometimes with results more disastrous than those occasioned by the original injury.

It is my opinion that the wearing of goggles should be made universal for the following reasons:

1 It costs $3300.00 for an eye in the State of New York. This amount would provide goggles for 3300 men. Which is the better investment?

2 Goggles will prevent all eye injuries except one, which I have explained.

3 Classification of hazards: As I said before, this is impracticable for the following reasons:

a Every one agrees that chippers should wear goggles. Suppose the adjoining department happens to be a woodworking one, where none of the men are wearing goggles. This is a loophole for the chipper who wants to know "Why should I wear them? Those other fellows don't." Furthermore, I know of a score of instances where men engaged in wood-working plants have had the sight of an eye destroyed by sawdust and slivers.

In my opinion, there is no such thing as a trivial eye injury, because in order to see, the vital spot (the pupil of the eye) is exposed and injuries to it are always serious for the following reasons:

1 The act of seeing depends primarily upon keeping the "window" (the pupil) of the eye clean.

2 The area of the eyeball being so small renders removal of foreign bodies an intricate and delicate operation.

3 Recently a man lost his sight due to infection from pneumonia germs which were on the chip of steel. Foreign bodies of this nature, as you know, are alive with bacteria. Red hot chips are free from same.

4 A foreign body can very easily distort the eye and cause astigmatism. The patient is then in the same state as one looking through a windshield that is rainsoaked.

Apart from the financial side of this question, what about the physical and mental suffering? I have talked to many men who have lost eyes and it is impossible for me to describe their sufferings as they explained them. One man told me that when he lost his eye, he had an eyeache, toothache, earache and headache all at the same time for months after the eye was removed,there is also the mental anguish. The sufferer wonders how the loss of an eye is going to affect his earning capacity, (who will want to hire a one-eyed man, what about the remaining eye, and how will this injury affect his appearance? Incidentally, I know of a number of cases where one-eyed men have had the lenses of their goggles broken.

I am not going to touch on statistics including compensation and age losses. You are familiar with them and if you are not, you ought to be.

The amazing part of the whole situation is the indifference or ignorance, call it what you will, of men in industry, to the question of eye protection. I learned from an authentic source that accidents of this nature are on the increase, and they are absolutely preventable.

The management must make the first move. Others can accomplish what we have accomplished. Goggles cost money, but so do eyes. We have spent approximately $60,000.00 for eye protection. Included in that amount is $16,000.00 for special goggles. By this, I mean prescription lenses for workmen with defective vision. No sane person will question the advisability of this expenditure because:

1st It prevents loss of sight.

2nd It gives the men more confidence. They can go about their work without worrying about flying slivers of steel, hot metal, wood, etc.

3rd In case of special goggles, it means increased production, to say nothing of the protection for man who is industrially blind; that is, one with vision up to 1/10 of normal in either eye.

Our female employes are wearing them in the sewing room of the Buffalo Plant. Skeptics may laugh at this. If said skeptic happened to be sitting at a sewing machine and the needle broke and entered the ball of his eye, the laugh would be on the other side of his face.

For years and years I have hammered away on the importance of eye protection and have concentrated on the elimination of eye accidents. During that time I have collected over 1,000 pairs of goggles broken in service. Surely you will agree that these goggles have saved at least one eye and so I feel that my efforts have not been in vain.

A one-eyed man has extreme difficulty in obtaining work for obvious reasons.

Artificial limbs made today are exact duplicates of the original and almost as serviceable. We import into this Country about 40,000 glass eyes, each year—Works of art, and hard to distinguish from the real thing, but it is the only kind of glass, to my knowledge, that one cannot see through.

The principal reason that the Pullman Company has been successful in getting men to wear goggles is the fact that our President E. F. Carry, is completely sold on the value of eye protection and his attitude is reflected by his officers, and the rank and file. Any safety man who does not have this kind of backing will never obtain the desired results and to my way of thinking, he ought to be in some other line of business, because the only satisfaction about the work I am engaged in is the fact that we are getting results.

The Chairman: Another item which has been of great interest to the Department of Labor and Industry in connection with its accident record is that of the use of electricity. Accidents in the State of Pennsylvania, coming from the use of electricity increased considerably during the year 1925. We are very glad to have with us this afternoon Mr. A. C. Cummings, Superintendent of the Electrical Department, Carnegie Steel Company, of Duquesne, who will give us a few points on the methods of trying to reduce accidents occurring from electricity.

BEWARE OF ELECTRICITY

By A. C. CUMMINGS

The subject of reducing electrical industrial accident has received a great deal of attention. Much of the material available on the subject has not been practical, and possibly has not received the attention it deserved. However, it has induced employers and employes to think more about the welfare of the industrial electrical worker, and for this reason previous efforts have been of great value. The importance of reading all the available literature about our problems cannot be over emphasized. For if we fail to do so, it is not possible to solve our individual safety problems with comprehensive vision.

In attempting to make this paper of practical value, it was decided to call a conference of the men under my supervision and ask their opinion on practical ways of reducing industrial electrical accidents. What I have with me today is a summary of their thoughts on the subject rather than theories which might be based on less intimate contact with the practical details of the problem.

In order to discuss industrial electrical safety in a logical way, it is necessary to subdivide the subject as follows:

1 The hazards of electric shock.

2 The hazard of electric burn.

3 Hazards incident to the operation of electrically driven machinery.

4 There are other hazards due to electricity in industry which are beyond the scope of the present discussion. Some of them are as follows:

a Fires caused by electrical failures.

b Explosions where electricity is responsible for the ignition of gas or dust.

c Falls due to electric shock.

ELECTRIC SHOCKS

The most important conclusion arrived at by our meeting was "It is impossible for men to work with electricity and avoid shocks more or less frequently." This means that power must be turned off in the vicinity of construction or maintenance work if we expect to entirely eliminate the dangers incident to electric shock. This should be understood not only by industrial managers, but by the general public as well, because we occasionally hear of fatalities in homes due to lack of knowledge on this subject. Industry and the public generally should be continually told of the value of the Prone Pressure Method of Resuscitation in cases where electric shocks have occurred. Continued publicity will save many lives. Industry generally does not consider voltages below 250 hazardous, but men should not be permitted to work on circuits of such voltages alone or in locations where involuntary muscle flexures may cause falls which will be more dangerous than the shock itself. Enclosed switches in industry are being generally applied and are responsible for reduction in accidents. The cost of the more complicated switches is a handicap. A switch installed in an enclosed steel box, locked shut, an operating handle on the outside, which can be locked in the open position; will prevent 99 per cent of the switch casualties. It is almost impossible to construct an entirely fool-proof automatic switch and sell it at a price that is within reason. We advocate a simple, more economical switch and its general installation in preference to the complicated high priced switch requiring more maintenance and more frequent renewal. Simplicity in the arrangements of power lines in industrial plants will do much to avoid fatalities at high voltage due to errors in removing the power from such circuits for maintenance work. A large number of fatalities to industrial workers have been occasioned by errors in switching where connections fed power into the same transmission line. Simplified lines are desirable as well from an operating standpoint as from a safety standpoint.

We advocate the greatest possible simplicity in all future construction.

ELECTRIC BURNS

It is the general opinion that injuries caused by electric burns can readily be eliminated from the list of accidents blamed on electricity. Our records show that usually the man who is burned is the man at fault, and such accidents are a result of the improper use of electrical equipment. In the majority of industrial plants today, such accidents are evidence that the safety story has not reached the operating personnel. A great majority of electric burns come from four sources. First, men attaching temporary lines for light or power to safety switches which have been opened contrary to instructions. Second, the failure of portable attachment plugs. Third, overloading portable attachment plugs and lamp sockets. Fourth, the purchase of attachment plugs and composition sockets without investigation of their ability to stand heat, insulating characteristics, and mechanical strength. Metal protected attachment plugs are available and have entirely eliminated burns from attachment plugs in our works. If composition sockets are purchased on price only, a very inferior product which is unsafe is likely to be procured. We have been able to eliminate burns due to faulty sockets by carefully investigating the physical and electrical characteristics of the different types on the market and purchasing only the best. Burns from switches are entirely eliminated if safety switches are used and rules requiring that they be kept closed are enforced. We, therefore, feel that it is easily possible to eliminate electric burns.

ACCIDENTS INCIDENT TO THE OPERATION OF ELECTRICALLY DRIVEN MACHINERY

Accidents are usually caused by electrically driven machinery; first, by man failures; second, control failures; third, limit switch failures; fourth wiring failures; fifth, failures of brakes.

MAN FAILURES

Of this list, man failures, either on the part of the operators, or on the part of those working in proximity to the machines, cause by far the greatest number of casualties. It is a problem of organization, publicity and training. It is one of the most interesting phases of industrial safety and should be discussed with great care. It is our hope that a paper covering all phases of this subject will be the topic of a future meeting.

CONTROL FAILURES

Ten years ago it was customary to blame nearly every accident caused by the faulty operation of a machine on control failures. "The controller stuck" was the worn out excuse which so often was the only one that could be offered to the grieving relatives. Thanks to the improvements on control design by industrial electrical engineers, control failure has ceased to be the cause of many accidents. While this newer equipment has been installed in many of our plants, a word of warning to these still using the older designs may prove of value. I refer particularly to those controllers not equipped with arc suppressing devices or adequate stops to prevent mechanical overtravel of the operating levers. Some designs lock in the position of full power or if moved beyond the normal limit of travel. Stops to prevent such overtravel are often inadequate. The price that must be paid for accident reduction with such equipment is frequent inspection, and watchfulness on the part of the operator. Sometimes slight alterations may be made to standard controllers of this type which will greatly reduce the hazard. It is recommended that all users of such equipment give this matter careful consideration. The magnetic type of controller is nearly fool-proof, if too many features are not included in one unit. When the control becomes complicated it becomes difficult to inspect properly, the chances of minor failures, causing improper operation, are greater, and the intelligence of the men who maintain it must be high.

The tendency on the part of operating men to short circuit safety devices on magnetic controllers must be eliminated and rules and penalties covering this abuse, which is not uncommon, must be set up if the full advantage of the safety features are to be attained.

LIMIT SWITCH FAILURES

The experience of our committee with limit switches illustrates that any safety device cannot be depended upon unless it is inspected frequently and the utmost vigilance used while making such inspection. It is found that failures of limit switches on the order of one to two per cent a year may be expected, even though the switches are tested three times a day. It is also our experience that before the days of the limit switch, it was possible to reduce cases of overhoisting to approximately the same number a year by having operators understand that no excuse was accepted for overhoisting. The penalty was two weeks for the first offense, discharged for the second, and the man responsible had absolutely no extenuating circumstances to offer which would avoid the penalty. This indicates that plants where discipline of the army type can be enforced, will show the best record in eliminating electrical accidents regardless of the type of equipment installed.

WIRING FAILURES

Accidents caused by failure of electric wiring are becoming very rare. Two things have greatly aided in this accomplishment; one being the more general use of wires installed in pipe on all machinery. Another being the more general use of magnetic type controllers or starters which provide means of automatically shutting down the equipment in case of wiring failures. It is possible that the more general use of limit switches has prevented accidents due to overtravel which were primarily caused by grounds in the wiring of machines. It is felt that this hazard has practically been eliminated and if those plants not at present utilizing wires in pipe will at the time of rewiring make replacements in this manner, little attention need be given this subject.

FAILURES OF BRAKES

Electrically operated brakes have been greatly improved in the past ten years. Previously it was customary to have numerous accidents due to runaway loads and falling parts from the complicated band brakes. Modern shoe brakes are simple, reliable, and require inspection at infrequent intervals. Among several hundred brakes of this type in service over periods of five or more years, we have no records of accidents or near-accidents which could be blamed on brake failures. We feel that when this type of brake is more generally adopted, another source of injury will have been eliminated.

There is another point in connection with accidents caused by electrically driven machinery. In the twenty-four hour industries it is customary to have three different crews of men responsible for the maintenance of all the equipment in a given section of the Plant. The responsibility for the proper upkeep and for the physical condition of this machinery is thus divided over three groups of men who soon become more expert in presenting "alibis" than in keeping up their equipment. The existence of such a condition in a maintenance organization is in itself a very great hazard. One crew always says they thought the other crew examined the equipment. There is a solution so easy to apply that it seems odd that it was not sooner recognized, viz., to divide the equipment into the same number of divisions as there are maintenance crews. Assign to each crew their portion of the total equipment, and hold that crew absolutely responsible for the safe condition of the machines under their supervision. This system has been tried with very great success and we know of other plants which are equally satisfied with the results. We can recommend it to anyone troubled with divided responsibility.

In closing, there is one other point, particularly stressed by the men who are out in the Plant actually doing the work of making things safe. They ask for better opportunities to do their work, that when machinery is found in a dangerous condition that every one cooperate to give them the opportunity to repair it immediately. In many plants it is thought necessary to postpone repairs because the department using the machines for production are unwilling to inconvenience themselves, perhaps only slightly, in order that the equipment may be repaired before a failure occurs. To my mind one of the greatest services safety engineers can perform in industry is securing this greater cooperation, for they will not only improve the conditions under which our industrial army labors, but they will enable the maintenance organization of our industries to function more efficiently, have their equipment in more reliable operating condition, effect a reduction in the men required for maintenance work and, in the long run, greatly reduce the cost of maintenance. The slogan in industrial maintenance for safety and economy should be, "Fix it before it breaks." And when the day arrives that the value of this policy is universally recognized, we will have attained the day of minimum industrial accident frequency.

THE CHAIRMAN: We are all acquainted with the fact that the outstanding cause in any accident record is that of handling material. That has been the case ever since we have been analyzing accidents. Mr. Ira V. Kepner, Safety Director of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, will discuss this matter, and I know he has a method, because his plant has recently done a very fine job in handling chemical materials without a large number of accidents: in fact, practically without any. Mr. Kepner.

HANDLING MATERIAL IN A CHEMICAL PLANT

IRA V. KEPNER

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: Handling Materials is such a large subject that I can only discuss it in a general way, and only that phase of it that pertains to certain parts of the Chemical Industry with which I am most familiar.

Handling material has always been a great problem. It has been the cause of approximately 75 per cent of the accidents to our employes. This included piling and unpiling; loading and unloading; lifting and carrying of the raw materials; transporting and handling of liquids through pipe lines, in tank cars, drums, carboys, and other containers.

MANUFACTURING SULPHURIC ACID

I am going to outline briefly, and in non-technical terms, the process and the handling of materials in the manufacture of sulphuric acid, which is probably the "Daddy" of all other acids.

As the sulphur is taken from the ship, it is loaded into drop bottom railroad cars and dumped at the storage bins. When needed again it is loaded into railroad cars by means of conveying machinery and taken to the supply bins at the sulphur burners, where by means of weighing and conveying machinery, it is automatically fed into the burners.

The sulphur dioxide fumes, or SO_2 Gas, which are liberated pass through a large iron flue to the "Hot Tower" known in the chemical industry as a "Glover Tower." On its way to this tower the gasses pass over what is known as a "Potting-hole." Here nitrate soda and sulphuric acid are burned together, forming nitrous fumes, or NO_2 Gas, and mix with the SO_2 in the iron flue as they pass into the tower. As the gasses pass through the "Hot-Tower" they are met with a fine vapor spray of water or steam, which absorbs the gasses and converts them into sulphuric acid. As the gasses pass from chamber to chamber, they are finally all absorbed and end up in the "Cold-Tower," known as the Gay-Lussac Tower.

The manufacture of sulphuric acid (H^2S04) is now completed, and upon leaving the "Cold-Tower" it is pumped, by means of compressed air, in lead-lined blow-cases, called "Acid Eggs" to the various storage tanks about the plant. It is later shipped in railroad tank cars, acid tank barges, drums and carboys to be sent to the various processes, such as the purifiers, where the impurities are removed, or to the concentrators where the acid is concentrated to oil of vitriol, fuming sulphuric and Oleum (sulphuric anhydride).

HAZARDS OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

The characteristic hazards of the chemical industry are many and varied, being both chemical and non-chemical, occupational and incidental. The safety man from another industry will find operations requiring working outfits closely resembling those of "deep sea" divers. He will find men working at certain occupations in two's and three's as a safety precaution against accidental asphyxiation. He will find a complicated handling material problem, a safe clothing problem, a goggles problem, and the ever present possibilities of acid burns, electric shocks, poisoning gasses, and explosions, in addition to the hazards of the overhead cranes, conveying machinery, plus the ordinary hazards of the machine shop, carpenter shop, pipe shop, structural iron and boiler shop, as well as the plant railroad hazards.

IMPORTANT FACTORS IN HANDLING MATERIALS

In the handling of materials in most chemical plants safe clothing is probably one of the most important factors because of the accidents which might occur and occupational diseases which might be contracted through the wearing of improper clothing.

The stevedores who work down in the hold of the ships, shoveling the sulphur or various other ores into the small tubes are in great danger of being hit by a piece of ore falling from the "tub" as it is being hoisted out of the "hatch" or the "dog" on the "tub" coming loose and slipping the entire contents of the "tub" upon them. To overcome this each ore tub is carefully inspected each morning before being put in commission. Goggles and respirators are furnished. Sad experience has taught the stevedores to stand clear of all tubs being hoisted; and for the last eleven months, we have not had one single accident while unloading our vessels.

On account of the dust while loading and unloading sulphur and other chemicals into the various storage bins, the crews doing this work, as well as the railroad switching crews and the burner men are provided with the best grade of goggles as well as respirators which the men make for themselves by placing a piece of clean waste or cotton between two pieces of clean cheese cloth and tying it about their faces, as sulphur dust, especially on a warm day, is very irritating. There is also the ever present possibility of a dust explosion when the sulphur is being dumped from the bottom of the railroad cars into the storage bins. We have had a number of explosions from this cause but, in every case safe clothing, goggles and respirators have saved the employes from being severely burned. This hazard was overcome when we placed water-sprays inside the storage bins and started them going when sulphur was being dumped. We have had no explosions or accidents from this source since these sprays have been installed.

As sulphuric acid eats through the clothing and causes severe burns when splashed onto the skin or into the eyes, the chambermen who watch the temperatures of the acid chambers and handle the pumps and "blow cases" which convey the acid through lead-pipe lines to containers at various parts of the Plant are provided with goggles, gas masks and acid proof hoods. These hoods are made of treated rubberized cloth and have large mica windows. As the chambermen's duty requires him to inspect all acid pipe lines, joints, valves, connections, tanks and containers, he frequently encounters acid leaks. For this reason chambermen generally wear garments made of heavy material, usually of wool as it withstands the action of acid better than cotton.

If a leak is noticed the repairmen must make repairs immediately. However, before starting a repair job, the acid and air valves on that line are closed and locked with a padlock and a "Red Danger" card wired on. The line or container is next drained and sufficient time is allowed for all gas to escape. In opening an Acid line a lead shield is placed over the flanges to protect the workmen from getting an acid spurt, after which the flanges are removed and repairs made.

The pipe-fitters, acid workers and the general laborers cleaning and filling drums and carboys and doing the hard dirty work about the Plant, are provided with rubber goggles, rubber gloves, rubber boots, and with burlap bags, which they generally tie in apron form about their bodies. To prevent acid from going into their boot tops, they are very careful to place their pant legs on the outside of their rubber boots.

ACID BURNS

Recently one of our acid workers was starting an acid pump, the gasket on the pump blew out and the worker was drenched with acid. This man was properly clothed to resist acid and as soon as he realized what had happened, he jumped into a near by "Fire Barrel" filled with water and tore off his clothing before much acid had reached his skin. He called for help and was given First Aid at once, but only a few slight burns were found and after he had procured other clothing he resumed his regular work.

If this man had been improperly dressed or had not been familiar with the action of acids he would have been severly burned. For just such emergencies quick opening shower baths are located, in great numbers about the Acid areas and used frequently.

Workmen are taught, when splashed with Acid to wipe it off at once before applying water. If the acid has saturated the clothing, pull off the clothing, for if the skin is being burned by acid which reaches it after saturating the clothing and water is applied on the outside the resulting heat is intensified before water can enter to dilute it or wash it away.

WORK IN TANK CARS

For workmen cleaning out tank cars, acid storage tanks, or other confined spaces where there is a deficiency of oxygen, an oxygen breathing apparatus, or air helmet, is used. To this helmet is attached a non-collapsible hose about three-fourths of an inch in size and about 25 feet long with an 8 inch funnel at the other end. Life belts made of heavy leather straps are also provided for the workers inside the tanks. These belts are securely fastened under the workers arms with a rope leading to the outside which is watched by two or more companions, who, if necessary can render immediate assistance. These men work in two's and three's as a matter of safety and are not permitted to enter a tank until it has been thoroughly washed out several times with water and discharged. However, "familiarity breeds contempt" and then the accident happens.

Some time ago one of our employes who was cleaning out a tank car had finished about half of his work when he came out of the tank, sat down on the dome, removed his air helmet, and began to talk with his companion, who had been watching the life-line. After resting a few minutes the man started back into the tank without putting on his helmet. He was cautioned by his companions but he refused to listen stating that the helmet was too hot and that the tank had no gas in it anyway. The man finished cleaning the tank and a few hours after complained of feeling sick and was sent home. Three days later he died, through his reckless indifference to danger because he did not use the safety device provided.

One of the safety man's hardest jobs is to get the workmen to wear the masks and helmets provided. They work about fumes so much that they believe themselves to be immune to them and attribute their immunity to experience or to a superior constitution. This belief, however, is utterly without foundation. Fatal fume poisoning may follow an exposure that does not appear to be particularly more severe nor worse than the same man has undergone repeatedly on other occasions without any apparent ill effects.

TRANSPORTATION OF FINISHED MATERIAL

The transportation containers for all volatile liquids come under the supervision of *The Bureau of Explosives* whose regulations are supported by the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission and thus given the effect of law. Most acids are classified as dangerous articles which, when shipped, must bear the "white label" which is to protect the package against undue rough handling and also serves as a warning to the handler.

CARBOYS

Containers used for the transportation of acids must combine in themselves the necessary strength to endure reasonable transportation strains and ability to withstand the action of the product. Glass bottles come within the latter range and the jacketed carboy is used, generally, because it meets these requirements. Some of these carboys are packed with salt hay or some other soft material, others have rubber hose nailed inside the carboy-box to hold the bottle in place. Nitric acid is shipped in this type of carboy because of the risk of fire should the carboy be broken and the acid come in contact with organic matter such as hay or other inflammable material. A porous earthenware stopper, which is acid leakage proof, is used with this type of carboy. This is held in place by a metal mechanical seal. These carboys hold about twelve gallons of acid and weigh from one hundred to three hundred pounds. Carboys are usually handled with a carboy-carrying-truck which can be operated by one man.

DRUMS

Steel drums, having from 55 to 110 gallon capacity are also used for the handling and shipments of acid.

Acid stored in drums should be kept in a cool place and never exposed to the direct rays of the sun. Acid is volatile. Liquids of any sort expand under increase of temperature and danger of explosion will be avoided with the exercise of this ordinary precaution. Full drums, when stored for any length of time, are stored with the plugs up and the plugs loosened frequently to release any pressure which may accumulate.

Some few years ago a fatal accident occurred to one of our Plant employes. Some old drums, no longer fit for use in the acid trade had been taken out of the service to be used for other purposes or sold as scrap iron. They had been cleaned and stored away for over a year when an occasion arose that one of our other plants wanted some chemical sludge for experimental purposes and these old drums were used. Eighteen of these drums had been filled and a day or so later were being rolled into a car for shipment when one of the drums which two men were handling exploded, killing one man and severely injuring the other. An investigation was made of this accident and it was learned that this drum had been last shipped to a small powder plant two years before. As the powder plant had gone out of business at the time of investigation it was presumed this particular drum had been used by them for the storage of T. N. T., nitro-glycerin, or some other high-explosive. We are still in doubt as to just what did cause this explosion but, since that time all old drums are destroyed and sold for scrap iron. However, special care must be used when cutting up these old drums, a flame torch should never be used on account of possible explosion.

TANKS

Acids, such as sulphuric and mixed acids are transported in steel tank cars with entire safety. Very little action on the steel shell results when carrying gravities of 60 degrees or stronger. With gravition weaker than this the action of the acid on the steel is progressive and it is for this reason that tank cars are not or, at least, should not be used for low gravity acids.

Tank cars for sulphuric and mixed acids must have a dome capacity equal to 1 per cent of the total capacity of the tank. The dome area is designed for use partly as an air cushion and also provides room for possible expansion of the acid in transit. Tanks should never be loaded above the base of the dome.

There are also other types of tank cars used for the transportation of various acids. For instance muriatic acid cannot be carried in steel direct so a distinctive transportation tank had to be created for this service which type can be roughly summerized as: *wood-stave treated, wood-stave-rubber-lined* and *steel sheet-rubber-lined.* However, before these steel-sheet-rubber-lined tank cars were perfected there was danger of the muriatic acid coming in contact with the steel shell and causing trouble. To illustrate.

Some time ago one of our old style steel rubber-lined tank cars loaded with muriatic acid was shipped from one of our Michigan plants to an Indiana plant. When the cars reached Lima, Ohio, the railroad company advised our Plant that the tank was leaking and had been placed on a siding. Our tank repairman was sent to Lima immediately, arriving there about evening. He examined the car and found the lead-safety-pressure disk had been punctured and acid had squirted out. He immediately unscrewed the dome-cap and the acid boiled over the side of the tank, but soon subsided. He examined the inside of the tank as best he could, but saw nothing wrong and believing that a washer or small piece of iron had accidentally fallen in the tank and built up the pressure, which had subsided, he renewed the lead safety pressure disk screwed on the dome cap and the tank was accepted for transportation again. It reached its destination the next morning, but the firm, not needing the acid for immediate use, made no attempt to unload it, but left it standing on a siding in the hot sun until late in the afternoon when two men started to unload it. They had taken only a few turns to unscrew the dome cap when it was blown out of their hands sending a fountain of acid in the air. Both men were severely burned and a third man, more than 15 feet away, and standing on the ground, was even more severely burned. Upon making an investigation of this accident, it was found that the sheet-rubber lining of the tank had come loose and the muriatic acid had been eating the tank, causing hydrogen gas to form. This gas caused the first pressure disk to puncture and the acid to spurt out. However, after the second safety disk was put on and the tank left Lima it evidently soon punctured, but some enterprising railroad employe, thinking he would stop the leak, plugged up the safety vent with a heavy stick of wood. This fact, combined with the hot sun's rays started the trouble. It is impossible to say just what might have happened to this tank car if it had not been opened for the next few days.

This, I believe, covers in a general way, a few of the problems of "Handling Materials" in the manufacture of sulphuric acid. The handling of materials in the manufacturing of other chemicals, such as chlorine, bleach, caustic, etc., are even more complicated, but cannot be covered at this time.

HANDLING "HUMAN MATERIAL"

However, after all has been said and done, the safety records tell the true story of the safe handling of human material. During the year of 1925, with an average of 1150 employes working 3,240,000 hours, we had 65 time-loss accidents, 23 of which were severe enough to come under the compensation law and one caused death. Frequency rate 20.006, severity rate 2.252. So you see a chemical plant is not such an unsafe place in which to work, after all.

THE CHAIRMAN: In opening the general discussion and in order not to waste any time, I am going to ask Mr. Carrow to discuss the question of organizing and putting across the safety plan in the small plant. The Pennsylvania Railroad, in 38 divisions and 80 different classes of shops, has done a great deal of work along this line. Even though their shops are of a diversified nature, they have put across a similar campaign through their shops and have done quite a considerable amount of work.

MR. CARROW: Mr. Chairman and friends, I have listened to Mr. Auel's paper with much interest and I am inclined to believe that he actually believes what he said, and that may account for the wonderful success that has been accomplished in his plant and in western Pennsylvania generally. I also think that it is that attitude of mind, more than any particular type of organization, which results in accident reduction. A good many years ago, it was my duty to make inspection reports and recommendations on conditions that I found in the railway plants. It was not very long before I found that the most stereotyped thing in the world is absolute uniformity. In fact, I almost loathe the word. When I go to a plant or division headquarters, or any place where there is a tendency to absolutely conform to some specified system, it always makes me feel that the brains of the managers, the employers, and others simply lie dormant, and the best results are not forthcoming.

I think it is possible, whether it is in a safety organization or in any other part of buisness management, to say specifically what shall be done. I was particularly impressed with that thought last night at the meeting that the secretary called. We have a man from Potter County, another from Coraopolis, another from Pittsburgh, four or five from York, and each one is particularly enthusiastic over the work he has accomplished, but you could hardly recognize any similarity in their methods. We have what might be called, "a skeleton safety organization" on the Pennsylvania Railroad. We say to our division officers, "You shall do certain things, but the details of it you must work out yourself." That applies to our stations, our shops, and our yards.

What is the result of that method? We have certain shops where the foreman is imbued with the safety idea, but more particularly, and when he is unusually intelligent, he goes ahead without any compass as far as a chart of the organization is concerned. He manufactures and develops his own slogan. He gets interested in the safety work in various ways, and the result is a very definite reduction in accidents. For instance, in our Trenton shops, with a thousand men, we have gone the first three months of this year with only one injured.

I have heard a great deal said here about starting at the top. It is my opinion that the people who eternally complain about the management of the bosses in this country not being interested in the safety idea are incompetent themselves. I am frank to confess that the lethargy, if there ever was any in my company, was due to the fact that there was something lacking in me that I could not inspire the officers to do the thing they ought to do. If a man is assigned to safety work, the implication is that the management will do certain things. If those who are assigned to that work are not keen enough to inspire the management to do the necessary things, the fault lies with them. Let us concede that safety pays, that safety is right, that safety is the proper thing. Do you suppose that the vast majority of the managers of business in the United States would not recognize that fact if it were put to them in language that safety men ought to be capable of speaking? I have had better results in the last two years than I had in any other ten years, not because ten years ago our officers were not willing to go along, but because they did not see the light as I have undertaken to show it to them in the last eighteen months.

An officer of our Relief said the other day at a meeting of his supervisory board, "Gentlemen, I appeal to you to bring down your accident record. I don't only appeal to you, I demand it. The reason is simply this, I am not yet on the Relief. I am still ambitious, and I hope to go on and on in this great Pennsylvania Railroad until I lose my strength and become too old to work. I don't want any canned safety. I am not telling you how to do it. You are intrusted with the duty of supervising the men under you, you go out and deliver the goods." There is no such thing as any plant doing exactly as another plant, and any manager or any group of employes who determines to have the safety performance will have it just as surely as the sunshine comes after the night.

Knowledge is power. We have got to devise some means to impart safety information, which is knowledge, to the worker, and in addition to that we have got to inspire him with the desire to take the precaution that the knowledge suggests, whether it be by means of safety slogans, safety regulations, patting him on the back, or disciplining him. Only the man on the ground, familar with the particular problems involved, can determine exactly what is the best method. I would say a sort of philosophy for safety men is to examine your own hearts, determine whether you are keen enough, whether you understand the buisness sufficiently to present it as it ought to be presented to the management and to the men, and if you are not satisfied with yourself, go on studying and working until you become competent, just as every one of us has had to do who has had some modicum of success.

The Chairman: Who is next to take up the discussion of putting across the safety plan in the small plant, or any other kind of plant?

Mr. H. M. Spahr, *Carnegie Steel Company:* We do not have to approach our management for safety. Our trouble is to get it down the line where the men work. You might tell a lot of fellows that that work is for their benefit, but you can't get it across unless you shove it down their throats. Others don't understand our language. They are Polish, Slavish, Mexicans, Turks, and if the United States Government lets them in here in the industrial plants, and gives them work, it is our duty to see that they get their chance for safety, because their families need safety just as yours and mine need it. I can take 18 or 20 Mexicans, even if they don't understand a word of English, and teach them to understand what they want by making them say what I say. I ask them to say after me. "I am willing" and they say, "I am willing to work for safety." I say, "I will remember." They follow me, "I will remember" and I say "in the mill yard," and they say, "in the mill yard." I say "on the railroad," and they say, "on the railroad." I say, "on the open hearth," and they say, "on the open hearth." I say, "in the carpenter shop," and they say, "in the carpenter shop." I say, "in the foundry" and they say, "in the foundry," I say, "on the furnace front" and they say, "on the furnace front." I say, "on the highway," and they say, "on the highway." I say, "in my home, and they say, "in my home." Three or four lessons like that and even if they can't say seven words in English, I will have Mr. Hunky, Mr. Mexican, Mr. German, Mr. Hibernian, say "I will remember safety." You can all do it in your plants, if you hold little safety meetings, and get in front of the men and teach them. We have a lot of fellows born in this country who don't know as much about safety as some of the fellows who have been over here only six weeks because we have become hardened to accidents. I came to the steel plant and the superintendent said, "Do you know anything about safety?" I said, "I don't know whether I do." He said, "anybody who goes to work in this plant has got to be a safety man, or we don't want him." So I started out doing safety work. At the Edgar Thompson plant, from 1916 to 1920, they had 337 lost-time accidents; and from 1921 to 1925, 27 lost-time accidents. In that department they have had 13 deaths in the five-year period, 1916 to 1921, and they had three in the other five years, because the superintendent of that department is a safety man. I talk safety whenever I get a chance, I am always on the job, whether in the Edgar Thompson plant, Homestead, or New Castle.

The big men can talk and preach safety, but we have to get down and mingle with the little fellows and teach them, and I will guarantee that in a little while we will have them talking safety to their fellow men. The plant I come from had from 1916 to 1921 twenty-five hundred lost-time accidents, at the rate of 500 a year, and in 1921, the general superintendent of that plant took the bit between his teeth, he said, "dig out for safety" and they dug out. We averaged 50 accidents a year since 1921 to 1925, and if we can do better than that we are going to do it. We have to make the men live up to the rules of safety work; first, avoid riding cars when they should not, do everything they are told to do.

THE CHAIRMAN: There are three topics on the general subject preventing non-code accidents, and there is room for discussion on every one of the topics. We do not want you to leave until you are thoroughly satisfied we have talked the proposition out pretty well. Do not hesitate to get up and discuss the problems of hazard of electricity, handling materials or putting across a safety campaign.

MR. FRANK PELTON: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, during the summer season many electric utilities experience considerable trouble by reason of boys flying kites into open wires. Early this spring the Duquesne Light Company discovered that the boys were using a very fine strand of aerial wire as a substitute for string in kite flying. Some injuries sustained by boys through this practice caused the light company to institute a campaign of publicity, giving warning of the danger of kite flying with the use of wire string and especially emphasizing the necessity of keeping away from kite contact with wire construction.

More recently the problem of keeping aerial antennae construction from either closely paralleling or crossing above or below transmission and distribution facilities has been causing anxiety. In spite of much advertising by the company, advising against improper radio aerial construction, the public apparently has not been much impressed with the importance of respecting this rule, A most distressing fatality occurred in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, May 21st, When the mother of seven minor children met sudden death by coming into contact with a charged radio aerial which had fallen to the ground in her back yard.

In order to vigorously campaign against a possible repetition of such an unfortunate and untimely death, the Duquesne light Company immediately inaugerated a very extensive publicity campaign and personal appeal to the public, hoping to have them recognize the importance of safe antennae construction. A warning is being broadcasted through all channels of publicity such as the newspapers, posters, advertisements, and the distribution of literature to the homes of patrons not only of the light company but to those of the gas company as well. Meter readers will leave at each place visited a printed announcement bringing the subject to the attention of the family and requesting their cooperation.

The light company will volunteer to inspect and advise any person requesting information as to the safety of their aerial construction.

Special letters arousing the interest of approximately 5000 employes in our group of utilities are being sent out.

In addition the company is communicating with the individual principals of every school in Allegheny and Beaver Counties through which the company operates. Universities, clubs, civic organizations, Boy Scouts and similar sources are being requested to cooperate so that the community may better understand the necessity for a high-class standard of radio antennae wire construction.

An additional factor included in the campaign is the warning that every fallen wire should be treated as a dangerous thing to touch except by persons possessing a knowledge of electricity.

Mr. M. C. Goodspeed, *General Electric Company:* I would like to ask Mr. Guilbert a question: In adjusting and correcting the vision of each and every employe of your plant does the company stand that expense with regard to the defective, breakage and so on? Does the company replace those goggles? Do you have your own occulist?

Mr. Guilbert: We have our own occulist in the plant.

Mr. M. C. Goodspeed: Who goes from one plant to the other?

Mr. Guilbert: In the case of a manufacturing plant at Chicago there are 12,000 men, they have a high grade occulist right in the plant all day. In the case of smaller units we pick out a reputable occulist in the city in which those plants are located and he takes care of the men in those plants.

Chairman: Does anybody else have any questions to ask or points to raise on this afternoon's program?

Mr. Goodspeed: Mr. Chairman, I have two questions that occurred to me as Mr. Auel was speaking, in line with the suggestion that was made this morning bringing out points that had been left unanswered in today's program: First, of the unorganized plants, 34,000 of them, how many of them are reached or will be reached, and in what percentage as a result of this meeting? How many of them are here for the first time, and to those who are not here, how will we get this across to them? We cannot get the whole inspiration across, but can we get some part of it across? Second, is there any way in which we can tell how the percentage of accidents in the organized plants compares with those in the unorganized plants in order to see how much we are getting out of the organization?

The Chairman: The two points raised by Mr. Goodspeed are very good. The Department of Labor and Industry considers itself the safety organization for the 34,000 plants that do not have their own safety organization at the present time. We have a tremendous responsibility in trying to put across real safety work in those plants. Our inspectors are doing everything they can to encourage the formation of safety organizations, no matter how small the plant may be, in order to organize the State as a whole for safety. It is a tremendous job to get every establishment in the State, whether it has five, or 150, or 500 employes, to have some form of safety organization. It is a big proposition, but we are going to tackle it just as hard as we can. It may be possible for us to get the proceedings of this conference to a large group and thereby give them the benefit of the discussions, if we cannot give them the benefit of the inspiration.

The question of dividing the statistics, comparing the percentage of accidents in organized plants with those in unorganized plants, is a very interesting one, and one which I think the Department can work out. It will present a very interesting finding and will be of value in putting across safety organizations in plants which do not have them, because it will be conclusive proof of what it means in accident prevention.

Are there any other questions or points to bring up or any announcements to be made before the meeting adjourns? If not, we will adjourn the meeting by thanking you for coming and giving us the benefit of your views.

NAME	FIRM REPRESENTED	ADDRESS
Albertson, Clayton,	Magee Carpet Co.,	526 East 3rd St., Bloomsburg.
Albright, G. F.,	Enola Steel Shops,	Enola.
Alderdice, F. E.,	Pittsburgh Rys. Co.,	7625 Kelly St., Pittsburgh.
Allard, E. O.,	Globe Indemnity Co.,	57 N. 22nd St., E. Orange, New Jersey.
Allison, C. C.,	C. H. Mashland & Sons,	Carlisle.
Allison, H. O.,	Valley Traction Co., Beaver, Pa.,	New Brighton, Pa.
Ames, W. F.,	McClintock-Marshall Co., Oliver Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.	5415 Claybourne St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Armstrong, J. C.,	P. R. R., 410 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.	327 Sarah Ave., Pittsburgh.
Armstrong, Ralph H.,	Colonial Steel Co., 324 Fourth Ave,. Pittsburgh, Pa.	1527 Virginia Ave., Monaca, Pa.
Auel, C. B.,	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.	
Bachman, Elizabeth, R. N.,	Giant Portland Cement Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	1304 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.
Baker, John M.,	Harbison Walker Ref. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.	Woodland, Pa.
Banker, W. B.,	E. I. DuPont deNemours & Co., DuPont Building, Wilmington, Delaware.	
Barber, W. F.,	Industrial Safety Council, Wyoming Valley, 460 Simon Long Building, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	420 Northampton St., Kingston, Pa.
Barlow, Arthur,	Armstrong Cork Co., Linoleum Division, Lancaster, Pa.	238 East Ross St., Lancaster.
Barringer, D. H.,	Enola Steel Car Shops, Enola, Pa.,	Duncannon, Pa.
Barth, Alvin L.,	Atlantic Refining Co., 3144 Passyunk Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.	260 Sumac St., Wissahickon, Phila.
Bausman, G. A.,	Middletown Car Co., Middletown, Pa.	1000 N. 18th St., Harrisburg, Pa.
Beaver, J. G.,	Landis Tool Co., Waynesboro, Pa.,	127 N. Grant St., Waynesboro, Pa.
Bell, Dan H.,	Pittsburgh Railways Co., 600 Duquesne Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.	6024 Rodman St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Benner, J. W.,	Homestead Steel Works, Munhall, Pa.	
Bergman, Oscar,	Westinghouse A. B. Co., P. O. Box 428, Wilmerding, Pa.	
Beynan, John H.,	Middletown Car Co., Middletown, Pa.	Emaus St., Middletown, Pa.
Bitner, C. A.,	P. R. R. Co., Williamsport, Pa., ..	Lock Haven, Pa.
Blaine, A. C.,	The Travelers Insurance Co., Hartford, Connecticut.	Camp Hill, Pa.
Blaine, C. H.,	S. S. Casualty Co., Middletown, Pa.	136 N. Spring St., Middletown, Pa.
Blair, L. R.,	P. R. R. Co., Cresson, Pa.,	Cresson, Pa.
Blair, Matthew,	Wabash Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa., ..	Coverdale, Pa.
Blank, E. F.,	Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., Ross & 3rd Sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.	608 Fordham Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Books, J. D.,	Enola Steel Car Shops,	South Enola.
Bott, Clayton L.,	York Water Co., 42 E. Market St., York, Pa.	700 W. Philadelphia St., York, Pa.
Bottke, A. K.,	Baldwin Locomotive Wks., 500 N. Broad St., Phila.	807 Prospect Ave., Moore, Pa.
Bowker, L. J.,	Mine Safety Appliance Co., 5710 Hadfield St., Philadelphia, Pa.	
Bowser, E. L.,	Pennsylvania System,	Summerdale, Pa.
Brandt, Samuel H.,	York Haven Water & Power Co., York Haven, Pa. 123 E. Market St., York, Pa.	
Brenner, W. C.,	Berkshire Knitting Mills, Reading, Pa.	1542 Dauphin Ave., Reading, Pa.
Brewster, J. H.,	P. R. R., 17th & Filbert Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.	
Bricker, Dr. Howard E.,..	Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co., 13 S. 18th St., Philadelphia, Pa.	
Brown, Wilbur F.,	Waynesboro Knitting Co., W. 2nd St., Waynesboro, Pa.	22 S. Grant St., Waynesboro, Pa.
Bryant, W. C.,	Hartford Accident & Indemnity Co., Hartford, Connecticut.	5424 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Burgener, J. A.,	N. J. Zinc Co., Palmerton, Pa., ..	163 Franklin St., Palmerton, Pa.
Byrem, A. B.,	James Magee Webbing Co.,	Bloomsburg, Pa.
Cain, G. H.,	Globe Indemnity Co., Newark, N. J.,	331 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Callan, John,	Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co., 1520 Spruce St., Phila.	13 S. 18th St., Phila.
Campbell, Jack C.,	Union Switch Signal Co., Braddock Ave., Swissvale, Pa.	7933 Graff Ave., Swissvale, Pa.
Cannon, Thos. L.,	McClintock-Marshall Const. Co., Oliver Building, Pittsburgh.	6307 Jackson St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Campbell, T.,	Bell Telephone Co. of Pa., 416 7th Ave., Pittsburgh.	518 Sylvania Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Carrow, T. H.,	P. R. R. Co., 422 Commercial Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.	
Caufman, M. O.,	Chambersburg Engineering Co., Chambersburg, Pa.	Chambersburg, Pa.
Clarkson, G. E.,	Western Penna. Safety Council, 206 Diamond St., Pittsburgh.	1301 Dormont Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Colahan, K. A.,	Amer. Mut. Liab. Ins. Co., 1034 Public Ledger Bldg., Philadelphia.	4620 N. 10th St., Philadelphia.
Collins, W.,	Alan Wood Iron & Steel Co., Conshohocken, Pa.	Conshohocken, Pa.
Conner, James F.,	The U. G. I. Contracting Co., 1401 Arch Street, Phila.	

NAME	FIRM REPRESENTED	ADDRESS
Conrad, Samuel M.,	Middletown Car Co., Middletown, Pa.	202 N. Pine St., Middletown, Pa.
Cook, Fred S.,	Wm. H. Luden, Inc., 200 N. 18th St., Reading, Pa.	1251 Eckert Ave., Reading, Pa.
Cook, John H.,	Susquehanna Silk Mills & Huntingdon Specialty Co., 149 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.	Sunbury, Pa.
Cook, J. J.,	Henry Disston & Sons, Tacony, Philadelphia, Pa.	243 High St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
Cooley, W. B.,	National Tube Co., Christy Park Works, McKeesport, Pa.	405 34th St., McKeesport, Pa.
Coolidge, Donald J.,	Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Creighton Coal Works, Creighton, Pa.	1016 Oregon Ave., Tarentum, Pa.
Cromwell, Oliver F. W.,	Elk Tanning Co. & Allied interests, Ridgway, Pa.	Ridgway, Pa.
Culliney, T. E.,	Bethlehem Steel Corp.,	Bethlehem, Pa.
Cummins, A. C.,	Carnegie Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.,	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Cunningham, A. L.,	P. R. R. Co., Federal Street Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.	658 Maple Lane, Sewickley, Pa.
Davis, H. L.,	Ocean Accident & Guar. Corp., 1 Park Ave. Bldg., Park Ave. @ 32nd St., N. Y. C.	418 Walnut St., Phila.
Dellenger, A. S.,	P. R. R. System, Harrisburg, Pa.,	Harrisburg, Pa.
Dettling, George E.,	Enola Steel Car Shops,	528 Emerald St., Harrisburg, Pa.
Dickie, W. A.,	Pneumatic Air Brake Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.	1013 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Dimeler, Lawrence A.,	Middletown Car Co., Middletown, Pa.	Middletown, Pa.
Dittmer, W. F.,	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co., E. Pittsburgh, Pa.	223 Ave. B., E. Pittsburgh, Pa.
Dolan, S. P.,	Bethlehem Mines Corp., Johnstown, Pa.	7122 Card Lane, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Donoghua, Thos. R.,	Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.	Creighton, Pa.
Ducharme, Nelson,	Aetna Life Ins. Co., Hartford, Connecticut.	Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Dunn, C. A.,	Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corp., Wabash Bldg.	1629 Beechwood Blvd., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Dupes, John,	Standard Steel Co.,	Middletown, Pa.
Eales, Wm. P.,	Travelers Ins. Co., Hartford, Conn.	
Edwards, F. C.,	Magee Carpet Co.,	Bloomsburg, Pa.
Eisenhart, Lister A.,	C. K. Eagle & Co., Inc.,	Shamokin, Pa.
Elliott, John H.,	Landis Machine Co.,	Waynesboro, Pa.
Ellis, Edward W.,	Bethlehem Steel Co.,	405 West Broad St., Bethlehem, Pa.
Ely, B. K.,	Chambersburg Engineering Co.,	Chambersburg, Pa.
Evans, D. J.,	Union Steel Castings Co., 62nd St. & Butler, Pittsburgh, Pa.	Aspinwall, Pgh., Pa.
Evans, L. W.,	Atlantic Refining Co., Franklin, Pa.	1444 Buffalo St., Franklin, Pa.
Ewing, Thomas,	National Tube Co., Frick Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.	
Faires, Maurice L.,	Individual Drinking Cup Co., 24th & Dixie Avenue, Easton.	2012 Lehigh St., Easton, Pa.
Feehan, Francis,	U. S. Bureau of Mines, 4800 Forbes St., Pittsburgh, Pa.	
Fenlon, Philip G.,	Carnegie Steel Co.,	Duquesne, Pa.
Fertig, Casper,	Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co., Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh.	382 Ambard Ave., Bellevue, Pa.
Fisher, Dyson,	Standard Steel Works,	Burnham, Pa.
Fiske, C. P.,	N. Jersey Zinc Co.,	Palmerton, Pa.
Fitzpatrick, Wm. T.,	Bell Telephone Co., Harrisburg, Pa.	14 N. 17th St., Harrisburg, Pa.
Flanagan, S. J.,		142 E. Emaus St., Middletown, Pa.
Ford, H. E.,	Cramps Shipyard, Richmond & Norris Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.	
Freeman, Carl E.,	York Haven Water Power Co., 123 E Market St., York, Pa.	York Haven, Pa.
Freund, A. J.,	Electric Controller & Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	2822 Louisiana Ave., S. Hills Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Funkhouser, O. C.,	Standard Steel Car Co., Butler, Pa.,	Box 385 Butler, Pa.
Fyler, Maurice,	Pennsylvania R. R., Altoona, Pa.,	
Garthaus, L.,	American Motor Body Corp., 1800 W. Lehigh Ave., Philadelphia.	2514 N. Bouvier St., Philadelphia.
Gatehouse, J. T.,	Penn Public Service Corp.,	535 Vine St., Johnstown, Pa., Drawer G.
Goodspeed, M. C.,	General Electric Co.,	Erie, Pa.
Gotshall, J. W.,	Middletown Car Co., Middletown, Pa.	327 S. Catherine St., Middletown, Pa.
Graff, Charles W.,	York Water Co., 42 E. Market St., York.	706 W. King St., York, Pa.
Graham, E. F.,	Carnegie Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.,	
Graham, Fred J.,	Standard Steel Works Co.,	Burnham, Pa.
Gray, C. A.,	Duquesne Light Co., 6th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.	3619 Fleming Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Greswold, Josephine,	The Eddystone Mfg. Co., Eddystone, Pa.	5141 Marion St. Gtn., Philadelphia, Pa.
Griffin, Donald W.,	Lock Haven Chair Co., Lock Haven, Pa.	15 W. Church St., Lock Haven, Pa.
Guilbert, Harry,	The Pullman Co., Chicago, Ill.,	
Hambright, W. B.,	Armstrong Cork Co., Lancaster, Pa.	735 Rockland St., Lancaster, Pa.
Hanssen, M. C.,	Bethlehem Steel Co., 1029 Broadway, Bethlehem, Pa.	
Hare, H. R.,	McKeesport Tin Plate Co.,	McKeesport, Pa.
Harlan, R. C.,	Indemnity Ins. Co. U. S. A., Philadelphia, Pa.	212 Kelker St., Harrisburg, Pa.

NAME	FIRM REPRESENTED	ADDRESS
Harman, Dale,	Spoont Waldron & Co., Muncy, Pa.,	Montgomery, Pa.
Harmer, H. E.,	Philadelphia Electric Co., 1000 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.	
Harnish, John D.,	P. R. R. Co. Shops, Harrisburg, Pa.	526 Maclay St., Harrisburg, Pa.
Harris, Elmer F.,	Mesta Machine Co., P. O. Box 1124, Pittsburgh, Pa.	
Harrison, Morris,	Hammermill Paper Co., Erie, Pa.,	
Hart, W. P.,	Union Switch & Signal Co.,	Swissvale, Pa.
Hartenstein, F.,	Lehigh Valley R. R.,	Bethlehem, Pa.
Hartfeld, J. L.,	Harbison & Walker Ref. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.	Grampian, Pa.
Hartzell, F. C.,	Harbison & Walker Ref. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.	Grampian, Pa.
Hassler, H. G.,	P. R. R., Enola, Pa.,	
Hassler, J. E.,	Enola Car Shops, Enola, Pa.,	
Hastings, Lorne E., M. D.,	The J. G. Brill Co., 62nd & Woodland Ave., Philadelphia.	28 Wellington Rd., Philadelphia.
Hatfield, J. W.,	Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Frick Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.	Charleroi, Pa.
Hawkins, J. A.,	The New Jersey Zinc Co.,	Palmerton, Pa.
Hayes, J. Arthur,	The Viscose Co., Marcus Hook, Pa.,	Upland, Pa.
Heenan, John E.,	Baltimore Loco. Works., 500 N. Broad St., Phila.	666 N. 52nd St., Philadelphia.
Helsel, B. G.,	Middletown Car Co., Middletown, Pa.	15 Emaus St., Middletown, Pa.
Hensil, Chas. G.,	E. I. DuPont deNemours & Co., 3500 Greys Ferry Ave., Phila.	5401 N. 5th St., Philadelphia.
Hess, P. M.,	Penna. Water & Power Co.,	Holtwood, Pa.
Hetrick, David Jos., M. D.,	Dauphin Cigar Co. & Schmidts Bakery, 54 N. 13th St., Harrisburg, Pa.	54 N. 13th St., Harrisburg, Pa.
Hileman, J. B.,	Relief Dept. P. R. R.,	413 Market St., Harrisburg, Pa.
Hill, A. J., Jr.,	West Penn Power Co., 14 Wood St., Pittsburgh.	Box 73 Route 9, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Hitchcock, C. A.,		Chillenango, Madison County, New York.
Hobaugh, John Jacob,	Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Frick Building, Pa.	Kittanning, Pa.
Hoffman, C. Roscoe,	1009 Carnegie Building,	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Hoffman, Wm.,	Magee Carpet Co.,	Bloomsburg, Pa.
Holb, Albert H.,	Phila. Rapid Transit Co., 1520 Spruce St., Phila.	13 S. 18th St., Phila.
Hope, Harry F.,	Bell Tel. Co. of Penna., 210 Pine Street, Harrisburg, Pa.	1614 Briggs St., Harrisburg, Pa.
Hopkins, B. F.,	U. S. Aluminum Co., New Kensington, Pa.	1807 Orchard Ave., Arnold, Pa.
Hopkins, James W.,	P. R. R. Co., 904 Penna. Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.	
Horner, E. A.,	Chambersburg Engineering Co., Derbyshire St., Chambersburg.	473 E. Liberty St., Chambersburg, Pa.
Houdeshel, James W.,	Penna. Mfg. Assn. Cas. Ins. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	21 N. 30th St., Philadelphia.
Houser, C. A.,	Chambersburg Engineering Co., Derby St., Chambersburg, Pa.	Cor. Federal & Queen Sts., Chambersburg, Pa.
Hunter, J. F.,	Carnegie Steel Co., Homestead, Pa.,	4735 Bayard St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Hussey, Miriam,	Univ. of Penna.,	4207 Walnut St., Phila.
Irwin, C.,	Oil Well Supply Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.	Oil City, Pa.
Irwin, George R.,	Lukens Steel Co., Coatesville, Pa.,	379 Charles St., Coatesville, Pa.
Jamison, C. L.,	Standard Seamless Tube Co., Ambridge, Pa.	504 Park Rd., Ambridge, Pa.
Jarrard, W. E.,	American Car & Foundry Co., Berwick, Pa.	216 E. 9th St., Berwick, Pa.
Johnson, B. M.,	Liberty Mutual Ins. Co., 1700 Walnut St., Phila.	Lansdowne, Pa.
Jones, A. S., M. D.,	C. K. Eagle & Co., Inc., Franklin St., Shamokin, Pa.	1001 N. Lombard St.
Jones, G. H.,	P. R. R. Co.,	Box 103, Progress, Pa.
Jones, L. B.,	Enola Steel Car Shops, Enola, Pa.,	c/o E. C. Myers, Falmouth, Lancaster Co., Pa.
Jones, Roland,	Surety Mfg. Co., 4139 W. Kinzie St., Chicago.	5020 Fulton St., Chicago, Illinois.
Kamm, Andrew E.,	Armstrong Cork Works, Lancaster, Pa.	427 Nevin St., Lancaster, Pa.
Karabasz, V. L.,		1518 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Keen, Amos S.,	Armstrong Cork Works, Lancaster, Pa.	28½ N. Mary St., Lancaster, Pa.
Keen, W. I.,	Enola Steel Car Shops, Enola, Pa.,	1819 North St., Harrisburg, Pa.
Kelly, D. F.,	A. I. & S. E. E.,	1326 Rockland & Beechview, Pittsburgh.
Kelton, Frank,	Duquesne Light Co.,	435 6th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Kepner, Ira V.,	Penna. Salt Mfg. Co., Widener Bldg., Phila.	1911 N. 12th St., Phila.
Kern, E. R.,	Middletown Car Co., Middletown, Pa.	Spruce St., Middletown, Pa.
Killinger, P. N. K.,	Treadwell Engineering Co., Easton, Pa.	
Kimball, John L.,	Baldwin Loco. Wks., 500 N. Broad St., Phila.	4537 York Road, Philadelphia.
Knight, Paul R.,	Bell Tel. Co. of Penna., 210 Pine St., Harrisburg, Pa.	408 6th St., New Cumberland, Pa.
Knupp, J. A.,	Waynesboro Mfg. Assn.,	502 S. Potomac St., Waynesboro, Pa.

NAME	FIRM REPRESENTED	ADDRESS
Knupp, W. J.,	Waynesboro Cooperative Corp.,	
Koenig, Edward L.,	Edward L. Koenig & Co.,	569 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
Kreglow, Wm. M.,	The New Jersey Zinc Co. of Penna., Palmerton, Pa.	Palmerton, Pa.
Kreiger, John,	Enola Steel Car Shops, Enola, Pa.,	Lemoyne, Pa.
Kridlish, W.,	The Schwarzenbach Huber Co., P. O. B. 31, Union City, N. J.	926 17th Street, Union City, N. J.
Kuhn, P. R.,	Penn Central Light & Power Co.,	Altoona, Pa.
Lafferty, M. L.,	Bell Tel. Co. of Penna., 261 N. Broad St., Phila.	Wynnewood, Pa.
Larson, H. J.,	Willson Goggles, Reading, Pa.,	
Laumn, Hiester V.,	Reading R. R., Bear Bldg., Reading, Pa.	108 Schuylkill Ave., Reading, Pa.
Lea, Harry F.,	Safety Products Co., 119 Federal St., Pittsburgh.	560 Dawson Ave., Bellevue, Pa.
Leman, Geo. M.,	Altoona Public School Dist., Altoona, Pa.	1117 6th Ave., Altoona, Pa.
Lester, John,	Vulcanized Rubber Co., Morrisville, Pa.	102 N. Overbrook Ave., Trenton, N. J.
Lewars, C. E.,	The Koppers Construction Co., 800 Union Trust Bldg., Pittsburgh.	935 Sheridan Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Lewis, John M.,	Mine Safety Appliances Co., Braddock Ave. & Thomas Blvd., Pittsburgh, Pa.	147 Race St., Edgewood, Swissvale, Penna.
Lippincott, S. M.,	Liberty Mutual Ins. Co., Park Square Bldg., Boston, Massachusetts.	Erie, Pa.
Little, Jas.,	Westinghouse Air Brake Co.,	Wilmerding, Pa.
Loper, Winfield,	E. G. Budd Mfg. Co., 25th & Hunting Park Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.	4138 N. Darien St., Philadelphia.
Lowry, J. S.,	Kistler Leather Co., 319 A. Street, Boston, Mass.	242 N. Fairview St., Lock Haven, Pa.
Luckenbach, Robert H.,	E. G. Budd Mfg. Co., 25th & Hunting Park Ave., Philadelphia.	4138 N. Darien St., Philadelphia.
Lutton, C. D.,	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Scottdale, Pa.	123 W. Apple St., Connellsville, Pa.
Lutz, Fred F.,	Bell Tel. Co. of Penna., 210 Pine St., Harrisburg.	17 S. 20th St., Harrisburg, Pa.
MacArthur, C. G.,	Enola Steel Car Shops, Enola, Pa.,	1935 State St.
McCamphell, D. T.,	Penna. Mfg. Assn. Cas. Co., Finance Building, Phila.	1010 S. 45th St., Philadelphia.
McCarc, Elmer E.,	Pittsburgh White Sand Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.	Mapleton Depot.
McCauley, Clyde,	Central Iron & Steel Co., Harrisburg, Pa.	17 N. 4th St., Steelton, Pa.
McClain, G. H.,	Jones & Laughlin Co., 27th & Carson Sts., Pittsburgh.	230 Parker Drive, Pittsburgh, Pa.
McCoy, J. M.,	Standard Steel Works Co.,	Burnham, Pa.
McGillivray, W. A.,	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co., Essington, S. Philadelphia, Pa.	418 Horton St., Philadelphia.
McGuire, C. F.,	738 East 7th St.,	Erie, Pa.
McKeever, E. T.,	Atlas Portland Cement Co., 10th & Main Sts., Northampton, Pa.	403 Walnut St., Catawissa, Pa.
McVey, J. R.,	Carnegie Steel Co.,	Clairton, Pa.
Machean, D. E.,	Liberty Mutual Ins. Co., 1700 Walnut St., Phila.	606 Penfield Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Manahan, Norman G.,	P. R. R., Harrisburg, Pa.,	538 Maclay St., Harrisburg, Pa.
Marshall, Thos. B.,	P. R. R. Blacksmith Shop, Harrisburg, Pa.	222 Emerald St., Harrisburg, Pa.
Matthews, H. W.,	Aetna Life Ins. Co., Hartford, Conn.	407 Walnut St., Philadelphia.
Maxwell, W. D.,	Associated Penna. Constructors, 8 Masonic Building, Third & State Sts., Harrisburg, Pa.	
Meckley, Daniel G.,	Weaver Piano Co., Broad & Walnut Sts., York.	666 Market St., York, Pa.
Megraw, W. E.,	H. H. Robertson Co., Ambridge, Pa.	Ambridge, Pa.
Mellinger, A. S.,	U. B. of Carpenters & Joiners of America, 1803 Spring Garden St., Phila.	1715 W. Pacific St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Mikusinski, M. F.,	P. R. R., Williamsport, Pa.,	639 5th Ave., Williamsport, Pa.
Miley, Charles T.,	The Carpenter Steel Co., Reading, Pa.	Reading, Pa.
Miller, Harry G.,	Harrisburg Pipe & Pipe Bending Co., 10th & Herr Sts., Harrisburg, Pa.	1417 Liberty St., Harrisburg, Pa.
Miller, J. H.,	Wm. Wharton, Jr. & Co., Inc.,	Easton, Pa.
Miller, L. M.,	Middletown Car Co., Middletown, Pa.	140 Pike St., Middletown, Pa.
Milroy, W.,	Union R. R. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.	1143 Grant Ave., Duquesne, Pa.
Mitchell, S. M.,	P. R. R. Lucknow Car Shops, Lucknow, Pa.	230 Emerald St., Harrisburg, Pa.
Morrison, H. J.,	West Penn Steel Co., Brackenridge, Pa.	Brackenridge, Pa.
Mountz, H. E.,	P. R. R. M. M. Office, 7th & Calder Sts., Harrisburg, Pa.	205 Herman Ave., Lemoyne, Pa.
Morrow, Alex.,	Atlas Portland Cement Co., Catasauqua, Pa.	532 Kurtz St., Catasauqua, Pa.
Mowery, H. W.,	American Abrasive Metals Co., 50 Church St., New York City.	
Mowry, G. R.,	Railway Steel Spring Co., 30 Church St., N. Y. C.	317 Spring St., Latrobe, Pa.
Muffley, George,	Box 216, Easton, Pa.,	Easton, Pa.
Mullen, W. E.,	P. R. R., 7th & Reily Sts., Harrisburg, Pa.	Forest St., Harrisburg, Pa.

NAME	FIRM REPRESENTED	ADDRESS
Murray, L. A.,	P. R. R.,	
Musser, C. W.,	P. R. R., Chambersburg, Pa.,	Fayetteville, Pa.
Nagle, J. J.,	Penna. Mfgrs. Asso.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Nasky, S. H.,	Middletown Car Co., Middletown, Pa.	220 W. Water St., Middletown, Pa.
Neff, Paul F.,	P. R. R., Tyrone, Pa.,	Waring Apartments, Tyrone, Pa.
Newbould, Chas. E.,	York Mfg. Co., P. R. R. & Roosevelt Ave., York, Pa.	York, Pa.
Nicholas, G. C.,	Enola Steel Car Shops,	Harrisburg, Pa.
Nimick, Alex.,	Colonial Steel Co., 324 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.	301 Chestnut Road, Edgeworth, Pa.
Northwood, J. A.,	Bethlehem Steel Co., Cambria Plant, Johnstown, Pa.	Johnstown, Pa.
Oartel, John A.,	Carnegie Steel Co., 1027 Carnegie Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.	
O'Connor, H. F.,	Middletown Car Co., Middletown, Pa.	228 E. Emaus St., Middletown, Pa.
Palmer, Lew R.,	Equitable Life Ins. Co., Room 1316, 393 7th Ave., N. Y. C.	
Parllett, E. M.,	Pittsburgh Limestone Co., Johnson Building, New Castle, Pa.	New Castle, Pa.
Payson, Edw. B.,	Bryden Neverslip Co., 1020 Third St., Catasauqua, Pa.	Catasauqua, Pa.
Peters, F. C.,	New Jersey Zinc Co., Palmerton, Pa.	536 Lafayette Ave., Palmerton, Pa.
Phillip, Harvey,	Middletown Car Co., 419 S. Wood St., Middletown, Pa.	Middletown, Pa.
Pollock, Jno. W.,	Baldwin Locomotive Works, 500 N. Broad St., Phila.	
Poorman, J. C.,	Middletown Car Co., Middletown, Pa.	Middletown, Pa., R. D. No. 3.
Potter, Lawrence F.,	Liberty Mutual Ins. Co., 1700 Walnut St., Phila.	2045 Park Ave., Phila., Pa.
Pratt, Jos. F.,	Reading Co., R. F. D. No. 3,	Coatesville, Pa.
Prescott, Jas., Jr.,	C. H. Masland & Sons Co., Carlisle, Pa.	239 Graham St., Carlisle, Pa.
Priest, J. W.,	P. R. R. Enola Steel Shops, Enola, Pa.	P. O. Box 291, Progress, Pa.
Pryde, David,	Carnegie Steel Co., 33d & Sullivan Sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.	19 3rd St., Aspinwall, Pa.
Pullinger, R. Y.,	American Bridge Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.	Pencoyd, Pa.
Purcell, John C.,	Baldwin Locomotive Wks.,	2144 N. Natrona St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Rahn, E. L.,	Middletown Car Co., Middletown, Pa.	40 W. Main St., Middletown, Pa.
Ramage, E. C.,	C. S. C. O., Pittsburgh, Pa.,	Braddock, Pa.
Rhoads, W. H.,	Enola Steel Car Shops,	Enola, Pa.
Riedel, Gus. B.,		1648 Clay Ave., Scranton, Pa.
Rinn, Thos.,	Hartford Accident & Indemnity Co., Hartford, Conn.	415 Fisk St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Ritter, Wm.,	Fuller-Lehigh Co., Fullerton, Pa.,	Catasauqua, Pa.
Rixse, J. H.,	Hartford Accident & Indemnity Co., Hartford, Conn.	3807 Towanda Ave., Baltimore, Md.
Robinson, John K.,	Bethlehem Steel Co., Bethlehem, Pa.	523 8th Ave., Bethlehem, Pa.
Rorer, Frank, Jr.,	Truckermans Mutual Casualty Co., Pantheon Building, Chicago, Ill.	1505 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Rose, H. C.,	Miller Lock Works, 4533 Tacony St., Phila.	5037 Griscom St., Phila.
Rostmeyer, John P.,	Baltimore Safety Council, 22 Light St., Baltimore, Md.	41 Rosemont Ave., Baltimore, Md.
Roth, Robert,	American Bridge Co., 666 Rex Ave., Rox. Phila.	
Ryan, Thomas A.,	D. L. & W. R. R. Co., Room 204 D. L. & W. Station, Scranton, Pa. *Main Office* 90 West St., N. Y. C.	
Sandt, C. A.,	International Motor Co., Allentown, Pa.	926 N. 5th St., Allentown, Pa.
Sankey, C. E.,	National Tube Co., Ellwood City, Pa.	R. F. D. 2, Ellwood City, Pa.
Sawyer, Thos. A.,	Vulcanized Rubber Co., 42 W. Madison Ave., Morrisville, Pa.	
Schnader, Ralph,	American Pulley Co., Wissahickon Ave., abv. Hunting Park Ave., Phila.	4641 N. Mervine St., Phila.
Schneider, E. R.,	West Penn Steel Co.,	Brackenridge, Pa.
Sell, Warren,	Fuller-Lehigh Co., Fullerton, Pa.,	Catasauqua, Pa.
Senn, Jos. D.,	Oneida, N. Y.,	
Shaffer, Chas. E.,	Westinghouse Elec. & Machine Co., Essington South, Phila.	5625 Hadfield St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Shipman, E. F.,	Industrial Products Co.,	3729 Old York Rd., Phila.
Shook, Byron T.,	P. R. R., Altoona, Pa.,	104 E. 18th Ave., Altoona, Pa.
Shower, R. H.,	P. R. R.,	Marysville, Pa.
Shuey, D. W.,	P. R. R. Enola Car Shops, Enola, Pa.	1910 Green St., Harrisburg, Pa.
Shull, Geo. S.,	Safety First Supply Co., 508 2nd Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.	1107 Franklin Ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Shute, W. H.,	Baldwin Locomotive Wks.,	6041 Race St., Phila.
Small, John T.,	Westinghouse Air Brake Co.,	Wilmerding, Pa.
Smith, E. S.,	P. R. R.,	Millersburg, Pa.
Smith, Hazel,		Peckville, Pa.
Smith, Joseph,	Sears Roebuck & Co.,	7021 Algard St. (No Town given)
Smith, Thomas,		Peckville, Pa.

NAME	FIRM REPRESENTED	ADDRESS
Smith, Wm. R.,	York Water Co., 42 E. Market St., York, Pa.	566 W. King St., York, Pa.
Solomon, E. L.,	The Kingston Coal Co., 936 Market St., Kingston, Pa.	Kingston, Pa.
Spahr, Elmer,	Penna. State Confederation Bricklayers, Masons & P., Elmwood, York, Pa.	1350 2nd Ave., Elmwood, York, Pa.
Span, Harry M.,	E. T. Steel Works,	1233 So. Braddock Ave., Edgewood, Pa.
Spangler, Ernest,	York Haven Power & Water Co., 123 East Market St., York, Pa.	Falmouth, Pa.
Spangler, E. V.,	Susquehanna Collieries Co., Miners Bank Bldg., Wilkes-Barre.	2 B. Malley Place, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Stangle, John C.,	Maryland Casualty Co., 324 Walnut St., Phila.	6231 N. Woodstock St., Phila.
Starn, C. R.,	The Autocar Co., Ardmore, Pa.,	115 Rockland Ave., Narberth, Pa.
Steele, R. E.,	P. R. R.,	131 Herr St., Harrisburg, Pa.
Steele, Wm. H.,	Locomotive Stoker Co., N. S. Pittsburgh, Pa.	R. F. D. No. 1 Allison Park, Pa.
Steiner, Chas.,	The Schwarzenbach Huber Co.,	2417 3rd Ave., Altoona, Pa.
Steinmann, Samuel I.,	Indemnity Ins. Co. of N. A., 1600 Arch St., Phila.	211 N. Olney Ave., Philadelphia.
Stevenson, Chas. K.,	Penna. Mfg. Assn. Cas. Ins. Co., 409 Telegraph Bldg.	1709 Forster St., Harrisburg, Pa.
Stophel, W. T.,	Bethlehem Steel Co.,	Coatesville, Pa.
Sweeney, Hugh P.,	The Baldwin Loco. Wks., 500 N. Broad St., Phila.	6230 Ogontz Ave., Phila.
Swing, W. L.,	E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Delaware.	Haledon, N. J.
Swing, Mrs. S. W.,	National Safety Council,	120 W. 42nd St., N. Y. C.
Taggart, D. B.,	Sprout Waldron & Co.,	301 S. Main St., Muncy, Pa.
Thomas, D. C.,	Lorain Steel Co.,	Johnstown, Pa.
Thomas, Edwin W.,	Standard Steel Works Co.,	708 Electric Ave., Burnham, Pa.
Townsend, J. R.,	Bell Tel. Co. of Penna., 1631 Arch St., Phila.	261 N. Broad St., Phila.
Titus, Walter C.,	Jones & Laughlin Co., 3rd & Ross Sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.	
Troxell, John P.,	Penna. Federation of Labor,	420 North St., Harrisburg, Pa.
Trumbower, W. E.,	Penna. Compensation & Rating Bureau Public Ledger Bldg., Phila.	1213 Hunter St., Harrisburg, Pa.
Turnbach, W. A.,	Hercules Powder Co., Wilmington, Delaware.	815 W. Diamond Ave., Hazleton, Pa.
Turner, W. R.,	Metropolitan Edison Co., 16 So. 5th St., Reading, Pa.	Y. M. C. A., Reading, Pa.
Urban, Guy K.,	Penna. Water & Power Co.,	Holtwood, Pa.
Wall, Wm. J.,	Masters Dyers Ass'n.,	Orthodox & Belgrade Sts., Bridesburg, Phila.
Walsh, Jas. J.,	P. R. R., Pittsburgh, Pa.,	Box 242 Oakland, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Walsh, Maurice,	Oliver Iron & Steel Corp., 1001 Muriel St., Pittsburgh.	2717 Pinehurst Ave., Brentwood, Pa.
Walsh, T. A.,	American Optical Co.,	70 W. 40th St., N. Y. C.
Walt, George W.,	International Motor Co., 25 Broadway, N. Y. C.	1014 Poplar St., Allentown, Pa.
Washburn, W. C.,	Employers Liability Assn. Corp., 311 Walnut St., Phila.	1641 Andrews Ave., N. Y. C.
Webb, H. F.,	West Penn System, 8 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.	Dormore, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Weigley, Louis R.,	Reading Railroad, Bear Bldg., Reading, Pa.	Richland, Pa.
Weinich, S. S.,	Middletown Car Co., Middletown, Pa.	176 Emaus St., Middletown, Pa.
Weisgarven, C. E.,	P. R. R., Harrisburg, Pa.,	104 Hamilton St., Harrisburg, Pa.
Wheeler, R. B.,	Enola Steel Shops,	Marysville, Pa.
Williams, G. E.,	Spring City, Pa.,	
Williams, R. J.,	Industrial Safety Council of Wyoming Valley, 469 Simon Long Building, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	
Williams, Robert F.,	J. E. Williams Shoe Co.,	4 St. Mary's St., Spring City, Pa.
Wolf, Norman R.,	York Haven Water & Power Co., 123 E. Market St., York, Pa.	
Wooley, Edw.,	Sun Ship Building & Dry Dock Co., Morton Ave., Chester, Pa.	802 Glen Terrace, Chester, Pa.
Yeager, H. G.,	Westinghouse Mfg. Co.,	Essington, Pa.
Zerman, Edward B.,	Bell Tel. Co. of Penna., 210 Pine St., Harrisburg, Pa.	426 North St., Harrisburg, Pa.
Ziegler, N. V. B.,	U. S. Aluminum Co.,	New Kensington, Pa.
Zullinger, C. J.,	T. B. Woods Sons Co.,	Chambersburg, Pa.
Zwiebel, R. J.,	P. R. R.,	1828 Regina St., Harrisburg, Pa.

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTSREPORTED

MONTH	1922			1923			1924			1925			1926		
	FATAL	NON-FATAL	TOTAL	FATAL	NON-FATAL	TOTAL	FATAL	NON-FATAL	TOTAL	FATAL	NON-FATAL	TOTAL	FATAL	NON-FATAL	TOTAL
January	152	11,951	12,103	223	16,710	16,933	233	15,280	15,513	200	15,339	15,539	155	12,820	12,975
February	171	10,580	10,751	221	15,276	15,497	181	14,812	14,993	171	14,208	14,379	150	11,958	12,108
	323	*22,531*	*22,854*	*444*	*31,986*	*32,430*	*414*	*30,092*	*30,506*	*371*	*29,547*	*29,918*	*305*	*24,778*	*25,083*
March	172	12,582	12,754	222	15,653	15,875	212	15,989	16,201	158	15.517	15,675	186	15,606	15,792
	495	*35,113*	*35,608*	*666*	*47,639*	*48,305*	*626*	*46,081*	*46,707*	*529*	*45,064*	*45,593*	*491*	*40,384*	*40,875*
April	104	10,185	10,289	196	16,689	16,885	151	13,931	14,082	180	14,251	14,431	148	14,249	14,397
	599	*45,298*	*45,897*	*862*	*64,328*	*65,190*	*777*	*60,012*	*60,789*	*709*	*59,315*	*60,024*	*639*	*54,633*	*55,272*
May	116	9,572	9,688	226	17,384	17.610	157	13,940	14,097	170	14,523	14,693	173	14,521	14,694
	715	*54,870*	*55,585*	*1,088*	*81,712*	*82,800*	*934*	*73,952*	*74,886*	*879*	*73,836*	*74,717*	*812*	*69,154*	*69,966*
June	140	10,532	10,672	188	17,433	17,621	175	14,324	14,499	194	15,656	15,850			
	855	*65,402*	*66,257*	*1,276*	*99,145*	*100,421*	*1,109*	*88,276*	*89,385*	*1,073*	*89,494*	*90,567*			
July	124	10,263	10,387	221	17,749	17,970	185	14,917	15,102	178	16,440	16,618			
	979	*75,665*	*76,644*	*1,497*	*116,894*	*118,391*	*1,294*	*103,193*	*104,487*	*1,251*	*105,934*	*107,185*			
August	117	11,871	11,988	216	18,452	18,668	187	14,661	14,848	188	15,141	15,329			
	1,096	*87,536*	*88,632*	*1,713*	*135,346*	*137,059*	*1,481*	*117,854*	*119,335*	*1,439*	*121,075*	*122,514*			
September	138	12,307	12,445	173	15,504	15,677	167	14,230	14,397	141	14,428	14,569			
	1,234	*99,843*	*101,077*	*1,886*	*150,850*	*152.736*	*1,648*	*132,084*	*133,732*	*1,580*	*135,503*	*137,083*			
October	201	14,912	15,113	207	17,380	17,587	180	15,839	16,019	155	13,982	14,137			
	1,435	*114,755*	*116,190*	*2,093*	*168,230*	*170,323*	*1,828*	*147,923*	*149,751*	*1,735*	*149,485*	*151,220*			
November	260	14,824	15,084	163	15,532	15,695	194	13,389	13,583	133	12,273	12,406			
	1,695	*129,579*	*131,274*	*2,256*	*183,762*	*186,018*	*2,022*	*161,312*	*163,334*	*1,868*	*161,758*	*163,626*			
December	195	14,786	14,981	156	14,261	14,417	187	14,018	14,205	141	12,612	12,753			
Totals	*1,890*	*144,365*	*146,255*	*2,412*	*198,023*	*200,435*	*2,209*	*175,330*	*177,539*	*2,009*	*174,370*	*176,379*			

NOTE:—The figures in italics represent the cumulative totals by month under each classification.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

DIRECTORY OF OFFICES

MAIN OFFICES

Harrisburg:	Office of the Secretary, Industrial Board, Workmen's Compensation Board, Bureau of Employment, Bureau of Industrial Relations, Bureau of Industrial Standards, Bureau of Inspection, Bureau of Rehabilitation, Bureau of Statistics, Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, Bureau of Women and Children, State Workmen's Insurance Fund.

BRANCH OFFICES

Allentown:	Lehigh Valley State Employment Office, 529 Hamilton Street. State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 304 Colonial Building.
Altoona:	Cooperative State Employment Office, Post Office Building. Bureau of Inspection, Bureau of Rehabilitation, Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, Commerce Building. State Workmen's Insurance Fund, Central Trust Building.
Dubois:	Bureau of Rehabilitation, 311 Deposit National Bank Building.
Erie:	State Employment Office, 109 West Ninth Street.
Franklin:	State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 316 Franklin Trust Building.
Greensburg:	State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 309 Coulter Building.
Harrisburg:	State Employment Office, Second and Chestnut Streets.
Johnstown:	State Employment Office, 219 Market Street. State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 910 U. S. National Bank Building.
Kane:	Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, Kane Trust and Savings Building.
Lancaster:	Cooperative State Employment Office, Y. M. C. A. Building. Bureau of Inspection, Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, Woolworth Building.
McKeesport:	Cooperative State Employment Office, Y. M. C. A. Building.
Meadville:	Bureau of Inspection, Masonic Building.

New Castle: ....Cooperative State Employment Office.
Y. M. C. A., West Washington Street.

Oil City: ....Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building.

Philadelphia: ....State Employment Office,
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
1519 Arch Street.
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation.
Workmen's Compensation Board,
Manhattan Building, Fourth and Walnut Streets.
State Employment Office for Women,
Bureau of Women and Children,
1924-26 Chestnut Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
1004 Commercial Trust Building.

Pittsburgh: ....Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Fulton Building.
State Employment Office,
622 Grant Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
401 Park Building.

Pottsville: ....Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation.
1 Ulmer Building.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund.
Baird Building.

Reading: ....State Employment Office.
108 North Fifth Street.

Scranton: .... State Employment Office,
116 Adams Avenue.
Bureau of Inspection.
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
Union National Bank Building.

Sunbury: ....State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
Sunbury Trust and Safe Deposit Building.

Wilkes-Barre: ....Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Coal Exchange Building.

Williamsport: ....Bureau of Inspection,
707 First National Bank Building.
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
311 First National Bank Building.
Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building.
343 West Fourth Street.

York: ....Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Central National Bank Building.

Note—State Employment offices are conducted in cooperation with the United States Employment Service.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF STATISTICS

REVIEW OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT

June reports to the Bureau of Employment from State Employment offices in 14 Pennsylvania cities disclose some very interesting points bearing on the present employment situation. Male applicants for positions in June, 1926, were 15.6 per cent fewer than in the same month of 1925. Men seeking employment in hotels and institutions were 39 per cent less than in June of last year. The common labor group also showed a noticeable decline.

Requirements of employers were 23 per cent lower than last year. Employment opportunities in the building trades and in machinery and metals were more numerous than in most other groups. Men sent to positions during June numbered 5,999 and of these 5,150, or 85.8 per cent reported that they had secured employment. Although male employment in nearly all lines shows a considerable drop from June of last year there has been a gradual increase of applications and placements since January, 1926, and a fairly favorable employment demand in all groups is indicated for 1926.

In contrast to male employment the reported employment of women is growing at a remarkable rate and the first six months of 1926 show highest employment of women since June, 1923. It is true, there were not as many women applying for work in June, 1926, as in 1925, but employers' orders and actual placements were respectively 15.9 per cent and 13 per cent higher. Employment of women in clerical and sales occupations, in clothing and textile establishments, and in domestic service shows largest increases over last year.

A very slight net decrease in employment in June was reported by manufacturing and construction industries. June reports as compared with reports of identical companies for May show 0.5 decrease in employment, total payrolls gained 0.3 per cent, and average weekly wages were 0.8 per cent higher. The changes noted are based on reports from 897 establishments comprising 46 industries. The outstanding employment increase of the manufacturers group occurred in firms manufacturing electrical machinery and apparatus. The employment increase of this group was general among the firms reporting, but the rather high percentage was attained because one large firm doubled its working force in order to care for the demands for increased production.

Iron and steel forgings reported an 8 per cent decrease in employment but a 7 per cent gain in average wages. This was caused by increased working time and wages over previous dull months. Average wages in one company were one-third higher than in May.

Wages in the hat industry increased because of a general pick-up in orders. A gain in average wages was noted in the woolens and worsteds group. Employment in this industry is, however, far below normal.

In the cigar and tobacco industry a change by a number of reporting plants from the manufacture of a low to a higher grade cigar caused the consequent increase in wage rates.

For the construction group there was slight change in employment in June from May. Maximum employment under present contracts evidently was reached in May. Slightly increased total and average wages notwithstanding decreased employment are accounted for by increased wage rates reported. One company reported an 11 per cent increase for carpenters. Another reported flat hourly rate increase of 2½ cents. Several others reported 10 per cent increases for a portion of their forces but did not specify occupations.

The employment increase in paints and varnishes was due entirely to the production increase of one company. Additions to forces to fight numerous forest fires caused the employment increase in the lumber and planing mill group.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND COMPENSATION COSTS

Accidents occurring during course of employment and reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation during June, 1926, number 15,396 including 163 fatalities. These 163 fatalities are a decrease from May, 1926, of nine, or 5.2 per cent, and a decrease from June, 1925, of 31, or 16 per cent. An industrial analysis of those killed in June, 1926, shows that 23 were employed by construction and contracting companies; 33 by manufacturing firms; 69 in coal mines; (43 anthracite and 26 bituminous); 18 by transportation companies; 4 by mercantile establishments; 7 were State and Municipal employes, and the remaining 9 were miscellaneously classified.

June's fatal accident toll brings the total fatalities to 968 for the first six months of the year 1926, which is 105 or nearly 10 per cent less than the number reported for the same period in 1925.

Non-fatal accidents reported in June, 1926, numbered 15,233. Of this number, nearly 20 per cent were caused by handling objects. Other leading causes and their percentages were cars and engines, 12 per cent; falls of persons, hand tools, and machinery, each nearly 9 per cent.

The total number of non-fatal accidents reported for the first six months of 1926 is 84,382, compared with 89,494 for the same period of 1925. This shows a decrease of 5.7 per cent.

Compensation agreements were approved in 6,541 cases during June, 1926, involving awards totaling $1,059,713. Thirty-five per cent of this amount was awarded on account of accidents resulting in death and 29 per cent on account of permanent disability.

Permanent injuries compensated during the first six months of 1926 compared with the same period in 1925 show the following differences:

	1926	1925	Per cent change
Number of eyes lost	278	275	+ 3
Number of arms lost	47	38	+ 9
Number of hands lost	116	103	+13
Number of fingers lost	832	737	+95
Number of phalanges lost	605	626	—21
Number of legs lost	70	50	+20
Number of feet lost	107	83	+24
Number of unclassified permanent disabilities	100	48	+52

Compensation awards during the first six months of 1926 total $6,320,612 or at the rate of over $1,050,000 per month.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

ACTIVITIES OF STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

JUNE, 1926

MEN

	Persons applying for positions		Persons asked for by employers		Persons sent to positions		Persons receiving positions	
	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925
Agriculture	173	200	140	211	128	166	109	140
Building trades	1,107	1,200	639	773	745	899	631	739
Machinery and metals	1,163	1,398	803	925	810	986	673	791
Clerical	567	500	139	193	144	208	112	190
Hotel and institution	677	1,101	377	589	459	650	363	579
Mine and quarry	39	69	32	16	32	47	26	45
Transportation	374	318	139	131	187	154	138	121
Sales	172	163	101	130	78	117	51	85
Common labor	3,407	4,704	2,459	3,534	2,578	3,655	2,352	3,219
Miscellaneous	1,369	1,071	742	777	838	807	606	748
Total	9,048	10,724	5,671	7,279	5,909	7,689	5,150	6,663
May	8,764		6,449		6,851		5,870	
April	8,446		6,620		6,560		5,741	
March (5 weeks)	9,079		6,116		6,495		5,575	
June 1924 (4 weeks)		8,554		4,669		5,095		4,309
June 1923 (4 weeks)		13,895		16,135		11,937		10,969

*Retentions (men)	10	31
Retentions (women)	4	0

*Applicants induced to retain present position.

WOMEN

	Persons applying for positions		Persons asked for by employers		Persons sent to positions		Persons receiving positions	
	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925
Agriculture and food	57	134	30	84	37	85	28	60
Clerical	715	656	205	145	293	222	180	117
Clothing and textiles	78	98	50	25	33	14	27	14
Day workers	889	1,162	697	622	695	622	656	620
Domestic service	430	360	512	391	394	231	278	172
Hotel and institution	680	824	479	515	417	498	352	390
Machine and factory	123	155	60	66	69	50	49	44
Professional and trained	263	271	47	29	40	25	33	21
Sales	238	221	131	36	86	39	73	31
Miscellaneous	140	187	33	48	31	40	31	41
Total	3,613	4,068	2,274	1,961	2,095	1,826	1,707	1,510
May	3,576		2,968		2,444		2,092	
April	3,650		2,400		2,260		1,855	
March (5 weeks)	4,395		2,769		2,744		2,243	
June 1924 (4 weeks)		4,140		1,481		1,405		1,226
June 1923 (4 weeks)		3,130		2,927		1,928		1,730
Grand Total for Month	12,661		7,845		8,094		6,857	

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN PENNSYLVANIA

Group and Industry	No. of Plants Reporting	Number of wage earners—week ended			Total weekly wages—week ended			Average weekly earnings—week ended		
		June 15, 1926	May 15, 1926	Per Cent Change	June 15, 1926	May 15, 1926	Per Cent Change	June 15, 1926	May 15, 1926	Per Cent Change
ALL INDUSTRIES (46)	897	295,749	297,274	— 0.5	$7,772,451	$7,748,045	+ 0.3	$26.28	$26.06	+ 0.8
METAL MANUFACTURES:	361	153,429	155,484	— 1.3	4,365,186	4,379,039	— 0.3	28.45	28.16	+ 1.0
Automobiles, bodies, and parts	20	9,822	10,091	— 2.7	291,823	307,191	— 5.0	29.71	30.44	— 2.4
Car construction and repair	20	19,707	20,915	— 5.8	570,531	611,096	— 6.6	28.95	29.22	— 0.9
Electrical machinery and apparatus	19	6,131	5,425	+13.0	142,046	126,445	+12.3	23.17	23.31	— 0.6
Engines, machines, and machine tools	37	11,269	11,139	+ 1.2	333,179	325,081	+ 2.5	29.57	29.18	+ 1.3
Foundries and machine shops	60	9,508	9,476	+ 0.3	283,116	278,339	+ 1.7	29.78	29.37	+ 1.4
Heating appliances and apparatus	17	4,155	4,098	+ 1.4	122,011	120,196	+ 1.5	29.36	29.33	+ 0.1
Iron and steel blast furnaces	13	13,439	13,906	— 4.0	369,637	383,771	— 3.7	27.50	27.42	+ 0.3
Iron and steel forgings	10	3,131	3,392	— 7.7	87,755	88,743	— 1.1	28.03	26.16	+ 7.1
Steel works and rolling mills	41	42,177	42,451	— 0.7	1,226,392	1,191,081	+ 3.0	29.08	28.06	+ 3.6
Structural iron works	17	5,030	5,056	— 0.5	135,709	139,837	— 3.0	26.98	27.66	— 2.5
Miscellaneous iron and steel products	27	20,622	20,909	— 1.4	573,055	575,990	— 0.5	27.79	27.55	+ 0.9
Shipbuilding	3	5,609	5,629	— 0.4	156,892	156,606	+ 0.2	27.97	27.82	+ 0.5
	8	1,880	1,976	— 4.9	48,173	51,403	— 6.3	25.62	26.01	— 1.5
Non-ferrous metals	9	949	928	+ 2.3	24,867	23,260	+ 6.9	26.20	25.06	+ 1.5
TEXTILE PRODUCTS:	175	53,114	53,122	— 0.0	1,142,086	1,138,852	+ 0.3	21.50	21.44	+ 0.3
Carpets and rugs	10	2,994	3,062	— 2.2	73,117	76,367	— 4.3	24.42	24.94	— 2.1
Clothing	33	5,056	4,989	+ 1.4	91,823	87,112	+ 5.4	18.16	17.46	+ 4.0
Hats, felt and other	6	4,256	4,166	+ 2.2	115,045	104,419	+10.2	27.03	25.06	+ 7.9
Cotton goods	17	4,598	4,770	— 3.6	104,268	110,357	— 5.5	22.68	23.14	— 2.0
Silk goods	42	17,167	16,922	+ 1.4	317,016	322,234	— 1.6	18.47	19.04	— 3.0
Woolens and worsteds	16	4,816	4,891	— 1.5	102,468	96,233	+ 6.5	21.27	19.68	+ 8.1
Knit goods and hosiery	41	12,428	12,525	— 0.8	292,632	296,587	— 1.3	23.55	23.68	— 0.5
Dyeing and finishing textiles	10	1,799	1,798	+ 0.1	45,717	45,543	+ 0.4	25.41	25.33	+ 0.3
FOODS AND TOBACCO:	113	22,987	22,967	+ 0.1	478,482	460,799	+ 3.8	20.82	20.06	+ 3.8
Bakeries	39	4,746	4,604	+ 3.1	137,826	135,142	+ 2.0	29.04	29.35	— 1.1
Confectionery and ice cream	23	5,548	5,584	— 0.6	121,672	117,221	+ 3.8	21.93	20.99	+ 4.5
Slaughtering and meat packing	13	1,944	1,923	+ 1.1	57,219	55,419	+ 3.2	29.43	28.82	+ 2.1
Cigars and tobacco	39	10,749	10,856	— 1.0	161,765	153,017	+ 5.7	15.05	14.10	+ 6.7
BUILDING MATERIALS:	71	21,411	21,322	+ 0.4	637,732	622,406	+ 2.5	29.79	29.19	+ 2.1
Brick, tile, and terra cotta products	29	4,543	4,555	— 0.3	116,652	115,365	+ 1.1	25.68	25.33	+ 1.4
Cement	14	8,049	7,956	+ 1.2	260,469	251,130	+ 3.7	32.36	31.56	+ 2.5
Glass	24	8,012	8,036	+ 0.1	238,660	233,877	+ 2.0	29.68	29.10	+ 2.0
Pottery	4	777	775	+ 0.3	21,951	22,034	— 0.4	28.25	28.43	— 0.6
CONSTRUCTION AND CONTRACTING:	36	6,598	6,655	— 0.9	194,012	189,973	+ 2.1	29.40	28.55	+ 3.0
Buildings	24	3,476	3,670	— 5.3	109,377	115,494	— 5.3	31.47	31.47	0.0
Street and highway	3	1,310	1,504	—12.9	28,571	35,668	—19.9	21.81	23.72	— 8.1
General	9	1,812	1,481	+22.4	56,064	38,811	+44.4	30.94	26.21	+18.0
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS:	38	10,101	9,939	+ 1.6	276,299	273,373	+ 1.1	27.35	27.51	— 0.6
Chemicals and drugs	21	1,328	1,407	— 5.6	36,223	37,777	— 4.1	27.28	26.85	+ 1.6
Explosives	3	417	407	+ 2.5	11,151	11,198	— 0.4	26.74	27.51	— 2.8
Paints and varnishes	9	1,198	1,096	+ 9.3	31,779	29,850	+ 6.5	26.53	27.24	— 2.6
Petroleum refining	5	7,158	7,029	+ 1.8	197,146	194,548	+ 1.3	27.54	27.68	— 0.5
MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES:	163	28,109	27,785	+ 1.2	678,654	683,603	— 0.7	24.14	24.60	— 1.9
Lumber and planing mill products	28	4,518	4,199	+ 7.6	89,315	88,248	+ 1.2	19.77	21.02	— 5.9
Furniture	21	2,118	1,988	+ 6.5	48,420	45,632	+ 6.1	22.86	22.95	— 0.4
Leather tanning	18	5,691	5,729	— 0.7	146,090	152,333	— 4.1	25.67	26.59	— 3.5
Leather products	9	506	521	— 2.9	10,478	10,635	— 1.5	20.71	20.41	+ 1.5
Boots and shoes	23	4,060	4,112	— 1.3	72,038	73,090	— 1.4	17.74	17.77	— 0.2
Paper and pulp products	19	5,057	5,022	+ 0.7	124,261	125,364	— 0.9	24.57	24.96	— 1.6
Printing and publishing	39	3,795	3,810	— 0.4	126,854	128,447	— 1.2	33.43	33.71	— 0.8
Rubber tires and goods	3	904	924	— 2.2	27,077	26,116	+ 3.7	29.95	28.26	+ 6.0
Novelties and jewelry	3	1,460	1,480	— 1.4	34,121	33,739	+ 1.1	23.37	22.80	+ 2.5

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Accidents Reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation

ACCIDENT REPORTS RECEIVED

1926	Fatal	Permanent Disability	Temporary Disability	Total
January	150	138	12,677	12,965
February	150	123	11,835	12,108
March	185	202	15,404	15,791
April	148	143	14,106	14,397
May	172	165	14,356	14,693
June	163	142	15,091	15,396
Total	968	913	83,469	85,350
1925				
July	181	158	16,282	16,621
August	189	134	15,007	15,330
September	141	111	14,317	14,569
October	159	150	13,823	14,141
November	133	131	12,142	12,406
December	143	144	12,468	12,755
*Grand Total	25,068	8,608	1,887,756	1,922,932

AGREEMENTS APPROVED

1926	Fatal	Permanent Disability	Temporary Disability	Total
January	150	287	5,848	6,285
February	105	257	4,479	4,841
March	161	334	5,862	6,357
April	134	339	6,295	6,768
May	147	264	5,826	6,237
June	143	321	6,077	6,541
Total	840	1,802	34,387	37,029
1925				
July	164	263	5,950	6,377
August	143	285	5,914	6,342
September	121	219	5,626	5,966
October	140	338	6,395	6,873
November	173	253	6,917	6,343
December	132	333	5,341	5,806
*Grand Total	20,765	18,723	690,404	729,802

Compiled from Records in the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation

COMPENSATION AWARDED AND PAID

AWARDED

1926	Total Compensation Awarded	Fatal Compensation Awarded	Permanent Disability Compensation Awarded	Temporary Disability Compensation Awarded
January	$1,043,269	$362,749	$288,235	$392,285
February	860,267	320,937	223,523	315,807
March	1,227,873	491,084	357,591	379,198
April	1,097,350	359,512	319,392	418,446
May	1,032,140	406,243	278,324	347,573
June	1,059,713	368,385	304,730	386,598
Total	$6,320,612	$2,308,910	$1,771,795	$2,239,907
1925				
July	$1,069,017	$485,980	$217,555	$365,482
August	1,009,181	417,352	248,844	344,985
September	843,780	336,080	181,472	326,228
October	1,008,291	366,893	274,930	366,468
November	1,049,036	472,598	210,207	366,231
December	1,029,383	358,989	301,817	368,577
*Grand Total	$114,996,426	$56,683,765	$23,042,265	$35,270,396

PAID

1926	Total Compensation Paid	Fatal Compensation Paid	Permanent Disability Compensation Paid	Temporary Disability Compensation Paid
January	$962,679	$275,824	$294,570	$392,285
February	768,985	262,556	190,623	315,807
March	1,115,853	398,655	338,000	379,198
April	1,015,851	299,268	298,137	418,440
May	863,508	249,517	266,418	347,573
June	1,025,039	383,923	254,518	386,598
Total	$5,751,915	$1,869,742	$1,642,266	$2,239,907
1925				
July	$964,232	$396,042	$202,708	$365,482
August	779,770	240,371	196,414	342,985
September	906,176	241,288	338,660	326,228
October	819,209	286,998	165,743	366,468
November	920,541	279,680	274,630	366,231
December	866,702	226,604	271,521	368,577
*Grand Total	$76,567,784	$23,560,150	$17,737,238	$35,270,306

**PERMANENT INJURIES

1926	Loss of Legs		Loss of Arms		Loss of Hands		Loss of Feet		Loss of Eyes	
	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded
January	11	$28,475	3	$7,740	19	$37,807	15	$28,355	53	$79,570
February	11	26,688	7	18,060	13	26,166	11	19,538	26	41,000
March	14	36,706	11	28,844	27	50,497	24	43,786	51	78,677
April	9	23,170	6	15,480	20	38,614	21	39,064	51	76,027
May	11	26,789	10	25,723	19	39,555	19	32,650	44	68,685
June	14	34,800	10	24,970	18	35,361	17	29,862	53	78,284
Total	70	$176,628	47	$120,817	116	$228,000	107	$193,255	278	$422,243
1925										
July	10	$25,538	3	$7,740	10	$20,535	11	$19,337	40	$60,635
August	6	14,678	8	20,345	17	35,458	16	29,868	41	60,748
September	8	20,640	3	7,406	6	11,990	12	21,578	40	59,116
October	11	25,601	0	14,909	17	35,668	14	25,030	52	78,462
November	4	10,062	6	13,629	10	20,650	12	22,804	33	45,587
December	8	19,577	9	21,965	27	58,148	16	28,455	57	81,764
*Grand Total	1,147	$2,291,047	795	$1,738,810	2,520	$1,503,450	1,473	$2,393,815	6,163	$8,433,502

**PERMANENT INJURIES—(Continued)

1926	Loss of Fingers		Loss of Phalanges		Miscellaneous		Total	
	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	Amt. Awarded	Amt. Paid
January	140	$48,520	92	$18,143	19	$39,625	$288,235	$294,570
February	141	48,947	106	18,402	12	24,722	223,523	190,623
March	150	52,856	96	18,804	21	47,421	357,591	338,000
April	146	51,185	120	22,297	21	53,555	319,392	298,137
May	109	38,187	89	15,895	11	30,840	278,324	266,418
June	146	50,354	111	19,284	16	31,815	304,730	254,518
Total	832	$290,049	605	$112,825	100	$227,978	$1,771,795	$1,642,266
1925								
July	116	$39,225	120	$22,715	14	$21,830	$217,555	$202,708
August	112	38,778	115	22,493	12	26,476	248,844	196,414
September	112	36,108	81	16,086	7	8,548	181,472	338,660
October	130	42,278	130	23,123	33	29,859	274,930	165,743
November	113	39,426	106	20,779	17	37,270	210,207	274,630
December	139	46,957	130	22,008	7	22,853	301,817	271,521
*Grand Total	4,542	$1,553,046	3,781	$705,526	577	$1,423,069	$23,042,265	$17,737,238

*Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.

**Multiple losses separated respectively.

NOTE: The above table presents changes in a number of items from similar tables previously published. The changes have been made as information received subsequent to the publication of former tables made such corrections necessary.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Accidents Occurring During Course of Employment Reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation During the Month of June 1926

Cause	Total of All Industries		CONSTRUCTION				Contracting		Chemicals and Allied Products		Clay, Glass and Stone Products		Clothing Manufacture		Food and Kindred Products		Leather, Rubber and Composition Goods		Lumber, Wood and Their Products		Paper and Printing Industries		Textiles		METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS														COAL MINES				TRANSPORTATION				Public Utilities		Quarries and Mines Other Than Coal		Miscellaneous Industries		Hotels and Restaurants		TRADING				State and Municipal	
			Building		Other																				Total		Blast Furnaces and Steel Works		Rolling Mills		Foundries and Machine Shops		Fabrication		Car Repair Shops		Automobile Service Stations		Anthracite		Bituminous		Steam Railroads		Other										Retail		Wholesale			
	*F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F
Total of All Causes,	163	15,233	11	1,091	8	486	4	367	3	277	1	435	1	186	4	444		110	1	353		219	2	179	21	3,681	6	145	1	615	4	740	7	1,257	3	750		174	43	2,766	26	1,652	17	727	1	154		208	2	248	7	546		144	3	436	1	154	7	370
Machinery,	4	1,356		26		41		12		10		40		80		39		16		90		59		67	2	633		4	1	93		143	1	303		87		3		37	1	68		3		2		3		14		71		3	1	15		4		14
Boilers,		4																								2						1		1										1												1				
Pumps, Compressors & Prime Movers,		50		3		5		3		6		1				1				1						5		1		1		2		1						4		5				1		3		1		5								6
Transmission,		7						1		1		1				1										3						1		2																										
Elevators,	3	47	1	1		1				4		3		4		2				3		1		4		6						1		4				1		2		1									2	5		3		3		4		
Cranes and Derricks,	6	315		25		22	2	30		5		4				2		2		4					4	178	2	17		60		42	2	49		17		3		4		5		8		2		3		10		3		1		4		2		1
Cars and Engines,	35	1,753		14		12		11	1	10		35		1		3		4		10		6			4	202	3	9		26		12		19	1	132		4	9	567	1	488	17	302		14		6	1	40	1	9				8		6	1	5
Motor Vehicles,	15	762	2	49	2	29	1	43		15		11		2	1	61		2		14		12		5	1	121				5		4	1	28		7		77		1		3		14	1	69		20		6	1	77		2	1	87		32	5	84
Horse Vehicles,		178		7		11		12		3						28				18		1		1		1								1						2		6				2		3		3		28				15		2		35
Hand Trucks,	1	339		7		8		11		8		37		1	1	9		2		8		11		5		148		4		26		26		59		33						1		54		6		3		1		9		1		4		5		
Water Craft,	1	9				1	1	4																																						2				1		1								
Handling Objects,	3	2,975		227		90		75		66		116		25		97		37	1	74		41		37	1	858		36		155		186	1	311		158		12	1	499		172		120		17		48		53		112		32		90		49		40
Hand Tools,	3	1,112		107	1	49		25		28		20		11		27		6		33		15		4	2	290		10		36		44	1	86	1	98		25		347		193		59		3		13		33		30		14		39		7		40
Electricity,	4	115		4	2	4						3						1				1			1	27		3		2	1	3		11		5		3		22	1	28		1		4		14		2		3				1				
Explosives and Explosions,	12	172		5		4		9	1	8	1	3		1		5						1				23		2		2		4		9		1		5	8	79	2	16		1		2		1		2		4		5				1		2
Hot and Corrosive Substances,	7	542		53		17		9	1	35		17		2		20		9		1		17	2	3	3	234		17		21	2	101		50	1	30		12		21		18		11		1		10		4		20		23		5	1	3		6
Falling Objects,	6	884	2	102	1	51		46		15		44	1	19		31		8		20		13		3	1	326	1	17		69		63		109		63		5		51		16		26		4		15		12		17		3	1	29		10		23
Falling Objects (Mines & Quarries),	44	1,181																																					23	674	20	471							1	34										2
Fall of Persons,	14	1,423	6	240	2	76		36		28		40		18	1	60		14		25		21		27	2	233		15		44	1	40	1	78		47		9	1	178		62		58		10		39		14	1	78		35		63		15	1	53
Stepping Upon or Striking Against Objects,	2	1,157		191		45		31		29		40		22		35		7		22		19		21		245		9		53		35		89		49		10		180	1	44		44		4		21		10	1	42		21		51		12		21
Miscellaneous Causes,	3	552		30		20		9		6		17			1	23		2		11		1		2		137		1		29		32		47		23		5	1	95		55		25		11		6		8	1	32		1		21		2		38

*F=Fatal. N F=Non-Fatal.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Accidents Occurring During Course of Employment Reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation During the First Six Months of the Year 1926

Cause	Total of All Industries		CONSTRUCTION				Contracting		Chemicals and Allied Products		Clay, Glass and Stone Products		Clothing Manufacture		Food and Kindred Products		Leather, Rubber and Composition Goods		Lumber, Wood and Their Products	
			Building		Other															
	*F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F
Total of All Causes,	668	84,382	43	5,222	29	1,921	33	1,924	18	1,435	6	2,527	3	593	16	2,460	5	742	11	2,102
Machinery,	34	8,057	1	165	---	128	1	43	---	47	---	209	---	415	3	210	---	174	2	612
Boilers,	6	47	---	2	---	---	---	2	1	1	---	2	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---
Pumps, Compressors & Primo Movers,	5	310	---	30	---	18	---	25	3	33	---	6	---	---	---	10	---	2	---	5
Transmission,	---	65	---	---	---	1	---	2	---	6	---	3	---	1	---	3	---	1	---	1
Elevators,	13	347	1	34	1	3	---	3	---	9	1	5	---	15	---	30	---	9	---	9
Cranes and Derricks,	44	1,798	5	117	4	91	4	170	1	54	---	28	---	---	---	10	---	7	---	14
Cars and Engines,	216	10,484	1	69	1	57	2	60	1	50	1	230	---	2	---	23	---	12	---	65
Motor Vehicles,	69	3,909	7	245	5	109	3	138	---	87	---	15	---	17	2	284	---	16	3	105
Horse Vehicles,	8	943	---	35	---	26	2	69	---	23	---	13	---	---	1	168	---	---	1	111
Hand Trucks,	5	1,803	---	67	---	18	---	66	---	39	---	186	---	11	1	55	---	23	---	53
Water Craft,	5	55	---	---	1	7	2	22	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Handling Objects,	33	16,593	---	1,098	---	395	---	272	---	335	1	760	---	121	1	572	1	173	3	433
Hand Tools,	9	7,618	---	450	1	213	---	147	---	132	---	133	---	19	---	184	---	48	---	212
Electricity,	21	517	---	18	3	10	1	1	---	3	---	7	---	2	---	6	---	3	---	2
Explosives and Explosions,	87	770	1	23	2	13	5	31	5	33	1	12	---	2	---	9	1	5	---	1
Hot and Corrosive Substances,	34	3,049	1	211	---	72	---	33	1	131	---	109	1	21	1	98	2	53	---	23
Falling Objects,	84	4,549	4	565	4	200	8	278	3	84	---	192	1	38	---	125	---	36	2	112
Falling Objects (Mines & Quarries),	219	6,138	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Fall of Persons,	92	9,495	21	1,245	7	338	5	258	3	221	---	288	---	102	5	385	1	114	---	186
Stepping Upon or Striking Against Objects,	11	5,150	1	703	---	150	---	154	---	107	---	198	1	92	---	171	---	53	---	111
Miscellaneous Causes,	23	2,685	---	136	---	72	---	50	---	39	2	101	---	5	2	115	---	13	---	45

Cause	Paper and Printing Industries		Textiles		METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS													
					Total		Blast Furnaces and Steel Works		Rolling Mills		Foundries and Machine Shops		Fabrication		Car Repair Shops		Automobile Service Stations	
	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F
Total of All Causes,	7	1,274	4	1,564	160	22,357	27	1,009	39	3,757	22	4,102	37	7,280	30	5,179	5	1,030
Machinery,	1	363	1	564	18	3,736	---	21	4	575	3	842	9	1,791	2	474	---	33
Boilers,	---	---	---	---	3	17	---	1	2	4	---	4	---	3	1	5	---	---
Pumps, Compressors & Primo Movers,	---	2	---	3	2	35	---	4	2	9	---	8	---	8	---	1	---	5
Transmission,	---	2	---	8	---	26	---	---	---	4	---	5	---	14	---	2	---	1
Elevators,	---	10	---	17	1	44	---	---	---	2	---	5	1	26	---	5	---	6
Cranes and Derricks,	1	9	---	5	24	1,043	7	92	8	277	3	221	5	299	1	140	---	14
Cars and Engines,	---	26	---	2	39	1,420	6	77	10	152	4	42	2	151	17	986	---	12
Motor Vehicles,	---	70	---	43	7	719	---	6	---	27	1	22	1	158	---	64	2	442
Horse Vehicles,	---	8	---	3	1	13	---	---	---	---	---	6	1	7	---	---	---	---
Hand Trucks,	---	71	---	43	2	737	---	29	---	152	---	108	1	280	1	167	---	1
Water Craft,	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Handling Objects,	2	251	---	233	12	5,513	3	206	2	1,004	1	1,190	3	1,908	3	1,090	---	115
Hand Tools,	1	60	---	79	3	1,951	---	69	---	210	---	256	1	465	1	759	1	165
Electricity,	---	7	---	2	4	149	---	6	---	22	1	23	3	63	---	31	---	4
Explosives and Explosions,	---	3	---	4	4	109	2	8	---	9	---	23	1	38	---	8	1	23
Hot and Corrosive Substances,	---	56	2	58	11	1,410	2	178	4	173	2	471	---	287	3	210	---	61
Falling Objects,	---	67	---	60	7	1,790	1	114	2	384	3	318	1	590	---	360	---	24
Falling Objects (Mines & Quarries),	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Fall of Persons,	2	172	1	242	18	1,870	6	121	4	378	3	249	4	596	1	465	---	61
Stepping Upon or Striking Against Objects,	---	82	---	168	2	1,152	---	45	---	231	1	191	1	397	---	238	---	44
Miscellaneous Causes,	---	15	---	30	2	618	---	32	1	109	---	115	---	199	---	144	1	19

Cause	COAL MINES				TRANSPORTATION				Public Utilities		Quarries and Mines Other Than Coal		Miscellaneous Industries		Hotels and Restaurants		TRADING				State and Municipal	
	Anthracite		Bituminous		Steam Railroads		Other										Retail		Wholesale			
	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F
Total of All Causes,	184	10,721	203	12,062	94	4,375	14	937	16	1,367	20	1,207	29	3,180	1	643	21	2,795	9	875	42	1,799
Machinery,	---	190	3	467	---	12	---	9	---	37	1	55	2	368	---	34	1	127	---	22	---	61
Boilers,	2	2	---	1	---	5	---	1	---	2	---	2	---	1	---	2	---	2	---	---	---	3
Pumps, Compressors & Primo Movers,	---	26	---	30	---	3	---	5	---	15	---	9	---	21	---	1	---	5	---	1	---	25
Transmission,	---	3	---	4	---	---	---	---	---	3	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Elevators,	1	28	2	13	---	1	---	4	1	1	---	1	3	39	---	16	2	33	---	21	---	2
Cranes and Derricks,	---	41	---	32	1	40	---	13	1	22	1	42	---	28	---	1	2	11	---	11	---	9
Cars and Engines,	37	2,310	31	3,625	87	1,992	5	113	---	37	4	179	3	85	---	---	---	74	2	22	2	31
Motor Vehicles,	1	13	1	36	---	83	4	328	2	129	1	31	7	396	---	5	6	462	2	156	18	392
Horse Vehicles,	1	16	1	24	---	2	---	4	---	10	---	12	1	158	---	2	---	102	---	14	---	130
Hand Trucks,	---	12	---	7	---	190	---	33	1	27	---	9	---	58	---	4	---	47	1	39	---	6
Water Craft,	---	1	---	1	---	---	2	12	---	---	---	3	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4
Handling Objects,	4	1,872	2	1,325	2	667	---	118	---	287	---	231	---	626	---	139	1	592	---	265	4	215
Hand Tools,	---	1,215	2	1,448	1	357	---	42	---	123	---	139	1	165	---	59	---	236	---	37	---	127
Electricity,	1	67	4	131	---	1	---	21	8	62	---	6	---	10	---	---	---	3	---	2	---	4
Explosives and Explosions,	29	250	27	154	---	4	1	3	1	20	5	25	3	24	---	15	2	12	---	1	---	17
Hot and Corrosive Substances,	6	111	1	103	---	91	---	16	---	70	---	21	3	114	1	104	---	53	2	15	2	76
Falling Objects,	---	182	1	107	---	108	---	34	---	94	2	60	---	146	---	21	1	132	---	47	1	71
Falling Objects (Mines & Quarries),	93	2,507	122	3,412	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	210	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9
Fall of Persons,	3	817	4	493	2	536	2	110	1	281	2	107	3	561	---	165	4	523	1	129	7	352
Stepping Upon or Striking Against Objects,	2	663	1	335	---	141	---	37	---	93	---	32	2	213	---	60	1	268	---	70	1	97
Miscellaneous Causes,	4	386	1	314	1	142	---	34	1	55	---	31	1	165	---	15	1	113	1	23	7	168

*F=Fatal. N F=Non-Fatal.

LABOR & INDUSTRY

Volume XIII Number 8

AUGUST
1926

Featuring

The Pennsylvania Plan
for
Industrial Accident Reduction

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
Department of Labor & Industry
HARRISBURG

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Published monthly by

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

RICHARD H. LANSBURGH, *Secretary.*

VOL. XIII AUGUST, 1926 No. 8

Contents

Page

The Pennsylvania Plan for Industrial Accident Reduction, 3
RICHARD H. LANSBURGH, Secretary, Labor and Industry

Protecting Life and Limb in State-owned Institutions, ... 6
JOHN H. WALKER, Assistant to the Secretary of Labor and Industry in Charge of State-owned Institutions.

The First Year's Work of the Bureau of Women and Children, 9
CHARLOTTE E. CARR, Director, ...

Safety Kinks:

Guards: for Rotary Nap Shears, for Piercing Die on Power Press, for Cigar Trimmer 14-15-16

Accomplishments of Disabled Persons 17
S. S. RIDDLE, Director, Bureau of Rehabilitation

Fireproof Buildings Do Not Burn Down, but Do Burn Out, 19
CYRIL AINSWORTH, Director, Bureau of Inspection

Summary of Recent Court Decisions in Workmen's Compensation Claims 20
J. C. DETWEILER, Secretary, Workmen's Compensation Board

Opinion of Superior Court 24

Departmental Regulations 26

Pennsylvania at the Sesquicentennial 31

Five-year Comparative Statement of Accidents Reported 32

Directory of Offices 33-34

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Richard H. Lansburgh, *Secretary*
S. S. Riddle, *Deputy Secretary*

BUREAU OF INSPECTION

Cyril Ainsworth, *Director*
T. J. Gould, *Assistant Director*

BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

W. H. Horner, *Director*
M. G. Lehman, *Assistant Director*

BUREAU OF REHABILITATION

S. S. Riddle, *Director*

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT

Robert J. Peters, *Director*

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS

J. M. Sandel, *Director*

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

David Williams, *Director*

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

William J. Maguire, *Director*
Tolbert C. K. Smee, *Assistant Director*

BUREAU OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Charlotte E. Carr, *Director*
Beatrice McConnell, *Assistant Director*

DEPARTMENTAL SERVICE

W. A. Riddle, *Executive Secretary*

INDUSTRIAL BOARD

Richard H. Lansburgh, *Chairman*
Mrs. Samuel Semple,
Joseph H. Willits,
T. J. Gillespie,
John A. Phillips,
J. M. Sandel, *Secretary*

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

T. Henry Walnut, *Chairman*
Paul W. Houck,
J. L. Morrison,
Richard H. Lansburgh, *ex-officio*
J. C. Detweiler, *Secretary*

STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE BOARD

Richard H. Lansburgh, *Chairman*
Samuel S. Lewis, *State Treasurer*,
Einar Barford, *Insurance Commissioner.*

STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE FUND

Frederick E. Bedale, *Manager.*

THE PENNSYLVANIA PLAN FOR INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT REDUCTION

By Richard H. Lansburgh

Secretary of Labor and Industry

Recently some one said to me, "Why don't you develop a Pennsylvania plan for reduction of industrial accidents? We have more hazardous industries than any other State and should work out a plan of attack which is peculiar to our own conditions." I replied that we now have a Pennsylvania plan but that it probably is not adequately recognized as such since it has never been called by that name. Because of the size of the State, the number of its dangerous trades and the number of employers and employes affected, the progress made and the potential progress possible under this plan have been known only to a few. Those industries and those communities within Pennsylvania which are well organized for safety recognize the plan and work under it. There are some communities, some industries, thousands of employers, and hundreds of thousands of employes who have yet to understand it and its benefits.

The Pennsylvania plan for industrial accident prevention involves several features. First, and most important, is organized safety effort by each employing firm. This means active effort to reduce accidents by real safety organization developed to meet the needs of the individual business in accordance with the particular organization of that business. The second phase of the plan is community organization for safety by representatives of all interests within the community which have safety at heart. These community safety organizations undertake to spread the safety gospel throughout all portions of the community with the full knowledge that a reduction of public accidents and accidents in the home will not only in themselves be worth while but will react favorably on industrial accident rates. The compensation insurance companies are active in helping to develop both these phases.

The third phase of the Pennsylvania plan involves whole hearted cooperation between individual and community safety effort and the State Department of Labor and Industry. The Department of Labor and Industry, while recognizing its responsibilities for industrial safety whithin the State, also recognizes its limitations. It knows that it can achieve its ends only through complete cooperation of each portion of the industrial community of the State. Those portions of the industrial community which are working under the Pennsylvania plan know the value of a State Department which, having trained workers who have access to information that is state-wide, can render very real service in accident reduction to the industries and to the workers of the State.

The State Department of Labor and Industry recognizes that it alone, however strongly it may be organized, can only do its share toward keeping the trend of the accident curve of the State down ward. It can make certain that dangerous conditions with which it comes into contact are corrected, but it cannot, without the cooperation of all in industry, see that safe conditions are maintained. It could not police the industries of the State for safety, even though it desired to handle its work in this way. It knows that only in case employers and workers of the State accept its safety suggestions as being the result of expert opinion will its influence be felt fully. It knows that its contacts with individual employers or individual workers must necessarily be at infrequent intervals, and only if at each contact it secures full cooperation to maintain good conditions will real results be achieved.

The State Department of Labor and Industry is in an ideal position to know those factors within the State which are providing the most substantial reduction in industrial accidents. Every accident in the State which causes disability of more than forty-eight hours is reported to it. These accidents are coded and statistically analyzed. Pennsylvania's industrial accident experience is so broad that it enables the State Department to be of peculiar service to individual employers by showing them wherein their accident record is susceptible to improvement.

It may be mentioned in passing, that if these accident statistics are to be of the utmost value to the industries of the State, it is necessary that the original reports of accidents give the complete cause of the accident in every detail. Under any circumstances, it is difficult to code causes of accidents so as to develop statistics which tell their story in a usable way. If those who are coding accident causes in the Department of Labor and Industry are forced to guess at the cause of the accident the statistics become of much less value. Part of industry's cooperation with the Department of Labor and Industry must, therefore, be complete stating of accident cause on the accident report.

As all who are engaged in accident prevention work know, what seem to be effective safety measures are not always immediately reflected in lowered accident statistics. However, we do know that during both the years 1924 and 1925, both fatal and non-fatal accidents were reduced within the State of Pennsylvania. We do know that 203 less persons suffered loss of life in industrial accident in Pennsylvania in 1924 than in 1923. We do know that there were exactly 200 less lives lost in 1925 than in 1924, and that the number of accidents is now almost as low as during the year 1922 when business was depressed badly. It is particularly gratifying, therefore, to know from the tables printed at the end of this issue that, whatever the cause, during the first six months of 1926, there were 105 fewer fatal accidents reported to the Department of Labor and Industry than during the first six months of 1925, and that there were 5,112 less non-fatal accidents reported in the first six months of 1926 than in the corresponding period of 1925. Thus the trend of accidents in Pennsylvania is now downward and must be kept downward. It can only be kept downward by full utilization of each feature of the Pennsylvania plan. With our growth in industry and with the growth in use of machinery for work formerly done by hand, with the increase in hazard, as our mining operations become older, there is every tendency toward an increase rather than a decrease in industrial accidents. That new hazards exist, and that they are common to both public safety and industrial safety is amply shown by the fact that included in the industrial accidents of Pennsylvania for 1925 are 8,556 due to motor vehicles, of which 138 were fatal.

That organized safety effort within an industry brings results can perhaps be best shown by comparing the records of two industries within the State of Pennsylvania, over the past ten years. The metal industry has been well organized for safety. Organization of safety work in the building and contracting industry has been practically non-existant. The following table tells its own story:

ACCIDENTS REPORTED TO THE PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

	1916		1925	
	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Fatal	Non-Fatal
Metal Trades	488	95,498	281	47,076
Building Trades	186	14,960	245	20,008

Individual employers in the building and contracting industry must organize themselves for safety as have employers in the metal industry. The application of the first phase of the Pennsylvania plan for reducing accidents in the building and contracting industry, broadly speaking, does not exist. Because of the facts shown in the table just above, and other available information, the Department of Labor and Industry has paid particular attention to the safety problems of the building and construction industry during the current year. It has endeavored to give this industry special service. Although it is hoped that this may somewhat reduce accidents in that industry, no final reduction will be secured until the industry itself attacks the safety problem as have other industries within the State, and until persons in that industry affiliate with local safety movements. In practically no part of Pennsylvania at the present time are persons engaged in the building and contracting industry affiliated with local safety groups.

Some individual employers in every industry have not taken full advantage of the Pennsylvania plan and should adopt each phase of it. The Department of Labor and Industry stands ready to be of assistance always in advising concerning any phase. It is particularly desirous of helping in the establishing of local safety councils. Every community of any size in the State should have such an organization.

It shall be the continuing task of the Department of Labor and Industry to maintain the interest of those already interested in the Pennsylvania plan for industrial accident reduction, and it is the particular task of the Department of Labor and Industry to interest those who are not aware of, or are not alive to the possibilities of this plan. Inasmuch as from sixty to seventy-five per cent of our industrial accidents can be prevented by the development of the safety spirit in the individual worker, it is peculiarly the task of the State Department of Labor and Industry to develop the safety spirit in the workers of Pennsylvania, and to keep them informed of the possibilities of industrial accident reduction which lie within their own grasp.

PROTECTING LIFE AND LIMB IN STATE-OWNED INSTITUTIONS

By John H. Walker

Assistant to the Secretary of Labor and Industry in Charge of State-owned Buildings and Equipment

The efforts of the Department of Labor and Industry to conserve life and limb to workers and to the public throughout the State is applied with equal force to the conservation of life and limb of all persons housed or assembled within State-owned buildings. There are in Pennsylvania fifty State-owned institutions and fifty-seven State-owned armories to which consideration must be given. In addition, many of the State Departments, such as the Highway Department, own much equipment that must conform to all standards required of private industries.

For years the Department had made an earnest attempt to secure enforcement of the laws in their application to State-owned buildings and equipment, with but fair success. Lack of funds was invariably given by the head of the institution or department affected, as the reason for non-compliance with the order given by the Department to correct unlawful conditions.

Year followed year with many recognized major hazards still existing. In October of 1924, it was determined to make a complete survey of all State institutions, with a view of presenting to the head of each department, having fiscal control over institutions, a report of each institution's delinquencies. This enabled the amount of money necessary to make most of the corrections to be provided for in the budget presented to the Legislature in January 1925. Immediate steps were taken to plan and execute the survey. Inspectors were assigned to perform this important work, acting in conjunction with experienced representatives of the other departments having jurisdiction. The findings of the inspectors called for the correction of many varied dangerous conditions jeopardizing life and limb. An analysis of the items listed for correction in the reports indicated that alterations and additions within and without the majority of the buildings were necessary to meet the requirements of law and good practice, thereby involving a large expenditure of money. With prompt action the head of each department took measures to correct major hazards requiring minor expenditures, following this procedure by executing plans to care for the major essentials.

The work performed in each State institution is being carried forward with satisfactory progress, due to the great interest taken not only by the heads of the State Departments, but by the institutional heads, as well. In November, 1925, it became evident that the problem, insofar as the relationships of the Department of Labor and Industry were concerned, was as large as to require continuous attention of a representative of the Department of Labor and Industry. This caused the creation within the Department of Labor and Industry of the position of Assistant to the Secretary in Charge of State-owned Buildings and Equipment. Since this segregation of duties within the Department of Labor and Industry there has been increasingly continuous contacts with the institutions as well as a better understanding of their peculiar problems.

Many of the changes which have been made may be termed alterations. These include the following items:

1. Converting windows opening upon exterior fire escape balconies to out-swinging doors.
2. Cutting direct passageways through rooms to the door exit of external escape balconies.

3. Changing a fire escape from an ineffective location to a point where it is of proper value, due to less window exposure, as well as giving direct means of egress.
4. The fire-proofing of windows exposing old external fire escapes.
5. Enclosing open stair and elevator shaftways.
6. Making sub-standard guards placed about dangerous machinery conform to the standard regulations.

Other changes which have been made are more elaborate and embrace such items as—

1. Erecting internal and external fire towers of both types, closed and open-screened.
2. Providing fire barriers or partitions in corridors.
3. Installation of approved fire alarm and emergency electric lighting systems and fire fighting equipment.
4. New elevator and boiler equipment.
5. Guarding all dangerous moving parts of power machinery.
6. Replacement of old electric service by modern equipment.

Most of the State institutions are composed of a number of large buildings covering much ground. Thus to provide for the complete safety of employes and inmates in accordance with the most modern methods in many cases involves large expenditures of money. Such safety precautions as involve only good housekeeping had already been taken care of in most institutions for years through the continuous interest of the head of the institution. The interest of institutional heads in promoting complete safety through the changes which have been made has been most gratifying.

In the institutions where vocational education is a part of the curriculum, or where trades are followed, necessitating the use of power machinery, the regulations of the Department are applied with the same rigor as is exacted in industrial establishments.

Recently there has been added to the Vocational Training Courses at Huntingdon Reformatory, a "Safety First" Course. While at present it is in a process of formulation, the developed course will leave a lasting impression upon the minds of the youth now undergoing rehabilitation of mind and body, as the following parts of a letter I received from the Safety Engineer will attest.

> "In reply to your recent letter requesting that I inform you regarding the progress being made in the guarding of machinery, advise that all of the machinery in use in the various departments of the institution have been equipped with safety devices, as instructed by the Department of Labor and Industry.
>
> "I want to commend General Superintendent Herron for the splendid support he has given me in the performance of this work. I know it will be of interest to you to know that all of the industrials have been placed on an up-to-date vocational basis and splendid results are being accomplished in training the young men for a life of usefulness.

> "Thirty-six different trades are taught and a large number of the young men secured employment at a trade which they learn in a reformatory and are making good in the larger and freer life.
>
> "A course of study is now in preparation for the instruction of the young men in 'Safety First' methods, including the safety devices recommended by the Department of Labor and Industry of Pennsylvania."

The laws of this Commonwealth do not exempt State-owned buildings from complying with their provisions. In some manner, practically all of the laws of the State that the Department administers are applicable. The Fire and Panic Act, No. 233, approved May 3, 1909, P. L. 417, as amended; the Factory Act, No. 226, approved May 2, 1905, P. L. 352, as amended; and the Woman's Act, No. 466, approved july 25, 1913, P. L. 1024, as amended, are the laws which most generally apply. The Fire and Panic Act groups certain buildings in classification, according to specific conditions of occupancy and prescribes treatment to make exit facilities safe. The Factory Act relates to power machine conditions and requires that the dangerous moving parts be guarded, provides for the inspection of elevators and power boilers to insure proper maintenance. The Woman's Law relates to the working hours of females and provides for certain prescribed exactments governing working conditions.

Despite the fact that these laws govern the institutions as well as private enterprises, the institutions are frequently dependent upon State appropriation for their ability to comply. It is, therefore, necessary that some means be provided to estimate the needs of institutions to comply with these laws in advance as well as that a continuous check and continuous technical assistance be provided by the Department of Labor and Industry. It is with these ideas in mind that the present method of arousing and maintaining interest as well as supervising compliance with the law has been developed by this Department.

THE FIRST YEAR'S WORK OF THE BUREAU OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Charlotte E. Carr, *Director*

The special section in the Department of Labor and Industry established to study problems of work as they particularly relate to women and children, ended its first year with July 1, 1926. While the first few months were of necessity spent in the building up of a staff, and although the work has been carried on through a separate bureau only since December, 1925, the twelve month period has afforded sufficient time to show the place of such a bureau in the administration of the Department of Labor and Industry and to indicate the type of service it can offer employers and employes of the State.

RESEARCH WORK

It is the purpose of the Bureau eventually to obtain authoritative and current information concerning the conditions of employment for women and children in all industries in the State in which they play an important part. So little scientific data has been available and so much misinformation broadcast concerning the problems of women and children in Pennsylvania industries that such official investigation becomes a basic duty. To this end the following research studies have already been published or are in process of being published.

> "Who are the Working Women in Pennsylvania," printed in the Department of Labor and Industry Bulletin for November, 1925, is an analysis of the United States Census material made by the Bureau as a basis for finding the principal industries employing women and children.
>
> "The Canning Industry in Pennsylvania," printed in the December, 1925 Bulletin of the Department of Labor and Industry, reports the findings of the Bureau's survey of the seasonal fruit and vegetable canneries of the State. An attempt was made not only to state frankly the conditions which were undesirable, but to present a solution for them. As a result of the survey a revision has been made in the Department's Regulations for Canneries and for Labor Camps. Three meetings were held with the Pennsylvania Canners' Association to outline the regulations and to obtain the Associations cooperation in their observance. A cooperative plan has been developed with the Maryland Department of Labor and the school authorities of Baltimore for the certification of minors who migrate from Baltimore to work in Pennsylvania canneries, and a special inspection is being made of all canneries during the season of 1926.
>
> "The Personnel Policies of Pennsylvania Department Stores," a report now almost ready for the press, is a study of the basic weekly hours, of the earnings, and of the conditions of work in representative department stores throughout the state. Pension systems, vacation policies, and training for selling and nonselling work have been studied. It is believed the report will provide a handbook of special value to merchants throughout the State and will serve as an impetus for securing higher standards where these are found to be needed.
>
> "Opportunities and Conditions of Work for minors in the Glass Industry" is a Bureau study for which the field work has just been completed. The report should be ready for the press by October first.

"Machine Accidents to Minors" is an analysis of compensated machine accidents occurring to minors to determine the propriety of the present age limits within which the employment of minors on certain machine operations is prohibited. This report will be completed early in the fall.

"Industrial Home Work and Child Labor," Special Bulletin No. 11, was written by the Bureau and based upon an investigation of child labor and industrial home work made under the auspices of the Department in 1924. This report does not stop with the statement of unsatisfactory conditions found, but includes the new Industrial Home Work Regulations which the Department drafted as a result of the investigation, as well as the plan of administration whereby these regulations are being enforced through the Bureau of Women and Children.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF INDUSTRIAL HOME WORK REGULATIONS

One of the outstanding tasks of the Bureau is the enforcement of the Department's Industrial Home Work Regulations for which it has been responsible since these regulations became effective October 15, 1925. The turning over to the Bureau of this administrative job was a logical step since the labor supply in industrial home work is essentially that of women and children and since effective administration of home work regulations involves continuous study and investigation rather than routine inspection. The new regulations make the owner rather than the distributer primarily responsible for the conditions under which material is manufactured in private homes. The Bureau is now developing a close relationship with these owners to assist them to work out practical methods whereby they can assure themselves that their home work will be legally performed. The Bureau is making a careful study of each employer's method and checking its efficacy by personal visits to the home working family. Where illegal conditions are found the case is referred to the employer. If he takes effective means toward preventing the recurrence of such conditions, no further action is taken.

It is the purpose of the Bureau after a year's administration of these regulations to make a second home work study which will indicate statistically whether or not permanent changes have been brought about under the new system of regulation and will offer experience as a basis for determining what methods of employer's supervision are the more effective in the light of the number of home workers involved, the industry, and the operation.

EDUCATIONAL WORK

The Bureau tries to reach all organizations in the State interested in improving conditions of work for women. A special mailing list, covering women's clubs, schools, colleges, libraries, employers of women, representatives of personnel departments in establishments, labor organizations and industrial clubs, has been prepared and is used for the distribution of Bureau publications.

On an average of once a week a representative of the Bureau has spoken to groups of women regarding the Bureau's activities or on industrial conditions relating to women and children. Through a continuance of such personal contact with organizations it is hoped that a constructive, widespread and coherent interest in industrial problems will be created.

Service to Employer and Employe Groups

As their work brings them into contact with the employers of the State, members of the staff of the Bureau are in a position to give practical suggestions concerning phases of management which relate to conditions of employment of women and children. The Bureau is keeping a file of information about establishments in which interesting personnel policies have been worked out. Among the points covered are centralized employment, rest periods, vacations, and dressing and rest room facilities. As employers from time to time ask for information regarding any of these points the Bureau has concrete information to offer.

The Bureau is gathering material as to the kinds of chairs that are practicable for use in the various operations in which women are employed. Several times the Bureau has been asked by employers to make a study as to how certain standing operations can, without loss of production, be changed to sitting operations. Every such survey has put the Bureau in a better position to assist the next employer who asks for a similar study.

Representatives of the Bureau have met with groups of employes to discuss with them the problems of their employment and to create a better knowledge and a clearer understanding of the labor law.

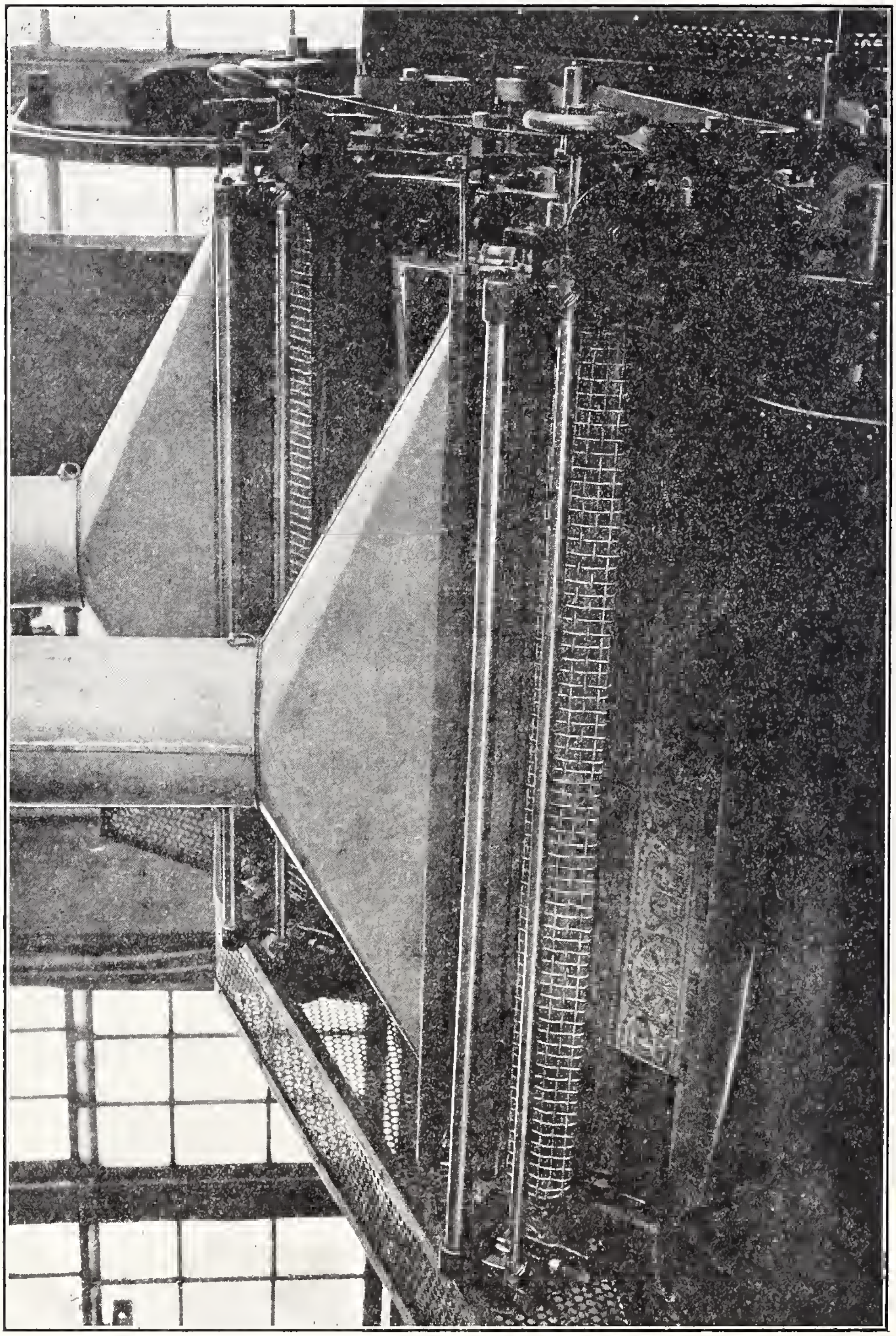
The Bureau has revised into a more popular and readable form the digest of the Woman's Act and the Child Labor Law which it is required to post in all establishments where women or children are employed.

Conferences

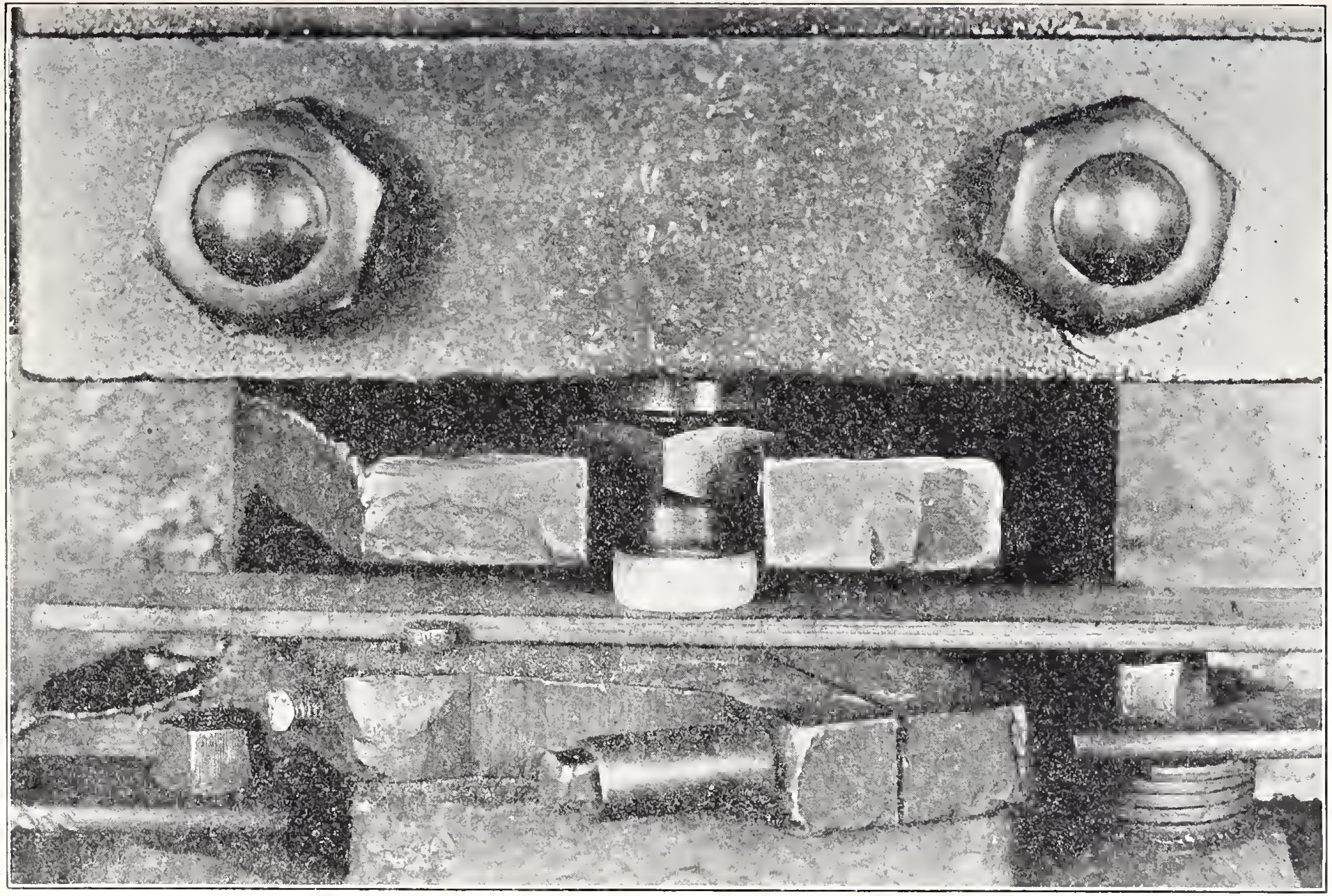
A state-wide conference on the work of women in industry was held by the Department of Labor and Industry December 8 and 9, 1925. Employers of women were exceptionally well represented. Labor organizations sent delegates, and members of other organizations and of women's clubs, interested in industrial subjects, were present and participated in the discussion. The minutes of this two-day conference are printed in Special Bulletin No. 10 published by the Department.

A joint conference was held by the Department of Public Instruction and the Department of Labor and Industry on April 27, 1926, to discuss the illegal employment of children, and to consider methods whereby the two departments can cooperate in enforcing regulations for which they are jointly responsible under the law. It was agreed that Labor and Industry officials should deal primarily with the employer, while school officials should deal with the minor and his parents. Problems relating to the illegal employment of children in street trades were determined to be primarily the responsiblity of school authorities; and it was recommended that a system of supervising street trades should be developed by school attendance bureaus in every city in the State.

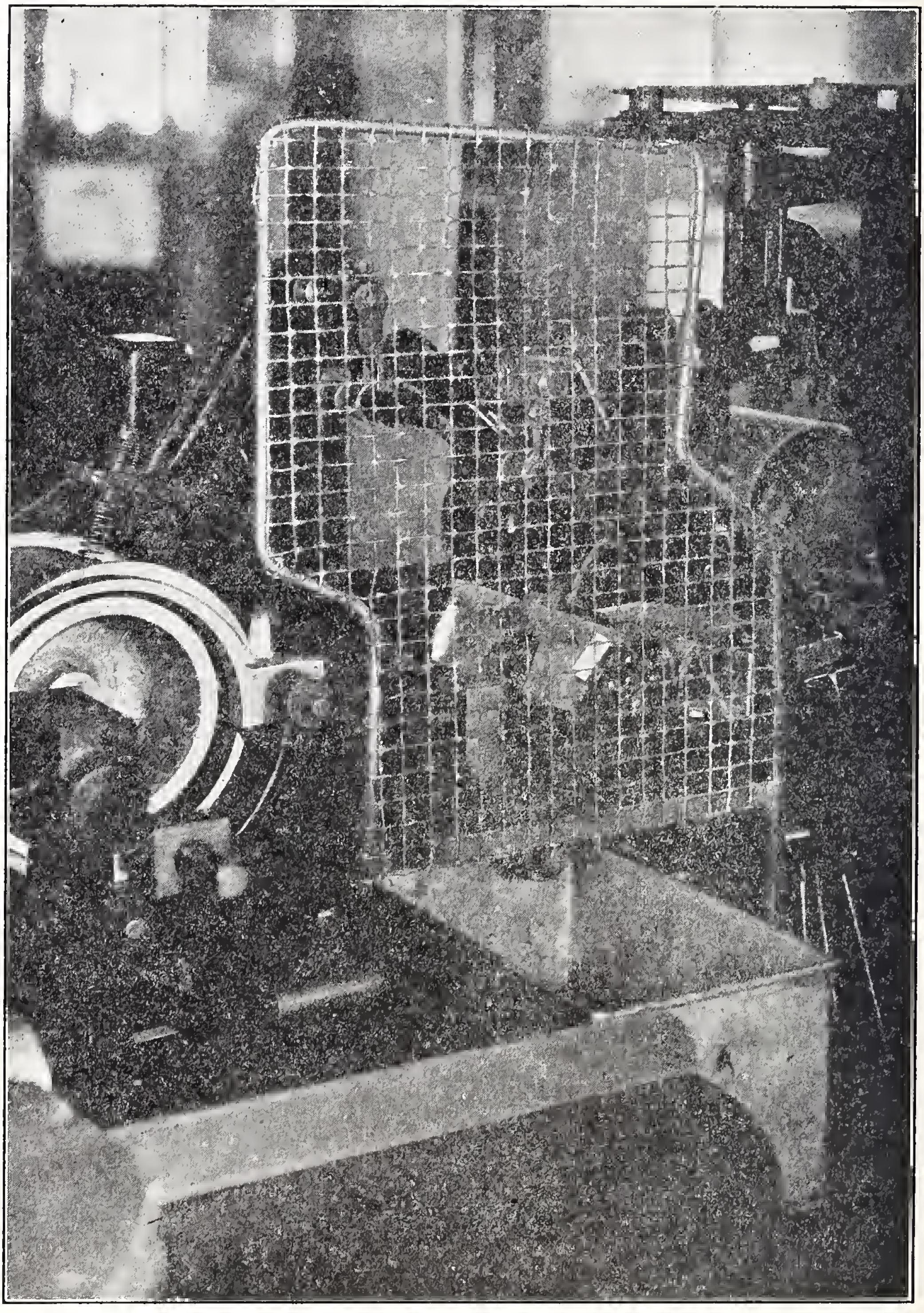
In administering the home work regulations the Bureau found that a considerable number of home workers were clients of private social agencies in the city of Philadelphia. Because of this a round table conference with Philadelphia social agencies was held on June 21, 1926. The agencies agreed to report quarterly to the Bureau all homes in which industrial home work was carried on, and to inform their staffs of the new home work regulations.



Guard for the rotary nap shears in a carpet mill. The guards are in the proper position for operation of the machine and can be raised for adjustment.



Guard for the piercing die on a short stroke power press. The rubber washer is an inch thick and the stock is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick. The stroke of the press ram is about $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches. The picture shows the press with the ram in the lowest position.



Guard for cigar trimmer. The cigars are carried to, and away from the knives by arms of the machine, but the guard is necessary to prevent employes from trying to adjust the stock during the operation.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF DISABLED PERSONS

By S. S. Riddle

Director, Bureau of Rehabilitation

More than seven thousand disabled persons are on the records of the Bureau of Rehabilitation, with every county of the Commonwealth represented in the total.

Among those disabled persons, assisted by the Bureau to return to employment in various classifications from suitable laboring tasks to ambitious professional training, are many outstanding cases indicative of the energy and ambition of those who have sustained physical handicaps.

A high school graduate, married, and the father of four children, suffered a broken back while employed in a bituminous mine. Overcoming financial conditions at home, he entered training under the direction of the Bureau of Rehabilitation in a State Normal School, from which he was graduated in June, 1926, his grades being among the highest in the class. This registrant has obtained a teaching position for the next school year.

A young man, nineteen years of age, with a mangled left hand and prevented from following his usual employment because of his disability was given a course in mechanical denistry in his home city. Employment in that trade is now being arranged for him.

A young coal miner severely injured by a fall of coal in a bituminous mine was given training as a typewriter repairman. At the completion of his course, he obtained employment with the company that trained him.

An orphan, seventeen years of age, who lost his right leg by accident in an anthracite mine, was provided with an artificial appliance through cooperation of the Bureau of Rehabilitation and the coal company. He returned to a light job in the mine but with the completion of the company's coal stripping contract, he was thrown out of employment. Desiring to equip himself with a trade, he again requested assistance from this Bureau and was trained for twelve weeks as a barber at which trade he is now satisfactorily employed.

A former railroad employe, compelled to use crutches because of an accident in which he lost the use of his right leg, was given tutorial instruction in sign painting for thirty-five weeks. He is, at the present time, conducting a small tobacco store in conjunction with his sign painting and showcard writing activities.

A college graduate, married, and the father of two children, suffered a dislocated vertebra while employed by the United States Government. Blindness developed. X-ray pictures revealed that pressure of the dislocated vertebra on a nerve caused the blindness. Adjustments were made but the eye condition did not improve enough to permit the registrant to return to work. In order to alleviate the financial conditions of the family and to provide the registrant with a suitable trade, he was given instruction in carpet weaving and chair caning at his home. He is now working at these trades to support his family.

A woman typist, unable to follow her usual vocation, because of injury, was given a short course in hair dressing and massage. She is now satisfactorily employed in that work.

A young quarry laborer, the only support of his mother, lost his right thumb in a well drilling accident and desired to learn storage battery repairing in order to assure himself of a trade with future possibilities. A course in a storage battery factory permitted him to obtain employment as a storage battery repairman in his home community at a monthly wage equal to his former quarry wage and with greater future possibilities.

A young woman, employed as a glass cutter lost partial use of her right arm by accident. She is now in training as a dressmaker and is assured future employment when she has completed the training.

A young high school student, while employed during summer vacation in a sheet metal factory, lost his left hand at the wrist by amputation. The Bureau maintained close contact with him during the remainder of his high school course and aided him in procuring an artificial hand. At the completion of his high school work, he decided to enter college with the legal profession as his objective. The Bureau, cooperating with his former employer, provided the college course for him. He completed his work and was graduated from college in June, 1926, above the average as a student and an active and popular member of the student body. This registrant will continue his studies leading to the legal profession.

A crane operator in a steel mill, the major support of a family consisting of five brothers and sisters, lost the use of his left arm in a crane accident. Not satisfied with employment opportunities, he manifested an ambition to complete preparatory work in order to matriculate in a technical school. The Bureau, cooperating with his former employer, provided this preparatory course for him and continued his training through a complete course in engineering. He was graduated with the degree of B. S. in Works Management in June, 1926.

FIREPROOF BUILDINGS DO NOT BURN DOWN, BUT DO BURN OUT*

By Cyril Ainsworth

Director Bureau of Inspection

The Department of Labor and Industry, in its work of enforcing the Fire and Panic Act and the Regulations pertaining thereto, is constantly confronted with the statement; that as the building is fireproof a fire cannot occur and that the Department is unreasonable in its demands. Such a reason for non-compliance with the law is common, but that this sense of security is false is shown by the fires which have occurred in fire-resistive buildings in New York City in recent months.

Last January a fire of fifth alarm proportions swept the southwest wing of the thirty-eighth floor of the Equitable Building. A few weeks later, fire destroyed part of one of the upper floors of the Park Row Building, and in April fire starting on the sixth floor of a ten-story building at No. 296 Broadway, traveled through that building and across a shaft to some of the upper floors of the R. G. Dun Building at No. 290 and 294 Broadway. All three fires were at night. There were no tenants or their employes in the structures at the time.

After the latter fire, the Underwriters, in a report, stressed this false sense of security as follows:

"......It is contents, not buildings, that are hazardous. Buildings of fire-resistive construction do not burn down but they can and do burn out. Contents can and do incinerate. The interpretation of the word 'fireproof' is construed all too liberally.

"That many of the tenants sustaining loss are not insured indicates a false sense of security from fire on account of their occupancy in a so termed fireproof building. The word 'fireproof' induces them to carry little or no insurance, in the false belief that there is little danger of fire. They do not realize the combustibility of the contents of the average well constructed fire resistive office building and see only a limited amount of office equipment and furnishings and perhaps some wooden trim and flooring and fail to comprehend that several rooms of this sort, vented by draft passages from floor openings or courts can produce temperature sufficiently high to entirely destroy the contents and possibly cause the disintegration of masonry and warp the unprotected steel work of the structure. It is contents, not buildings that are hazardous. A building may be able to resist fire with safety to itself, but when it con-

*Fire Engineering, July, 1926 issue.

tains combustible contents, the damage is likely to be severe. Where combustible material exists there also exists the possibility of fire. Buildings of fireproof construction do not burn down but they do burn out."

This excerpt from the Underwriters' report emphasizes the importance of the intent of the law and of the regulations enforced by the Department. What is said of tenants is true of building owners and of many architects. The Department in its obligation to protect life and limb from all hazards, can do nothing, even if it were permissible by law to do otherwise, but adhere strictly and reasonably to its principles and to the provisions of the laws and regulations for protection from fire and panic. The facts show that these provisions are sound.

SUMMARY OF RECENT COURT DECISIONS IN WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION CLAIMS

Prepared By J. C. Detweiler

Secretary Workmen's Compensation Board

ACCIDENT

Death from shock due to fright.

The body of the deceased was found at his place of employment about eighteen feet from where there had been a fall of rock. Examination of the body showed no marks of injury and an autopsy disclosed no pathological condition. The defendant disclaimed liability on the theory that death had been produced by fright. The verdict of the coroner's jury was that deceased came to his death from shock due to fright caused by fall of slate while at work. Compensation was awarded by the referee and the award affirmed by the Board. In affirming both the referee and the board the court said "An examination of the authorities, including those cited, leads us unerringly, we believe, to the conclusion that a paralysis of the heart, caused by shock, resulting in a cessation of its functioning, constitutes violence to the physical structure of that organ, regardless of how such shock may have been produced. The act is concerned with the immediate, not the remote cause."

A-3334 Hon. A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian to the use of Mrs. Annie Lorencz *v.* Vesta Coal Co.

Opinion by Common Pleas Court, Washington County, Oct. **26, 1924.**

BUSINESS OF EMPLOYER

The defendant was engaged in the real estate business both for himself and others and in the insurance business. He himself owned or leased a large number of houses which, incident to this business, he kept in repair. The claimant was injured by a fall from a ladder while engaged in painting for the defendant. The court held that there was ample evidence to sustain the finding that the employment, although casual was within the regular course of the business of the employer and the award was affirmed.

A-3345 Gray *v.* J. A. Howden.

Opinion by Common Pleas Court, Washington County, Oct. 5, 1925.

COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT

The defendant, a contractor engaged in the construction of a road, employed Thomas Riffle at the rate of one dollar an hour for himself and team. Riffle became sick and employed Wilbur Graham, the claimant in this case, as a teamster, paying him at the rate of four and one-half dollars a day when he worked. For convenience Riffle kept his team in a shed or stable near the job. During the night word was brought to Graham, the claimant, by one of the employes of the contractor that the horses were loose and had escaped from the barn. Graham started in pursuit, secured the horses and on his way back fell from the horse he was riding and was injured. It was held by the Board that "Graham was either an employe of Morgan or Riffle and in either case Morgan is liable for compensation either directly as employer or under Section 302 (b).

The action of the Board was reversed, the court holding that Graham was not injured while doing anything in connection with Morgan's work but on the contrary the injury occurred in connection with looking after the team of Riffle at a time when it was not engaged in the work of the contractor.

A-4480 Graham *v.* G. T. Morgan.

Opinion by Common Pleas Court, Cambria County, May 4, 1926.

DISEASE AND INFECTION

Paralysis agitans.

Claimant, while cutting wood for the defendant, in changing the position of a log he was engaged in splitting, fell backwards, injuring himself to such an extent as to require the assistance of a fellow workman to place him on his feet. He immediately complained of pain and injury in his back, quit work, went home and related the occurrence to members of his family. The testimony with reference to the occurrence was corroborated by fellow workmen. Claimant had for a number of years been affected with a progressive nervous disease known as paralysis agitans, which up to the time of the accident affected one arm causing that member to tremble and shake, but the condiaion did not seriously interfere with his ability to work. Since the accident the claimant has been totally disabled. The court held that there was sufficient competent evidence to sustain the finding that the condition of the claimant had been aggravated by the injury and the award of compensation was justified.

A-4124 Natalini *v.* Riefler & Sons. Inc.

Opinion by Supreme Court, Eastern District, May 3, 1926.

Heart disease aggravated by heavy lifting.

The employe was found dead at the steering wheel of the truck he was driving about three minutes after he had lifted a scoop out of the truck and pushed it back in place so as to permit the next truck to drive under it. The scoop weighed about two hundred pounds and ordinarily required two men to lift it into place but on this occasion the decedent, unassisted, lifted the scoop into place after having loaded his truck. There was testimony on the part of the doctors that the most probable cause of death was strain due to the unusual lifting and the court held that the medical testimony and circumstantial evidence were sufficient to sustain the conclusion reached by the referee and Board and affirmed the award.

A-4636 Durga *v.* Walter Williams.

Opinion by Common Pleas Court, Cambria County, April 29, 1926.

Tuberculosis.

An employe who was in an advanced stage of tuberculosis strained his back while assisting several other employes to push a Ford truck into a sub-station of the defendant company. He continued to work, and two or three days later the condition was aggravated when he attempted to carry a bucket of coal into the sub-station. He was immediately disabled, was confined to his bed almost continuously for six weeks, was never able to return to work, and died of tuberculosis about one year after his first injury. The court held that the finding of the referee affirmed by the Board, that the injury aggravated a tubercular condition and hastened death was supported by competent evidence and dismissed the exceptions to the decision of the Board.

A-4558 Armstrong *v.* East Penn Electric Co.

Opinion by Common Pleas Court, Schuylkill County, January 18, 1926.

EMPLOYER—EMPLOYE

Servant lent to another employer.

Lewis Lecker, the claimant in this case, was regularly employed by Stanley Stader, a contractor. Stader, in exchange for the use of a piece of machinery, called a "crab", used to assist trucks loaded with dirt out of an excavation, agreed to furnish T. J. Valentine, the defendant in this case, a man and horse in exchange for the use of the crab, and sent Lewis Lecker with a horse and wagon to help Valentine. Lecker remained on the payroll of Stader but worked under the direction and control of Valentine. While so engaged he sustained an injury by accident which resulted in his being totally disabled.

The referee, in addition to finding facts as above stated, found as a fact that Lecker, at the time of the accident, was furthering the business and affairs of Valentine.

The court affirmed the award to the claimant against T. J. Valentine, holding that "Where one person lends his servant to another for a particular employment, the servant for anything done in that particular employment must be dealt with as a servant of the person to whom he was lent. The test is whether, in the particular service which he is engaged to perform, he continues subject to the direction and control of his master, or becomes subject to that of the party to whom he is lent or hired. While the fact as to who pays the wages is an element that may be considered in determining the presence of the 'employer-employe' relation, it is by no means controlling."

A-4014a Lecker *v.* T. J. Valentine. State Insurance Fund.

Opinion by Supreme Court, Eastern District, May 26, 1926.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL SERVICES

See opinion of Superior Court, Scott *v.* Hower and Stender, page 24 of this Bulletin.

PARTIAL DISABILITY

Return to work at employment requiring lesser number of hours per day but at higher rate per hour.

"Defendant here contends that in claimant's employment before the accident he was compelled to work 12 hours a day, but after the accident in his employment as a nurse he was required to work but 8 hours a day. Because of the lesser number of hours which the claimant was required to work after the accident the defendant contends that claimant's salary following the accident was in excess of that which he obtained for the work he did prior to the accident.

We see no merit in this contention, the testimony plainly is that the claimant was given employment by the defendant as a nurse after the accident because he was able to perform the duties of that occupation and because he was not then able to perform the duties of drill press operator, which was his employment before and at the time of the accident. There is no evidence to indicate that the claimant could have extended his daily labor as a nurse from eight to twelve hours, and we hold that his salary after the accident and as a nurse must be considered upon the basis of employment actually tendered the claimant by the defendant, which was as a nurse over a period of eight hours daily."

A-4642 Peterson *v* Riter-Cauley Manufacturing Co.

Opinion by Common Please Court, Allegheny County, May 19, 1926.

OPINION OF SUPERIOR COURT

S. ANGELINA SCOTT, EXECUTRIX OF THE ESTATE OF H. C. SCOTT, DECEASED, *v.* HOWER AND STENDER.

Alhough an employe dies during the first thirty days after disability begins the employer is liable for medical and hospital services under Section 306 (e) in addition to the sum of $100 to be paid to the dependents or undertaker under Section 306 (f).

In the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania No. 20, February Term, 1926. Appeal by plaintiff from the judgement of the Court of Common Pleas of Lackawanna County.

OPINION BY HENDERSON, J., Filed April 30, 1926.

This case involves the construction of the 306th and 307th sections of the Act of June 24. 1915, P. L. 736, as amended by the Act of June 26, 1919, P. L. 642. The question arises on the application of the executrix, who is also the widow,—for the allowance of an amount to cover the bill for hospital treatment and medical services furnished to the petitioner's husband during the period of his total disability resulting from an injury to his foot on March 2, 1923. Three or four days thereafter he was removed to a hospital, where he died on the 27th of that month. The defendants paid $100 on the expenses of the last sickness and burial, under the provisions of the 307th section of the Act of 1919, but refused to pay the bill for hospital treatment, services and supplies as required by section 306 of that statute. The referee, the compensation board, and the court below were of the opinion that the only compensation allowable on the facts was under the 307th section of the statute, and therefore refused the application. The learned trial judge based his decision on a construction of the statute which makes section 306 apply to cases of total disability not resulting in death, from which construction it would properly follow that the amount paid for sickness and burial under the 307th section was all that could be recovered. It is contended, on the other hand, that paragraph (e) of section 306 is applicable where the patient dies. The provision of the statute is: "During the first thirty days after disability begins the employer shall furnish reasonable surgical and medical services, medicines, and supplies as and when needed, unless the employe refuses to allow them to be furnished by the employer, the cost of which services, medicines, and supplies shall not exceed one hundred dollars. If the employer shall upon application made to him refuse to furnish such services, medicines and supplies, the employe may procure the same and shall receive from the employer the reasonable cost thereof within the above limitations. In addition to the above services, medicines and supplies, hospital treatment, services and supplies shall be furnished by the employer for the said period of thirty days, the cost of such hospital treatment, services and supplies shall not in any case exceed the prevailing charge in the hospital for like services to other individuals."

This provision for hospital treatment is a part of the amendment introduced in the Act of 1919 and is not obscure in its statement of the obligation of the employer. Paragraph (f) of the same section declares that should the employe die as a result of the injury the period during which compensation shall be payable to his dependents under section 307 shall be reduced by the period during which compensation was paid to him in his lifetime under this section. It is then declared that "No reduction shall be made for the amount which may have been paid for medical and hospital services and medicines nor for the expenses of the last sickness and burial." This section, we think shows that paragraph (e) does not relate solely to cases where the injured person recovers, but is applicable should the employe die as a result of the injury. It seems inconsistent with the benevolent provisions of the Act, that a patient who recovers is compensated for medical expenses, but that the other whose total disability continues to his death, must leave his dependents or his estate subject to the payment of his hospital charges. It is clear that the employer is liable on the facts for the expense of the last sickness and burial to the extent of $100; but that payment is to be made without deduction of any amount theretofore paid for compensation or for medical expenses. This would seem to refer to the provisions of the 306th section which creates the liability for medical services, medicines and supplies, and also hospital treatment, which may be fairly included under the description "medical expenses." The 306th section secures limited compensation for the expenses of sickness; the 307th section insures a burial fund. Reading the sections together the language does not require us to hold that section 306 only applies to cases where the injured employe survives, and when we consider the purpose of the enactment the construction should prevail which would give its benefits during the limited continuance of the disability, whether the employe recovered or died. The opinion of Judge Gawthrop in Kopchak *v.* Lincoln Gas & Coal Co. 79 Pa. Supr. Ct. 536, supports this view of the enactment. Objection is made in the appellant's argument that in any aspect of the case the amount claimed is too large; but that is a matter for consideration on the determination of the proper amount of plaintiff's claim.

The order of the court below is reversed and the record is remitted, with instructions to remand the case to the referee to find the amount to which the petitioner is entitled, in accordance with this opinion.
June 4, 1926.

DEPARTMENTAL REGULATIONS

The following rules and interpretations were approved at the meeting of the Industrial Board, May 26, 1926.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

FIRE AND PANIC ACT:

Means of egress for lodging houses, boarding houses, etc.

> "For the purpose of the application of the Fire and Panic Act of May 3, 1909, amended in 1917, 1919, 1921, 1923 and 1925, the following terms are expressly defined:
>
> The term 'lodging house' shall mean and include any building having more than two stories, not a hotel, inn, or tavern, in which persons are lodged or received, for a consideration, for a single day or night or longer period.
>
> The term 'rooming house' shall mean and include any building having more than two stories, not a hotel, inn, or tavern, in which persons are lodged or received, for a consideration, for a single day or night or longer period.
>
> The term 'boarding house' shall mean and include any lodging house or rooming house having more than two stories, in which meals are prepared and served to the lodgers or roomers, or others not members of the family of the owner or lessee of such building.
>
> A lodging house, rooming house, or boarding house, shall be considered to be used exclusively for that purpose under the following conditions:
>
> (1) When the owner or lessee is not a resident in the house.
>
> (2) If the owner or lessee resides in the house, when there are more than four lodgers or roomers above the second story.
>
> Provided that when any portion of a lodging house, rooming house, or boarding house is used for other than dwelling purposes, such use shall constitute an occupancy which shall require a second means of egress for lodgers residing above the second story."

(This rescinds rules previously approved on the same subject)

LADDER REGULATIONS:

Amendment to Rule 100 (f) of Ladder Regulations, the Rule to read

> "Portable, extension and sectional ladders shall be equipped with approved devices or shall be so placed, fastened, or held as to prevent slipping."

INTERPRETATIONS

ELEVATOR REGULATIONS:

Interpretation of 262 (a) of Elevator Regulations.

> "Where aluminum powder is to be handled permission to erect dumbwaiters of larger size than permitted by the Elevator Regulations may be granted by the Secretary of Labor and Industry after approval by the Industrial Board."

PITS AND QUARRIES:

The Regulations for Pits and Quarries were approved.

APPROVED SAFETY DEVICES

The following devices were approved by the Industrial Board May 26, 1926.

LIMIT STOP FOR OVERHEAD ELECTRIC TRAVELING CRANES, known as the Youngstown Safety Limit Stop. Certificate No. 508 issued to The Electric Controller & Manufacturing Company, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

ABRASIVE WHEEL GUARD: Certificate No. 510 issued to The Surty Manufacturing Company, Inc., Chicago, Illinois.

COLLIER TRESTLE, (a form of horse scaffold): Certificate No. 511 issued to McInnes Steel Company, Corry, Pennsylvania.

PANIC BOLTS: Certificate No. 512 issued to Sargent & Company, New Haven, Connecticut.

WINDOW CLEANING DEVICE: Certificate No. 514 issued to National Window & Office Cleaning Co., Baltimore, Maryland.

SPRINKLER EQUIPMENT: Certificate No. 515 issued to Central Automatic Sprinkler Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

SPRINKLER EQUIPMENT: Certificate No. 516 issued to Star Sprinkler Corp., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

BELT SHIFTER: with shield attachment for protecting pinch point, manufactured by The Sharples Separator Co., West Chester, Pennsylvania.

SHUTTLE GUARD FOR TAPESTRY, WORSTED, AND OTHER SIMILAR HEAVY LOOMS, Certificate No. 509 issued to Norwich Wire Works, Norwich, New York.

SHUTTLE GUARD FOR WORSTED, WOOLEN, AND OTHER HEAVY LOOMS: Certificate No. 518 issued to J. E. Spaar, Allentown, Pennsylvania.

SHUTTLE GUARD FOR SILK LOOMS: Certificate No. 513 issued to Stewart Silk Co., Easton, Pennsylvania.

SHUTTLE GUARD FOR SILK LOOMS: Certificate No. 517 issued to Mr. Meisterknecht, Vulcan Brass Works, Allentown, Pennsylvania.

EMERGENCY LIGHTING SYSTEM: Emergency Lighting Company of America, Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

FIRE ALARM SYSTEM: Samson Electric Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

FIRE ALARM SYSTEM: Edwards & Company, New York, New York.

ELECTRIC SWITCHES: Square "D" Company, Detroit, Michigan.

90,000 series—2 pole, 3 pole and 4 pole Double throw, single throw fusible and unfusible externally operated knife switches.
80,000 series—2 pole, 3 pole and 4 pole Quick make and quick break cover control, fusible and unfusible externally operated knife switches.
78,000 series—3 pole, fusible, externally operated, Compensator type knife switches.
60,000 series and 70,000—Motor starting knife switches 2 pole, 3 pole and 4 pole externally operated.
40,000 series—2 pole, 3 pole and 4 pole Fusible and unfusible externally operated knife switches.

NOTE: This supersedes approvals given several years ago for these types of switches.

The following proposed new regulations were tentatively approved at the regular monthly meeting of the Industrial Board held Thursday, June 17, 1926, prior to public hearings:

Spray Coating Regulations
Safe Practice Regulations
Amendment to Foundry Regulations Providing for Protection around Tumbler Barrels
Protection for Light Blasting Operations
Protection for Electric Welders.

Public hearings will be announced later and all those interested, in the effect of their promulgation are invited to submit constructive criticism.

The following new Rules were aproved:

1. PARAGRAPH H, ARTICLE 6 OF PART 1, OF THE ELEVATOR REGULATIONS

"The new installation of two separate elevator cars which operate in the same set of guides in a single shaftway is prohibited."

2. PARAGRAPH H OF RULE 201, OF CRANE REGULATIONS

"A copy of the rules for operators shall be permanently posted in the cages of cage operated cranes."

3. AMENDMENT TO RULE 77 (c) OF MECHANICAL POWER TRANSMISSION REGULATIONS

"Where vertical and inclined belts, ropes and chains are 6 feet or less above the floor or working platform they shall be guarded according to the specifications for belt guards as contained in the appended table. Such belts which meet the distances mentioned in the appended table for 5 ft. belts need only be guarded to a height of 5 ft. (Belts 1″ or less in width or 1/2″ in diameter, with a speed of less than 1200 linear ft. per minute, excepted)".

INTERPRETATIONS

SECTION 1, OF FIRE AND PANIC ACT (SCOPE OF EMERGENCY LIGHTING REGULATIONS)

1. "That approved emergency lighting systems shall be installed in the following types of buildings where persons are employed or the public assembles after darkness:*

(a) Places of Assembly.

1. Theatres and Opera Houses
2. Motion Picture Theatres
3. Public Halls and Auditoriums
4. Auditoriums of Schools, Colleges, etc.
5. Places of public resort such as Dance Halls, Skating Rinks, etc., except open air dance halls as defined in the interpretation rendered by the Industrial Board, November 13, 1925
6. Gymnasiums and Halls where audiences witness exhibitions, indoor sports, or other amusement or education programs.

(b) Where Persons are Employed.

In accordance with the opinion of the Attorney General dated November 5, 1925, the phrase 'where persons are employed' is interpreted as follows:—

> Where 25 or more persons (cleaners and watchmen excepted) are employed above the second floor after 7:00 P. M. more than 50 nights of any year, or if employes work between dusk and 7:00 P. M. where the shutting down of power causes the building to be in darkness.
>
> Exception: Establishments where employes receive special training for action in case of emergency (such as telephone exchanges) and there is available other light which they may immediately use if the electric lights go off, the above shall not apply unless at least 100 persons are employed above the second floor after 7:00 P. M. at any time.

2. Illumination Required.

When an emergency lighting system is installed in any of the above buildings, the system shall provide light on all floors used and to all exits at ground floor and shall be installed in accordance with Emergency Lighting Regulations of the Department of Labor and Industry."

---

*First and second class cities specifically excluded by law.

The following safety devices were approved:

Type CR-154 Locking Device for Cable Control Freight Elevators	Elevator Locks Company Peoria, Ill.
Type "S" Electro-Mechanical Locking Device for Freight Elevators	The Haughton Elevator & Machine Company, Toledo, O.
"St. Louis S" Electro-Mechanical Interlocking for freight Elevator	St. Louis Fire Door Co. St. Louis, Mo.
"St. Louis 5" Locking Device for Automatic Control Freight Elevators	St. Louis Fire Door Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Type R Gate Contact	The Capital Life & Mfg. Co., Columbus, O.
Type "S" Locking Device for Vertical Operated Gates of Freight Elevators	Acme Electric Lock Works, Columbus, O.
Door Opening and Closing Device	The Peele Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Type "O" Locking Device for Freight Elevators	C. J. Anderson & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Pneumatic Door Operator	Graham & Norton Co., New York City.
Type "G" Gate Contact	Otis Elevator Co., New York City.
No. 3 Door Locking Device with Type "F" Retiring Cam	Otis Elevator Co., New York City.
Automatic Throw-Over Switch	Highway Service Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Substitute Battery Determinator	Highway Service Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
M. B. Switch for Booth Exhaust Fan	Pennsylvania Lighting Co., Greensburg, Pa.
Emergency Lighting System	James A. Graver, McKeesport, Pa.
Automatic Fire Shutter for Simplex Machines	John Pfiel, Johnstown, Pa.

The following rule was approved at the meeting of the Industrial Board, July 9, 1926:
Boiler Regulations.

> "That miniature boilers which do not comply with the Boiler Regulations are not permitted to be operated after March 1, 1927. If any such boiler requires repairs prior to March 1, 1927 it shall immediately be withdrawn from service."

PROTECTION FOR LIGHT BLASTING OPERATIONS

Due to the many accidents which are occurring through the use of dynamite and other high explosives in road construction, building construction and other various operations requiring light blasting, the following tentative rule has been proposed and is being distributed for the purpose of inviting constructive criticism:

> "That heavy mats or other equivalent protection shall be provided to protect against flying objects during blasting operations outside of pits, quarries or mines.
>
> That the providing of such protection is incumbent on those responsible for the actual performance of such blasting operations".

The Department would appreciate receiving suggestions from those affected by the promulgation of such a rule.

PENNSYLVANIA AT THE SESQUICENTENNIAL

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is represented at the sesquicentennial by a building which is one of the most beautiful and practical on the grounds.

A commission established by the last session of the Legislature has, under the able leadership of its chairman, the Honorable Robert Y. Stuart, erected a building which is truly representative of the Keystone State, and one which has been greatly admired by the visitors to the sesquicentennial. Each department was allotted a portion of this building in which they could place an exhibit that would show the greatness and magnificience of Pennsylvania. Secretary Lansburgh felt that the Department of Labor and Industry could do no better than to portray the vastness and variety of Pennsylvania industries, and for that reason, invitations, either through the newspapers, by letter, or by personal visit, were given to all the leading industries of the State, to take part in this exhibit. The response to this invitation was unanimous, and as a result, an exhibit of the industrial production of the State has been placed in the Pennsylvania Building, which clearly shows the superiority and variety of the industrial products which are manufactured in the Keystone State.

A peculiarly interesting section of the exhibit is that which is known as an "Endless Chain" of nationally known Pennsylvania products. By means of a conveyor system, small, individual exhibits of nationally-known Pennsylvania firms pass in review before those who stop to look at the exhibit. Considerable ingenuity and originality have been shown by the various firms who have furnished these exhibits, and the interest which is displayed by the visitors to the building certainly justify the effort put forth in their preparation.

Any nationally-known manufacturer had the opportunity of participating in this exhibit, and the same stipulation will continue until the close of the exhibition.

In a later issue of this bulletin due acknowledgment will be made of all the firms who have cooperated in making this exhibit truly representative and illustrative of the greatness and variety of Pennsylvania's industrial progress.

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED

MONTH	1922			1923			1924			1925			1926		
	FATAL	NON-FATAL	TOTAL	FATAL	NON-FATAL	TOTAL	FATAL	NON-FATAL	TOTAL	FATAL	NON-FATAL	TOTAL	FATAL	NON-FATAL	TOTAL
January	152	11,951	12,103	223	16,710	16,933	233	15,280	15,513	200	15,339	15,539	150	12,815	12,965
February	171	10,580	10,751	221	15,276	15,497	181	14,812	14,993	171	14,208	14,379	149	11,958	12,107
	323	*22,531*	*22,854*	*444*	*31,986*	*32,430*	*414*	*30,092*	*30,506*	*371*	*29,547*	*29,918*	*299*	*24,773*	*32,072*
March	172	12,582	12,754	222	15,653	15,875	212	15,989	16,201	158	15,517	15,675	185	15,606	15,791
	495	*35,113*	*35,608*	*666*	*47,639*	*48,305*	*626*	*46,081*	*46,707*	*529*	*45,064*	*45,593*	*484*	*40,379*	*47,863*
April	104	10,185	10,289	196	16,689	16,885	151	13,931	14,082	180	14,251	14,431	148	14,249	14,397
	599	*45,298*	*45,897*	*862*	*64,328*	*65,190*	*777*	*60,012*	*60,789*	*709*	*59,315*	*60,024*	*632*	*54,628*	*62,260*
May	116	9,572	9,688	226	17,384	17,610	157	13.940	14,097	170	14,523	14,693	172	14,521	14,693
	715	*54,370*	*55,585*	*1,088*	*81,712*	*82,800*	*934*	*73,952*	*74,886*	*879*	*73,836*	*74,717*	*804*	*69,149*	*76,953*
June	140	10,532	10,672	188	17,433	17,621	175	14,324	14,499	194	15,656	15,850	163	15,233	15,396
	855	*65,402*	*66,257*	*1,276*	*99,145*	*100,421*	*1,109*	*88,276*	*89,385*	*1,073*	*89,494*	*90,567*	*967*	*84,382*	*92,349*
July	124	10,263	10,387	221	17,749	17,970	185	14,917	15,102	178	16,440	16,618			
	979	*75,665*	*76,644*	*1,497*	*116,894*	*118,391*	*1,294*	*103,193*	*104,487*	*1,251*	*105,934*	*107,185*			
August	117	11,871	11,988	216	18,452	18,668	187	14,661	14,848	188	15,141	15,329			
	1,096	*87,536*	*88,632*	*1,713*	*135,346*	*137,059*	*1,481*	*117,354*	*119,335*	*1,439*	*121,075*	*122,514*			
September	138	12,307	12,445	173	15,504	15,677	167	14,230	14,397	141	14,428	14,569			
	1,234	*99,843*	*101,077*	*1,886*	*150,850*	*152,736*	*1,648*	*132,084*	*133,732*	*1,530*	*135,503*	*137,083*			
October	201	14,912	15,113	207	17,380	17,587	180	15,839	16,019	155	13,982	14,137			
	1,435	*114,755*	*116,190*	*2,093*	*163,230*	*170,323*	*1,828*	*147,923*	*149,751*	*1,735*	*149,485*	*151,220*			
November	260	14,824	15,084	163	15,532	15,695	194	13,389	13,583	133	12,273	12,406			
	1,695	*129,579*	*131,274*	*2,256*	*183,762*	*186,018*	*2,022*	*161,312*	*163,334*	*1,868*	*161,758*	*163,626*			
December	195	14,786	14,981	156	14,261	14,417	187	14,018	14,205	141	12,612	12,753			
Totals	*1,890*	*144,365*	*146,255*	*2,412*	*198,023*	*200,435*	*2,209*	*175,330*	*177,539*	*2,009*	*174,370*	*176,379*			

NOTE:—The figures in italics represent the cumulative totals by month under each classification.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

DIRECTORY OF OFFICES

MAIN OFFICES

Harrisburg: ....Office of the Secretary,
Industrial Board,
Workmen's Compensation Board,
Bureau of Employment,
Bureau of Industrial Relations,
Bureau of Industrial Standards,
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Statistics,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Bureau of Women and Children,
State Workmen's Insurance Fund.

BRANCH OFFICES

Allentown: .... Lehigh Valley State Employment Office,
529 Hamilton Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
304 Colonial Building.

Altoona: ....Cooperative State Employment Office,
Post Office Building.
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Commerce Building.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
Central Trust Building.

Dubois: .... Bureau of Rehabilitation,
311 Deposit National Bank Building.

Erie: ....State Employment Office,
109 West Ninth Street.

Franklin: ....State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
316 Franklin Trust Building.

Greensburg: ....State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
309 Coulter Building.

Harrisburg: ....State Employment Office,
Second and Chestnut Streets.

Johnstown: ....State Employment Office,
219 Market Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
910 U. S. National Bank Building.

Kane: ....Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Kane Trust and Savings Building.

Lancaster: ....Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building.
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Woolworth Building.

McKeesport: ....Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building.

Meadville: ....Bureau of Inspection,
Masonic Building.

New Castle: ....Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A., West Washington Street.

Oil City: ....Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building.

Philadelphia: ....State Employment Office,
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
1519 Arch Street.
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Workmen's Compensation Board,
Manhatten Building, Fourth and Walnut Streets,
State Employment Office for Women,
Bureau of Women and Children,
1924-26 Chestnut Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
1004 Commercial Trust Building.

Pittsburgh: ....Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Fulton Building.
State Employment Office,
622 Grant Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
401 Park Building.

Pottsville: ....Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
1 Ulmer Building.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
Baird Building.

Reading: ....State Employment Office,
108 North Fifth Street.

Scranton: .... State Employment Office,
116 Adams Avenue.
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
Union National Bank Building.

Sunbury: ....State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
Sunbury Trust and Safe Deposit Building.

Wilkes-Barre: ....Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Coal Exchange Building.

Williamsport: ....Bureau of Inspection,
707 First National Bank Building.
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
311 First National Bank Building.
Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building.
343 West Fourth Street.

York: ....Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Central National Bank Building.

Note—State Employment offices are conducted in cooperation with the United States Employment Service.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF STATISTICS
REVIEW OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT

Reports from State employment offices for July, 1926, show a total of 9,273 applicants for employment. This is the smallest number of applicants recorded during any month for the past three and one-half years and is 27 per cent less than the number of applicants in June, 1926. Male applicants for employment in building and construction, metal industries, and transportation and public utilities numbered more than 60 per cent of all male applicants in the skilled group. Preference for employment in utilities, hotels and restaurants, and mercantile establishments was expressed by a large number of women applicants. There were more opportunities for employment recorded in the metal industry, and in mines and quarries than there were applicants available to fill the positions.

Positions were secured for 4,126 men and 1,244 women during July. These are 86 per cent and 79 per cent, respectively, of the numbers sent to positions from State employment offices. Work of a professional or technical character was sought by 421 persons during July. Suitable positions were found for 52 men and 33 women in this group. The State employment service has been utilized very frequently during the past few years by employers seeking professionally trained workers.

Reports from manufacturing establishments and construction companies during July, 1926, show slight change in employment from June. Total payrolls and average weekly wages, however, show decreases averaging 5 per cent in each case.

Employment and wages in the automobile manufacturing industry took decided drops. Nine hundred employes were dropped from payrolls during July and average weekly earnings for 9,000 employes in 20 establishments were $1.50 less than in June. With but one or two exceptions, decreased employment and wages was the trend for all automobile manufacturing companies.

Manufacturers of electrical machinery and apparatus reported a healthy increase in employment and added 1,100 employes to payrolls during July. Average weekly wages, however, were 7 per cent less than in June.

Blast-furnace operation was below normal and wages were affected by part-time operation and vacations of employes. In the iron and steel forgings group, average earnings were considerably lower than in June. The reductions ranged from $2.00 to as high as $12.00 per week. Closing down for inventory taking was responsible in most cases for the reduced earnings. In steel works and rolling mills heavily decreased earnings were prevalent. The weekly wage decrease averaged 8.7 per cent and affected more than 11,000 employes. Holidays, vacations, and repairs to equipment were the factors causing reduced weekly earnings. Loss of orders thru particularly aggressive foreign competition was the cause attributed to lessened production in several cases.

In the textile group employment in carpets and rugs fell off 10 per cent. Inventory taking and repairs to equipment were responsible. Reductions in earnings in cotton goods were due to figures reported by one company. The reduction in this firm averaged $9.00 and affected more than 400 employes.

Necessary repairs to plants and fixtures in the glass industry caused the time and wage losses in that industry. Employment in the construction industry compared favorably with June except in the general group where construction operations in several sections were delayed by rainy weather.

The eight per cent employment increase in furniture was caused by a return to normal operation following partial shut-downs.

A summary of the reports indicates that the employment and wage changes during July were due entirely to seasonal influences such as inventory taking, repairs to equipment, and vacations. Perhaps the iron and steel industries, and automobile manufacturing were exceptions. A lessened demand for products of these two industries was reported by a number of companies.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND COMPENSATION COSTS

The barometer of fatal accidents during July kept apace with temperature. July was the highest month for industrial fatalities since January, 1925. The Bureau of Workmen's Compensation received reports of 196 fatal accidents during July. The total for June was 163 and for July, 1925, the total as 178. Notwithstanding the high fatal toll for July, 1926, the first 7 months of 1926 show improvement over 1925. During the first 7 months of 1925 there were 1251 fatal accidents reported while for 7 months of 1926 the number was 88 less, or 1,163. July fatalities were distributed industrially as follows: construction 16, contracting 8, manufacturing 40, coal mines 88—anthracite 62 and bituminous 26, transportation 15, public utilities 11, trading 8, municipal 2, and miscellaneous 8. Coal mines and public utilities show largest fatal accident increases over June.

Non-fatal accidents reported during July numbered 15,586. Included among these were 174 accidents causing permanent disabilities. Non-fatal accidents for the first 7 months of 1926 compared with 1925 show totals of 105,943 in 1925 and 99,968 in 1926, or a reduction in 1926 of 5.7 per cent.

Summary tables of compensation cases and amounts awarded during the first 6 months of 1926 show that compensation agreements were approved or awards made for 840 fatal cases and 36,189 non-fatal cases. The aggregate amount of money involved was $6,320,612, or an average award of $170.69 per case. The amounts awarded because of coal mining accident cases represents 36.7 per cent of the total.

The table of days lost due to accidents compensated during the first 6 months of 1926 shows a total loss of 9,172,497 days. Of this total 7,569,612 days represent time loss weights for fatal and permanent disability accidents assigned in accordance with the table of weights sponsored by the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions. The balance of 1,602,885 days, however, represent actual days lost because of temporary disability accidents. The average time loss for temporary disability cases during the first 6 months of 1926 was 46 days. The average for the first 6 months of 1925 was 43 days, or an increase in 1926 of 6.7 per cent. Thus, while accident totals show decreases from last year the relative severity of accidents has increased.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Accidents Occurring During Course of Employment Reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation

ACCIDENT REPORTS RECEIVED

1926	Fatal	Permanent Disability	Temporary Disability	Total
January	150	138	12,677	12,965
February	149	123	11,835	12,107
March	185	202	15,404	15,791
April	148	143	14,106	14,397
May	172	165	14,356	14,693
June	163	142	15,091	15,396
July	196	174	15,412	15,782
Total	1,163	1,087	98,881	101,131
1925				
August	189	134	15,007	15,330
September	111	141	14,317	14,569
October	159	159	13,823	14,141
November	133	131	12,142	12,406
December	143	141	12,468	12,755
*Grand Total	25,865	8,782	1,903,168	1,937,815

AGREEMENTS APPROVED

1926	Fatal	Permanent Disability	Temporary Disability	Total
January	150	287	5,848	6,285
February	105	257	4,479	4,841
March	161	334	5,862	6,357
April	131	339	6,295	6,768
May	147	264	5,826	6,237
June	143	321	6,077	6,541
July	125	279	5,769	6,173
Total	965	2,081	40,156	43,202
1925				
August	143	285	5,914	6,342
September	121	219	5,626	5,966
October	140	338	6,395	6,873
November	173	253	6,917	6,343
December	132	333	5,341	5,806
*Grand Total	20,890	19,002	696,173	736,065

Compiled from Records in the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation

COMPENSATION AWARDED AND PAID

AWARDED

1926	Total Compensation Awarded	Fatal Compensation Awarded	Permanent Disability Compensation Awarded	Temporary Disability Compensation Awarded
January	$1,043,269	$362,749	$288,235	$392,285
February	860,267	320,937	223,523	315,807
March	1,227,873	491,084	357,591	379,198
April	1,097,350	359,512	319,392	418,446
May	1,032,140	406,243	278,324	347,573
June	1,059,713	368,385	304,730	386,598
July	949,519	330,891	242,675	375,953
Total	$7,270,131	$2,639,801	$2,014,470	$2,615,860
1925				
August	$1,011,181	$417,352	$248,844	$344,985
September	843,780	336,080	181,472	326,228
October	1,008,291	366,893	274,930	366,468
November	1,049,036	472,598	210,207	366,231
December	1,029,383	358,989	301,817	368,577
*Grand Total	$115,945,945	$57,014,656	$23,281,940	$35,646,319

PAID

1926	Total Compensation Paid	Fatal Compensation Paid	Permanent Disability Compensation Paid	Temporary Disability Compensation Paid
January	$962,679	$275,824	$294,570	$392,285
February	768,985	262,555	190,623	315,807
March	1,115,853	398,655	338,000	379,198
April	1,015,851	299,268	298,137	418,446
May	863,508	249,517	266,418	347,573
June	1,025,039	383,923	254,518	386,598
July	940,691	298,707	266,031	375,953
Total	$6,692,606	$2,168,449	$1,908,297	$2,615,860
1925				
August	$779,770	$240,371	$196,414	$342,985
September	906,176	241,288	338,660	326,228
October	819,209	286,998	165,743	366,468
November	920,541	279,680	274,630	366,231
December	866,702	226,604	271,521	368,577
*Grand Total	$77,508,475	$23,858,857	$18,003,269	$35,646,349

**PERMANENT INJURIES

1926	Loss of Legs		Loss of Arms		Loss of Hands		Loss of Feet		Loss of Eyes	
	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded
January	11	$28,475	3	$7,740	19	$37,807	15	$28,355	53	$79,570
February	11	26,688	7	18,060	13	26,166	11	19,538	26	41,000
March	14	36,706	11	28,844	27	50,497	24	43,786	51	78,677
April	9	23,170	6	15,480	20	38,614	21	39,064	51	76,027
May	11	26,789	10	25,723	19	39,555	19	32,650	44	68,685
June	14	34,800	10	24,970	18	35,361	17	29,862	53	78,284
July	8	20,212	6	14,101	18	34,737	11	18,249	41	60,409
Total	78	$196,840	53	$134,918	134	$262,737	118	$211,504	319	$482,652
1925										
August	6	$14,678	8	$20,345	17	$35,458	16	$29,868	41	$60,748
September	8	20,640	3	7,406	6	11,900	12	21,578	40	59,116
October	11	25,601	6	14,909	17	35,668	14	25,030	52	78,462
November	4	10,062	6	13,629	10	20,650	12	22,804	33	45,587
December	8	19,577	9	21,965	27	58,148	16	28,455	57	81,764
*Grand Total	1,155	$2,311,259	801	$1,752,911	2,538	$4,538,187	1,484	$2,412,064	6,204	$8,493,911

**PERMANENT INJURIES—(Continued)

1926	Loss of Fingers		Loss of Phalanges		Miscellaneous		Total	
	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	Amt. Awarded	Amt. Paid
January	140	$48,520	92	$18,143	19	$39,625	$288,235	$294,570
February	141	48,947	106	18,402	12	24,722	223,523	190,623
March	150	52,856	96	18,804	21	47,421	357,591	338,000
April	146	51,185	120	22,297	21	53,555	319,392	298,137
May	109	38,187	80	15,805	11	30,840	278,324	266,418
June	146	50,354	111	19,284	16	31,815	304,730	254,518
July	116	40,602	113	22,577	14	31,788	242,675	266,031
Total	948	$330,651	718	$135,402	114	$259,766	$2,014,470	$1,908,297
1925								
August	112	$38,778	115	$22,493	12	$26,476	$248,844	$196,414
September	112	36,108	81	16,086	7	8,548	181,472	338,660
October	130	42,278	130	23,123	33	29,859	274,930	165,743
November	113	39,426	106	20,779	17	37,270	210,207	274,630
December	139	46,957	130	22,098	7	22,853	301,817	271,521
*Grand Total	4,658	$1,593,648	3,894	$728,103	591	$1,454,857	$23,284,940	$18,003,269

*Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916. **Multiple losses separated respectively.

NOTE—The above table presents changes in a nnmber of items from similar tables previously published. The changes have been made as information received subsequent to the publication of former tables made such corrections necessary.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF STATISTICS

ACTIVITIES OF STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES
JULY, 1926

	Persons applying for positions			Persons asked for by employers			Persons sent to positions			Persons receiving positions			Number of employers served		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
GRAND TOTAL	9,273	6,674	2,599	6,659	4,991	1,668	6,364	4,790	1,574	5,370	4,126	1,244	2,976	1,705	1,271
Total industrial group[1] (skilled workers)	3,537	2,472	1,065	2,262	1,785	477	2,009	1,520	489	1,594	1,242	352	975	684	291
Building and construction	622	622	-------	429	429	-------	417	417	-------	345	345	-------	197	197	-------
Shipbuilding	59	59	--	13	13	--	51	51	-------	37	37	-------	12	12	-------
Chemicals and allied products	-------	-------	-------	1	1	-------	1	1	-------	1	1	-------	1	1	-------
Clay, glass and stone products	4	3	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1
Clothing	45	3	42	41	3	38	25	2	23	20	2	18	18	2	16
Textiles	86	32	51	78	55	23	28	18	10	24	14	10	20	14	6
Food and kindred products	80	21	59	28	8	20	37	9	28	28	7	21	20	5	15
Leather, rubber and compositions goods	16	10	6	16	8	8	12	8	4	8	4	4	4	3	1
Lumber, wookwork and furniture	12	11	1	16	12	4	8	4	4	8	4	4	9	6	3
Paper and printing	22	9	13	18	3	15	20	3	17	15	3	12	9	3	6
Metals and metal products	597	590	7	612	609	3	453	446	7	364	361	3	218	210	8
Mines and quarries	51	51	-------	178	178	-------	51	51	-------	51	51	-------	9	9	-------
Transportation and public utilities	446	318	128	165	106	59	201	148	53	140	103	37	90	79	11
Hotel and restaurant	262	112	150	130	56	74	138	69	69	101	51	50	102	47	55
Wholesale and retail trade	197	75	122	83	23	60	73	22	51	59	18	41	38	15	23
Miscellaneous	1,038	556	482	421	249	172	491	269	222	387	230	151	225	73	152
TOTAL; Other groups	5,736	4,202	1,534	4,397	3,206	1,191	4,355	3,270	1,085	3,776	2,884	892	2,001	1,021	980
Professional and technical	421	209	212	128	82	46	118	75	43	80	50	30	85	52	33
Agriculture	28	26	2	39	39	-------	33	33	-------	29	29	-------	20	20	-------
Semi-skilled	1,729	948	781	1,102	449	653	1,046	494	552	872	421	451	738	276	462
Unskilled	2,946	2,845	101	2,555	2,517	38	2,575	2,537	38	2,304	2,269	35	627	594	83
Casual and day workers[2]	612	174	438	573	119	454	583	131	452	491	115	376	531	79	452
June, 1926 (5 weeks)	12,661	9,048	3,613	7,845	5,571	2,274	8,085	5,990	2,095	6,857	5,150	1,707	-------	-------[3]	-------
May, 1926	12,340	8,764	3,576	9,417	6,449	2,968	9,295	6,851	2,444	7,968	5,870	2,092	-------	-------	-------
April, 1926	12,096	8,446	3,650	9,020	6,620	2,400	9,820	6,560	2,260	7,596	5,741	1,855	-------	-------	-------
July, 1925	10,855	7,682	3,173	6,300	4,909	1,391	5,487	5,104	1,383	5,493	4,393	1,100	-------	-------	-------
July, 1924	13,754	9,865	3,889	7,068	5,459	1,609	7,765	[illegible]	1,580	6,578	5,178	1,400	-------	-------	-------
July, 1923	20,403	16,863	3,540	20,910	18,200	2,710	16,244	14,271	1,973	15,038	13,288	1,750	-------	-------	-------
Per cent of applicants placed, July, 1926	58.	60.	48.	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Per cent of openings filled, July, 1926	-------	-------	-------	81.	83.	75.	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Per cent referred to positions, placed, July, 1926	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	84.	86.	79.	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

---

[1] New classification adopted, July 1, 1926.
[2] The placement of each casual and day worker is recorded for only one placement per week.
[3] Comparative data not available.

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN PENNSYLVANIA

Group and Industry	No. of Plants Reporting	Number of wage earners—week ended			Total weekly wages—week ended			Average weekly earnings—week ended		
		July 15, 1926	June 15, 1920	Per Cent Change	July 15, 1926	June 15, 1926	Per Cent Change	July 15, 1926	June 15, 1926	Per Cent Change
ALL INDUSTRIES (46)	883	292,010	292,833	— 0.3	$7,326,554	$7,732,624	— 5.3	$25.09	$26.41	— 5.0
METAL MANUFACTURES:	297	152,656	153,166	— 0.3	4,096,100	4,360,641	— 6.1	26.83	28.47	— 5.8
Automobiles, bodies, and parts	20	8,922	9,822	— 9.2	243,208	291,823	—16.7	27.26	29.71	— 8.2
Car construction and repair	20	20,199	19,707	+ 2.5	594,410	570,531	+ 4.2	29.43	28.95	+ 1.7
Electrical machinery and apparatus	16	7,084	5,986	+18.3	152,253	138,881	+ 9.6	21.49	23.20	— 7.4
Engines, machines, and machine tools	38	11,669	11,507	+ 1.4	332,667	340,536	— 2.3	28.51	29.59	— 3.6
Foundries and machine shops	60	9,663	9,508	+ 1.6	273,577	283,116	— 3.4	28.31	29.78	— 4.9
Heating appliances and apparatus	17	3,942	4,155	— 5.1	108,648	122,011	—11.0	27.56	29.36	— 6.1
Iron and steel blast furnaces	13	12,639	13,439	— 6.0	326,711	369,637	—11.6	25.85	27.50	— 6.0
Iron and steel forgings	10	3,010	3,131	— 3.9	72,634	87,755	—17.2	24.13	28.03	—13.9
Steel works and rolling mills	40	41,133	41,916	— 1.9	1,092,744	1,219,200	—10.4	26.57	29.09	— 8.7
Structural iron works	17	5,077	5,030	+ 0.9	133,473	135,709	— 1.6	26.29	26.98	— 2.6
Miscellaneous iron and steel products	26	20,717	20,527	+ 0.9	535,498	571,510	— 6.3	25.85	27.84	— 7.1
Shipbuilding	3	5,869	5,609	+ 4.6	162,125	156,892	+ 3.3	27.62	27.97	— 1.8
Hardware	8	1,782	1,880	— 5.2	44,980	48,173	— 6.6	25.24	25.62	— 1.5
Non-ferrous metals	9	950	949	+ 0.1	23,172	24,867	— 6.8	24.39	26.20	— 6.9
TEXTILE PRODUCTS:	175	54,247	54,712	— 0.8	1,119,767	1,180,117	— 5.1	20.64	21.57	— 4.3
Carpets and rugs	10	2,693	2,994	—10.1	62,826	73,117	—14.1	23.33	24.42	— 4.5
Clothing	33	4,962	5,056	— 1.9	90,482	91,823	— 1.5	18.23	18.16	+ 0.4
Hats, felt and other	6	4,309	4,256	+ 1.2	110,044	115,045	+ 0.9	26.93	27.03	— 0.4
Cotton goods	17	4,392	4,598	— 4.5	89,812	104,268	—13.9	20.45	22.68	— 9.8
Silk goods	43	17,542	17,642	— 0.6	302,077	319,155	— 5.4	17.22	18.09	— 4.8
Woolens and worsteds	14	4,790	4,486	+ 6.8	102,985	97,372	+ 5.8	21.50	21.71	— 1.0
Knit goods and hosiery	42	13,834	13,881	— 0.3	311,823	333,620	— 6.5	22.54	24.03	— 6.2
Dyeing and finishing textiles	10	1,725	1,799	— 4.1	43,718	45,717	— 4.4	25.34	25.41	— 0.3
FOODS AND TOBACCO:	114	23,511	23,093	+ 1.8	474,653	482,013	— 1.5	20.19	20.87	— 3.3
Bakeries	38	4,772	4,746	+ 0.5	135,268	137,826	— 1.9	28.35	29.04	— 2.4
Confectionery and ice cream	23	5,594	5,548	+ 0.8	119,371	121,672	— 1.9	21.34	21.93	— 2.7
Slaughtering and meat packing	14	2,060	2,050	+ 0.5	59,096	60,750	— 2.7	28.69	29.63	— 3.2
Cigars and tobacco	39	11,085	10,749	+ 3.1	160,918	161,765	— 0.5	14.52	15.05	— 3.5
BUILDING MATERIALS:	69	18,601	18,856	— 1.4	568,728	615,559	— 7.6	30.58	32.65	— 6.3
Brick, tile, and terra cotta products	28	4,413	4,347	+ 1.5	109,981	111,690	— 1.5	24.92	25.69	— 3.0
Cement	14	6,222	6,223	— 0.0	244,239	260,469	— 6.2	39.25	41.86	— 6.2
Glass	23	7,185	7,509	— 4.3	191,193	221,449	—12.3	27.03	29.49	— 8.3
Pottery	4	781	777	+ 0.5	20,315	21,951	— 7.5	26.01	28.25	— 7.9
CONSTRUCTION AND CONTRACTING:	29	5,079	5,057	+ 0.4	140,140	145,338	— 3.6	27.59	28.74	— 4.0
Buildings	21	3,432	3,240	+ 5.7	102,243	102,653	— 0.4	29.79	31.62	— 5.8
Street and highway	3	1,329	1,310	+ 1.5	28,519	28,571	— 0.2	21.46	21.81	— 1.6
General	5	318	501	—36.5	9,378	14,114	—33.6	29.49	28.17	+ 4.7
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS:	37	9,929	9,882	+ 0.5	268,225	271,260	— 1.1	27.01	27.45	— 1.6
Chemicals and drugs	20	1,089	1,109	— 1.8	29,494	31,184	— 5.4	27.08	28.12	— 3.7
Explosives	3	441	417	+ 5.8	11,124	11,151	— 0.2	25.22	26.74	— 5.7
Paints and varnishes	9	1,239	1,198	+ 3.4	30,301	31,779	— 4.7	24.46	26.53	— 7.8
Petroleum refining	5	7,160	7,158	+ 0.0	197,306	197,146	+ 0.1	27.56	27.54	+ 0.1
MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES:	162	27,987	28,067	— 0.3	658,941	677,696	— 2.8	23.54	24.15	— 2.5
Lumber and planing mill products	28	4,341	4,518	— 3.9	90,608	89,315	+ 1.4	20.87	19.77	+ 5.6
Furniture	20	2,235	2,070	+ 7.7	49,461	47,462	+ 4.2	22.13	22.86	— 3.2
Leather tanning	18	5,520	5,691	— 3.0	133,996	146,090	— 8.3	24.27	25.67	— 5.5
Leather products	9	490	506	— 3.2	9,937	10,478	— 5.2	20.28	20.71	— 2.1
Boots and shoes	23	4,122	4,060	+ 1.5	67,439	72,038	— 6.4	16.36	17.74	— 7.8
Paper and pulp products	19	5,025	5,057	— 0.6	119,703	124,261	— 3.7	23.82	24.57	— 3.1
Printing and publishing	39	3,837	3,795	+ 1.1	128,123	126,854	+ 1.0	33.39	33.43	— 0.1
Rubber tires and goods	3	911	874	+ 4.1	27,261	27,077	+ 0.7	28.97	29.95	— 3.3
Novelties and jewelry	3	1,476	1,460	+ 1.1	32,413	34,121	— 5.0	21.96	23.37	— 6.0

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Accidents Occurring During Course of Employment Reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation During July 1926.

Cause	Total of All Industries		CONSTRUCTION				Contracting		Chemicals and Allied Products		Clay, Glass and Stone Products		Clothing Manufacture		Food and Kindred Products		Leather, Rubber and Composition Goods		Lumber, Wood and Their Products		Paper and Printing Industries		Textiles		METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS														COAL MINES				TRANSPORTATION				Public Utilities		Quarries and Mines Other Than Coal		Miscellaneous Industries		Hotels and Restaurants		TRADING				State and Municipal	
			Building		Other																				Total		Blast Furnaces and Steel Works		Rolling Mills		Foundries and Machine Shops		Fabrication		Car Repair Shops		Automobile Service Stations		Anthracite		Bituminous		Steam Railroads		Other										Retail		Wholesale			
	*F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F
Total of All Causes	196	15,586	6	1,239	10	426	8	389	5	243	7	480	1	143	3	532	1	116	2	348	1	219	2	211	18	3,625	4	115	7	619	3	681	3	1,188	1	815		177	64	2,990	24	1,586	10	750	5	200	11	233	2	255	6	579		109	7	490	1	117	2	30
Machinery	7	1,152		32		28		10	1	13		38		73		51		23	1	95		71		76	2	642		4		93	2	139		309		90		7	1	62		86		3		3		7		17	1	74		11	1	24		3		7
Boilers	1	10				1		1																		4										3		1	1	2		1								1										
Pumps, Compressors & Prime Movers		54		7		4		5		4		3				3		1		1		3				5				1		1		3						8		1						2		1		1								5
Transmission		14								2		1				1				1		1		1		6						3		2		1														1										
Elevators	5	59		6		1								1		4				1	1	1		3	2	18		1	1	1		2	1	13		1			1	1		3						2		1		3		2		6		3	1	
Cranes and Derricks	8	341		35		14		37	2	8	1	2		1		5				2		2			3	185	1	13	1	45	1	51		53		21		2		7		3	1	8	1	5		2		5		8				8		2		2
Cars and Engines	29	1,933		11		10		9		2		38		1		8		2		10		4		1	2	232	1	16		26		7		25	1	157		1	7	682	7	470	9	343	2	31		5	2	42		14				10		4		4
Motor Vehicles	8	786		47	1	37		32		19	1	8		3	1	90		4		13		10		2	1	122				5		7	1	25		7		78		5		6		13	1	69	1	35		7	1	90		1	1	84		20		69
Horse Vehicles	4	164		7		8	1	17		2		4		1		34				12		3	1			2								2						2		7				2				2	1	25				17		1	1	18
Hand Trucks		350		16		8		15		3		47		1		11		1		8		12		3		145		6		29		24		48		38				2		1		37		2		1		1		17		1		12		5		1
Water Craft	4	7					1	1																	1	3				1			1	2								1				1									2			1		
Handling Objects	4	3,049		237		77		74		71		156		17	2	142		30		65		38		43		841		25		157		169		202		170		28		502		180		125		36		42		43		96		35	1	120	1	33		46
Hand Tools	1	1,461		104		40		39		24		23		3		33		10		60		12		8		313		9		37		40		77		122		28	1	312		189		83		12		27		41		39		11		46		5		27
Electricity	14	98	1	2		4						4				1						2	1	1	1	26			1	7		3		13		3			3	16	1	16		2	1	8	6	10		1		1		1		2		1		
Explosives and Explosions	22	162		6		2		3		4		2				3				1				2		16		2		2		1		6		1		4	20	91		12		2		1	1	1		7		6			1	1				3
Hot and Corrosive Substances	7	541		36	2	12	1	13	1	30		22		2		23		8		6		10		9	1	231		34	1	29		86		14		32		6	1	31		13		13		1		15		4	1	29		17		7				9
Falling Objects	11	800		130	1	38	4	50	1	9	1	11		3		21		9	1	18		11		7	2	201		13	2	65		55		110		48		3		43		7		17		4	1	19		12		26		2		17		6		17
Falling Objects (Mines & Quarries)	39	1,159																																					24	668	15	455								33										3
Fall of Persons	21	1,465	4	285	6	75	1	35		30	3	42		20		50		14		32		23		30	1	226		11	1	56		36		66		50		7	3	207		57		45		14	1	42		12	1	78		23	1	69		17		39
Stepping Upon or Striking Against Objects	1	1,137	1	247		50		32		13		28		[illegible]		30		8		14		6		21		195		5		40		38		58		46		8		232		47		20		5		20		14		41		5		59		12		21
Miscellaneous Causes	10	544		31		11		16		9	1	21		4		22	1	6		9		7		4	2	119	2	6		25		19		40		25		4	2	117	1	31		39		6	1	3		10	1	31				9		4		35

*F=Fatal. N F=Non-Fatal.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Compensated Accidents During the First Six Months of 1926, Compiled from Records in the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation.

Cause	Total of All Industries		CONSTRUCTION				Contracting		Chemicals and Allied Products		Clay, Glass and Stone Products		Clothing Manufacture		Food and Kindred Products		Leather, Rubber and Composition Goods		Lumber, Wood and Their Products		Paper and Printing Industries		Textiles		METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS														COAL MINES				TRANSPORTATION				Public Utilities		Quarries and Mines Other Than Coal		Miscellaneous Industries		Hotels and Restaurants		TRADING				State and Municipal	
			Building		Other																				Total		Blast Furnaces and Steel Works		Rolling Mills		Foundries and Machine Shops		Fabrication		Car Repair Shops		Automobile Service Stations		Anthracite		Bituminous		Steam Railroads		Other										Retail		Wholesale			
	*F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F
Total of All Causes	840	36,189	46	2,483	35	935	26	977	22	694	11	1,027	3	371	17	1,172	5	330	16	1,177	7	600	5	743	142	9,473	26	563	41	1,916	17	1,717	35	3,186	20	1,619	3	472	139	2,704	206	6,841	20	254	17	493	16	664	16	662	21	1,648	1	372	19	1,368	8	414	42	787
Machinery	39	4,015	1	78	---	58	1	20	---	37	1	120	---	165	1	124	---	95	4	407	1	182	2	287	20	1,717	1	13	10	331	2	296	5	872	2	192	---	13	2	52	5	296	---	2	---	6	---	18	---	26	1	187	---	30	---	66	---	12	---	30
Boilers	7	18	---	1	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	8	---	---	2	1	---	1	---	---	1	6	---	---	1	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	2	---	---	---	---	1	1
Pumps, Compressors & Prime Movers	5	192	---	14	---	12	1	18	4	24	---	2	---	---	---	6	---	2	---	2	---	2	---	2	---	31	---	2	---	13	---	6	---	8	---	2	---	---	---	15	---	18	---	1	---	5	---	8	---	1	---	13	---	1	---	2	---	1	---	12
Transmission	1	27	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	2	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	8	---	---	---	4	---	1	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	5	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---
Elevators	19	226	3	23	---	2	---	3	---	5	---	---	1	8	2	22	---	4	---	6	---	9	---	11	1	28	---	---	---	1	---	4	1	20	---	2	---	1	2	14	3	8	---	---	---	2	1	2	---	---	3	29	---	6	1	28	2	14	---	2
Cranes and Derricks	39	1,024	7	75	3	38	---	88	1	26	1	20	---	1	---	11	---	4	---	6	1	7	---	2	20	624	4	57	6	181	2	108	6	200	2	74	---	4	1	20	---	20	---	7	1	9	---	8	1	26	---	21	---	---	2	5	---	2	1	4
Cars and Engines	132	4,100	---	36	3	28	2	29	---	26	3	103	---	2	---	7	---	5	---	28	---	9	---	4	28	489	6	55	6	96	4	18	3	75	9	243	---	2	26	657	37	2,233	19	127	8	75	---	19	3	102	1	51	---	---	---	44	2	15	---	11
Motor Vehicles	67	2,051	8	121	8	79	2	90	2	55	---	16	---	6	3	154	1	7	3	38	1	34	---	14	3	366	---	2	---	16	---	13	2	85	---	25	1	225	1	9	1	24	---	3	4	129	1	89	1	25	5	239	---	3	6	285	3	92	14	173
Horse Vehicles	9	547	---	9	---	13	2	53	---	18	---	11	---	---	1	94	---	8	1	68	---	1	---	1	1	6	---	---	---	---	---	4	1	2	---	---	---	---	1	1	1	21	---	---	---	2	---	2	---	9	2	103	---	1	---	61	---	8	---	65
Hand Trucks	5	773	---	41	---	10	---	42	---	20	1	63	---	4	1	30	---	9	---	16	---	40	---	19	2	342	---	17	1	76	---	56	---	112	1	79	---	2	---	4	---	---	---	13	---	15	1	14	---	6	---	32	---	4	---	19	---	19	---	3
Water Craft	7	23	---	1	---	5	4	6	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	5	---	---	---	3	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Handling Objects	31	6,827	1	528	1	190	---	191	1	147	1	206	---	67	1	233	1	70	2	199	2	116	---	105	10	2,332	2	108	1	475	1	522	3	773	3	400	---	54	5	440	1	699	---	36	---	70	---	119	---	120	---	300	---	80	1	264	---	117	4	89
Hand Tools	8	2,708	---	210	---	79	---	77	---	64	---	51	---	16	---	82	---	14	1	127	---	19	---	36	4	675	---	35	---	108	---	94	3	170	---	200	1	68	---	203	2	631	---	14	---	26	---	49	---	74	1	80	---	28	---	83	---	9	---	61
Electricity	21	167	---	6	6	2	1	2	---	---	---	6	---	1	---	3	---	1	---	---	---	2	---	3	---	37	---	1	---	4	---	5	---	18	---	8	---	1	---	10	3	47	---	---	---	10	10	27	---	3	---	3	---	---	---	3	---	1	1	---
Explosives and Explosions	69	355	2	10	3	4	3	20	7	16	---	5	---	1	---	2	2	2	---	2	---	1	---	4	2	53	1	1	---	6	---	9	1	14	---	7	---	16	11	91	28	78	---	---	1	1	1	18	4	19	2	11	1	4	1	3	---	---	1	10
Hot and Corrosive Substances	36	1,266	1	90	1	38	1	10	1	59	---	10	1	14	3	56	1	13	---	15	---	19	2	31	14	577	6	113	5	92	---	230	2	74	1	50	---	18	8	30	---	54	---	5	---	9	---	27	---	10	1	54	---	61	---	20	---	6	2	28
Falling Objects	35	2,102	2	272	4	97	5	134	---	45	1	76	---	8	---	58	---	16	4	32	---	18	---	24	11	854	1	56	4	214	2	141	3	289	1	143	---	11	2	35	---	62	---	11	---	25	1	43	---	43	1	55	---	20	1	60	---	23	3	41
Falling Objects (Mines & Quarries)	191	2,932	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	72	724	115	2,106	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	101	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Fall of Persons	87	4,511	18	743	6	195	3	129	5	114	1	127	---	45	5	181	---	54	1	124	2	94	1	126	18	826	5	71	4	185	5	115	4	294	---	131	---	30	3	220	5	272	---	27	---	69	1	168	3	64	8	310	---	97	4	291	1	65	7	170
Stepping Upon or Striking Against Objects	9	1,516	2	183	---	49	---	44	---	20	---	60	1	30	---	60	---	21	---	38	---	36	---	56	2	377	---	19	---	93	1	78	1	128	---	41	---	19	1	96	---	144	---	7	---	24	---	31	---	15	1	68	---	26	1	84	---	20	1	27
Miscellaneous Causes	23	809	1	42	---	25	---	21	---	15	2	19	---	3	---	48	---	4	---	18	---	11	---	17	2	123	---	13	1	21	---	16	---	49	---	16	1	8	3	77	4	125	1	1	1	11	---	20	---	13	---	89	---	9	2	49	---	10	7	59

*F=Fatal. N F=Non-Fatal.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Amounts Paid and Awarded Due to Compensated Accidents During the First Six Months of 1926, Compiled from Records in the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation.

Cause	Total of all Industries	CONSTRUCTION		Contracting	Chemical and Allied Products	Clay, Glass and Stone Products	Clothing Manufacture	Food and Kindred Products	Leather, Rubber and Composition Goods	Lumber, Wood and their Products	Paper and Printing Industries	Textiles	METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS							COAL MINES		TRANSPORTATION		Public Utilities	Quarries and Mines Other Than Coal	Miscellaneous Industries	Hotels and Restaurants	TRADING		State and Municipal
		Building	Other										Total	Blast Furnaces and Steel Works	Rolling Mills	Foundries and Machine Shops	Fabrication	Car Repair Shops	Automobile Service Stations	Anthracite	Bituminous	Steam Railroads	Other					Retail	Wholesale	
Total of All Causes,	$6,320,612	$410,950	$193,289	$179,133	$116,657	$145,709	$21,821	$154,278	$59,576	$151,053	$91,610	$93,855	$1,346,878	$161,133	$323,795	$188,108	$420,018	$201,284	$52,540	$877,802	$1,439,872	$88,581	$86,972	$111,037	$132,550	$200,001	$21,398	$149,311	$70,661	$197,755
Machinery,	752,242	18,576	7,381	4,149	8,365	25,115	6,846	27,869	20,342	68,471	34,971	40,069	328,071	6,405	93,710	48,605	134,466	41,366	3,519	19,978	74,917	306	2,328	6,058	7,654	27,598	2,537	10,237	4,396	6,008
Boilers,	22,393	42	6	--------	3,700	72	--------	8	--------	--------	881	--------	8,823	--------	5,488	28	577	2,730	--------	2,703	2,755	--------	--------	18	--------	22	26	--------	--------	3,337
Pumps, Compressors and Prime Movers,	57,052	1,294	781	6,602	14,203	46	--------	472	—589	20	2,112	784	11,086	116	7,846	3,203	2,699	222	--------	5,850	6,718	50	370	838	2	1,652	210	391	20	1,140
Transmission,	12,212	--------	8	3,509	36	—2,966	--------	—261	2,100	—1,258	--------	176	9,536	--------	7,988	1,500	48	--------	--------	502	652	--------	--------	12	84	--------	--------	65	--------	--------
Elevators	70,540	12,727	350	216	4,394	--------	3,044	5,072	109	254	1,256	1,001	5,051	—842	215	329	5,207	128	14	7,194	10,273	--------	250	2,648	--------	9,877	234	1,664	4,877	46
Cranes and Derricks,	258,278	22,849	15,689	9,957	8,115	6,701	10	1,820	92	599	5,173	2,530	152,659	24,238	53,473	17,430	37,599	19,565	354	1,314	5,092	1,505	3,912	—130	9,014	1,638	--------	9,349	58	972
Cars and Engines,	909,045	2,612	8,702	9,309	3,458	17,050	29	1,011	304	1,191	281	2,624	162,924	41,008	32,635	10,834	17,617	60,793	34	176,871	381,788	71,226	35,981	1,632	17,685	9,929	--------	3,304	2,229	634
Motor Vehicles,	313,319	28,728	26,883	9,005	7,619	2,073	381	18,474	2,843	10,065	392	713	33,372	102	863	720	9,592	1,127	20,968	4,259	8,208	619	16,538	7,716	5,249	34,189	196	27,060	15,545	53,192
Horse Vehicles,	83,771	769	1,602	13,368	2,111	1,914	--------	12,749	--------	7,228	26	82	251	--------	--------	90	164	--------	--------	5,134	2,642	--------	190	34	337	17,248	32	6,083	504	11,035
Hand Trucks,	58,553	2,536	336	2,071	977	1,609	58	8,040	936	499	6,690	764	21,682	556	6,912	5,206	1,733	4,137	108	166	--------	948	526	3,734	252	2,067	155	571	717	222
Water Craft,	34,777	30	8,926	17,308	8	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------		5,257		5,257			--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	2,847		261	137	--------	--------	--------	--------
Handling Objects.	505,087	43,798	14,227	12,396	9,800	16,583	3,176	24,005	5,163	13,937	20,334	7,894	166,936	23,303	21,855	31,372	56,187	30,119	4,100	43,569	39,025	1,983	7,538	5,946	5,277	19,366	3,764	10,899	6,155	14,316
Hand Tools,	365,743	35,602	13,600	8,699	12,184	5,115	878	6,489	3,773	8,465	2,918	1,488	101,509	4,165	7,134	11,776	50,217	13,611	14,576	32,612	70,856	1,922	2,532	4,487	17,372	7,901	1,133	8,614	254	13,915
Electricity,	72,044	222	9,999	1,950	--------	128	360	—111	16	--------	8	2,064	1,298	3	1,539	118	—741	361	18	—394	17,404	--------	541	34,999	204	142	--------	72	42	100
Explosives and Explosions,	391,724	10,768	15,832	21,443	31,613	1,444	72	103	7,318	3,018	44	289	21,391	6,632	371	1,186	10,646	741	1,815	85,016	139,426	--------	3,249	5,352	25,076	14,414	208	2,635	--------	3,017
Hot and Corrosive Substances,	193,327	13,852	1,247	2,558	1,726	5,125	500	10,348	6,198	430	2,687	9,377	81,032	22,692	25,795	13,621	10,701	6,781	1,442	25,683	2,059	262	292	2,245	2,010	5,195	2,685	1,109	4,076	9,571
Falling Objects,	264,375	37,995	23,522	27,367	2,457	11,272	1,812	2,912	509	19,273	1,093	2,308	80,101	4,175	21,641	17,198	28,254	8,114	419	11,315	5,590	460	1,565	7,692	2,847	2,161	2,515	8,247	992	10,364
Falling Objects (Mines and Quarries),	1,035,585	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	404,053	610,153	--------	--------	--------	21,295	--------	--------	--------	--------	84
Fall of Persons,	675,111	157,657	37,763	23,115	20,218	11,043	2,847	27,032	8,690	13,616	11,018	16,440	111,110	27,384	20,271	15,687	36,982	9,615	1,201	27,877	36,921	1,647	3,426	21,074	9,056	35,119	5,606	35,357	8,982	34,767
Stepping Upon or Striking Against Objects,	95,297	12,682	4,765	1,680	561	1,937	1,716	2,765	494	2,963	1,040	2,000	24,550	490	4,714	6,536	10,307	1,441	1,062	5,926	7,690	299	1,386	1,147	451	5,603	1,708	7,904	2,148	3,283
Miscellaneous Causes,	150,137	8,211	1,580	1,141	2,182	5,848	32	7,512	773	2,259	713	457	14,266	466	3,055	2,669	4,766	400	2,910	18,144	17,703	7,354	3,456	2,835	8,391	5,740	389	9,780	—421	31,552

Minus Quantities Represent Deductions Made Because of Change in Status of Cases.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Time Loss in Days Due to Compensated Accidents During the First Six Months of 1926, Compiled from Records in the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation.

Cause	Total of all Industries	CONSTRUCTION		Contracting	Chemical and Allied Products	Clay, Glass and Stone Products	Clothing Manufacture	Food and Kindred Products	Leather, Rubber and Composition Goods	Lumber, Wood and their Products	Paper and Printing Industries	Textiles	METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS							COAL MINES		TRANSPORTATION		Public Utilities	Quarries and Mines Other Than Coal	Miscellaneous Industries	Hotels and Restaurants	TRADING		State and Municipal
		Building	Other										Total	Blast Furnaces and Steel Works	Rolling Mills	Foundries and Machine Shops	Fabrication	Car Repair Shops	Automobile Service Stations	Anthracite	Bituminous	Steam Railroads	Other					Retail	Wholesale	
Total of All Causes,	9,172,497	554,781	300,736	264,809	218,410	156,723	37,135	225,683	81,991	226,976	125,494	125,732	1,874,163	253,319	453,372	271,922	577,974	251,788	62,788	1,277,450	2,018,567	167,467	144,992	168,634	197,103	274,290	28,713	260,676	84,772	357,200
Machinery,	1,045,630	28,874	7,390	9,868	11,341	36,083	8,173	38,043	24,433	95,700	52,986	56,807	457,877	9,064	140,702	68,349	184,119	51,599	4,044	29,717	95,520	348	3,181	9,196	8,660	39,309	3,026	16,973	6,324	5,798
Boilers,	41,419	34	13	--------	7,800	52	--------	14	--------	--------	--------	--------	18,246	--------	12,019	26	--------	6,201	--------	6,016	6,000	--------	--------	20	--------	22	37	--------	--------	6,165
Pumps, Compressors and Prime Movers,	84,048	1,656	650	10,371	27,383	46	--------	721	315	38	3,017	647	15,060	87	5,605	4,972	4,062	334	--------	9,519	9,480	39	449	734	11	1,870	300	247	21	1,474
Transmission,	22,010	--------	14	6,600	39	38	--------	—719	3,000	14	--------	112	12,395	--------	10,538	1,800	57	--------	--------	340	640	--------	--------	16	69	--------	--------	52	--------	--------
Elevators	141,717	18,991	223	151	2,534	--------	6,485	14,785	114	228	6,526	757	9,628	--------	135	232	9,123	120	18	13,819	19,114	--------	176	6,104	--------	19,715	240	9,557	12,494	46
Cranes and Derricks,	400,039	51,932	29,099	17,062	11,616	8,792	15	1,910	93	408	6,187	4,481	213,305	37,967	65,273	24,429	58,213	26,560	863	6,894	7,013	1,067	6,655	219	7,976	1,197	--------	16,937	53	7,128
Cars and Engines,	1,373,569	1,881	20,884	18,919	4,253	31,199	38	267	226	1,612	252	1,555	259,954	71,796	45,042	25,179	35,437	82,462	38	275,817	476,092	152,711	61,870	1,132	31,448	13,673	--------	3,258	12,805	693
Motor Vehicles,	552,564	54,612	54,610	16,239	15,383	1,379	283	32,536	6,307	20,534	7,923	601	43,600	78	607	539	15,812	926	25,638	6,937	6,959	411	28,461	10,129	8,013	48,320	149	54,801	26,176	108,171
Horse Vehicles,	123,833	913	1,235	19,457	1,516	1,224	--------	19,738	--------	11,180	25	57	6,153	--------	--------	92	6,061	--------	--------	6,012	8,601	--------	137	39	286	25,450	28	7,145	425	14,212
Hand Trucks,	72,380	1,871	291	1,613	827	9,000	73	9,779	713	455	8,389	830	27,642	454	11,290	3,184	3,912	8,689	83	135	--------	835	465	6,315	207	1,421	155	594	602	168
Water Craft,	46,275	27	3,512	24,240	14	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	6,000	--------	6,000	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	12,198	--------	184	100	--------	--------	--------	--------
Handling Objects,	584,187	43,546	15,628	10,057	16,080	18,465	2,830	26,148	8,623	22,024	16,813	6,895	204,148	26,053	28,764	35,484	73,624	36,171	4,052	53,780	37,723	1,508	9,003	6,286	4,799	19,283	3,720	20,126	5,173	31,529
Hand Tools,	411,673	39,813	11,989	9,134	7,533	5,957	710	5,693	5,124	14,196	2,791	4,933	119,343	4,747	7,480	13,653	61,809	14,273	17,381	35,792	76,466	2,181	2,641	4,638	22,299	13,254	1,078	10,450	235	15,411
Electricity,	152,099	198	36,254	9,067	--------	132	220	90	19	--------	24	1,233	621	12	73	116	111	289	20	1,734	21,652	--------	831	73,474	333	112	--------	71	34	6,000
Explosives and Explosions,	566,193	14,470	19,156	25,042	19,418	2,383	52	81	12,092	3,620	35	212	22,402	6,038	272	2,008	12,694	501	889	113,155	215,593	--------	6,017	8,312	37,568	13,200	6,107	6,181	--------	10,797
Hot and Corrosive Substances,	312,533	16,446	7,085	6,132	11,235	1,991	6,111	20,809	6,401	396	2,019	14,529	130,030	49,700	43,374	13,809	14,204	7,928	1,015	49,240	1,698	201	255	2,491	2,185	9,536	2,219	714	6,092	14,385
Falling Objects,	376,478	45,931	32,256	47,495	1,898	9,959	2,132	2,274	452	30,092	816	5,278	113,968	7,738	34,063	28,380	32,166	10,689	332	16,603	5,346	376	1,151	12,166	2,113	7,755	3,162	14,567	817	19,863
Falling Objects (Mines and Quarries),	1,550,961	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	578,521	934,496	--------	--------	--------	37,885	--------	--------	--------	--------	59
Fall of Persons,	964,556	204,810	56,384	31,643	46,509	15,713	2,333	41,220	12,968	21,039	16,101	21,393	166,343	38,754	30,927	39,078	50,151	6,303	1,030	33,530	51,175	1,338	2,652	25,648	20,052	45,715	6,733	66,695	9,844	58,718
Stepping Upon or Striking Against Objects,	124,757	20,740	2,901	1,402	519	1,720	7,330	2,428	934	3,016	994	1,968	26,655	469	3,685	7,960	12,208	1,265	1,068	8,641	6,061	438	1,048	993	412	8,880	1,333	16,304	3,406	6,634
Miscellaneous Causes,	222,576	8,033	1,162	887	2,509	12,587	50	6,866	177	2,121	563	411	20,793	362	6,913	2,632	4,181	388	6,317	30,913	35,938	6,014	7,802	722	12,573	5,478	426	15,995	271	49,949

Minus Quantity Represents Deduction Made Because of Change in Status of Case.
Weighted According to the Scale of Time Losses for Weighing Industrial Accident Disabilities Recommended by The International Association of Industrial Accident Boards And Commissions.

LABOR & INDUSTRY

Volume XIII Number 9

SEPTEMBER
1926

Featuring

Safety in the Construction Industry

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
Department of Labor & Industry
HARRISBURG

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Published monthly by
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
RICHARD H. LANSBURGH, *Secretary.*

VOL. XIII SEPTEMBER, 1926 No. 9

Contents

Page

105 Killed and 9,000 Injured 3
WILLIAM J. MAGUIRE, Director, Bureau of Statistics

A Contractor's Point of View 14
WM. D. HILL, Secretary, Associated Pennsylvania Constructors

The Workers in the Building Industry Are Interested in Safety 15
ELMER SPAHR, President, Pennsylvania State Conference of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union

Safety in the Construction Industry 17
CYRIL AINSWORTH, Director, Bureau of Inspection

Building Construction without Accidents 26
CHARLES P. LYNCH, Inspector

Reports from Inspection Divisions 29

The Department Exhibit at the Sesquicentennial 33

Industrial Board 36

Summary of Recent Decisions of the Workmen's Compensation Board 38
HENRY TEMIN, Staff, Workmen's Compensation Board

Five-year Comparative Statement of Accidents Reported 45

Directory of Offices 46

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Richard H. Lansburgh, *Secretary*
S. S. Riddle, *Deputy Secretary*

BUREAU OF INSPECTION

Cyril Ainsworth, *Director*
T. J. Gould, *Assistant Director*

BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

W. H. Horner, *Director*
M. G. Lehman, *Assistant Director*

BUREAU OF REHABILITATION

S. S. Riddle, *Director*

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT

Robert J. Peters, *Director*

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS

J. M. Sandel, *Director*

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

David Williams, *Director*

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

William J. Maguire, *Director*
Tolbert C. K. Smee, *Assistant Director*

BUREAU OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Charlotte E. Carr, *Director*
Beatrice McConnell, *Assistant Director*

DEPARTMENTAL SERVICE

W. A. Riddle, *Executive Secretary*

INDUSTRIAL BOARD

Richard H. Lansburgh, *Chairman*
Mrs. Samuel Semple,
Joseph H. Willits,
T. J. Gillespie,
John A. Phillips,
J. M. Sandel, *Secretary*

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

T. Henry Walnut, *Chairman*
J. L. Morrison,
Paul W. Houck,
Richard H. Lansburgh, ***ex-officio***
J. C. Detweiler, *Secretary*

STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE BOARD

Richard H. Lansburgh, *Chairman*
Samuel S. Lewis, *State Treasurer,*
Einar Barfod, *Insurance Commissioner.*

STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE FUND

Frederick E. Bedale, *Manager.*

105 KILLED AND 9,000 INJURED

By William J. Maguire

Director, Bureau of Statistics

If the above caption appeared in the headlines of our daily newspapers verybody would eagerly read the article to learn the details of the horrible disaster. Yet, 105 persons have been killed and 9,000 injured in the building and contracting industry in Pennsylvania during the short space of six months, and the details of the deaths and injuries not only appear to be of little interest to the general public, but are, in a measure, disregarded even by those to whom the attendant facts must necessarily be of vital interest, the employers and workers in building and contracting industries.

In recent months the Department of Labor and Industry has been directing considerable attention to accident hazards in the building and contracting industry. The high frequency and severity of accidents occurring during the course of employment in that industry seemed to the Department serious enough to warrant the exclusive direction of its entire inspection force to building and contracting operations for the period of one month. This was done during the month of May, 1926. Much good has resulted. The grave aspects of the accident situation in this industry have been emphatically brought to the attention of employers and employes alike. The need for immediate and active safety work has been effectively demonstrated.

During the year 1925, all industries in Pennsylvania combined reported a total of 2,009 fatal accidents. Of this figure the building and contracting industry contributed 245, or 12.2 per cent. All industries for the same period reported 174,370 non-fatal injuries and 20,008, or 11.5 per cent, were in the building and contracting industry. These figures include all accidents resulting in a disability lasting two or more days, and the total reported for building and contracting in the year 1925 was slightly less than were reported by all transportation and public utility companies in the State, and were 8 per cent less than the number of accidents in anthracite coal mines.

In the first six months of 1926, the building and contracting industry reported 105 fatal and 9,067 non-fatal accidents, which are 10.9 per cent and 10.7 per cent, respectively, of the combined total of all industries. A comparison of accidents in the building and contracting industry for the first half of 1926 with the same period of 1925 shows a reduction in 1926 of 7 fatal accidents, but an increase of 988 non-fatal injuries. Of accidents in building and contracting in 1925, it is found that 48 per cent of the fatal and 40 per cent of the non-fatal accidents occurred during the first six months of the year; and if the same proportion holds good for 1926, it can be estimated that fatal accidents for the year 1926 in the building and contracting industry will be 10 per cent less than in 1925, but non-fatal accidents will have increased 13 per cent.

Accident reports for the first 6 months of 1926 are coded so as to permit better and more detailed tabular classification than is possible for previous periods. Two tables are here presented of accident data in the building and contracting industry for the first 6 months of 1926. Table No. 1, presents a detailed analysis of accidents by industry groups, general causes, and degree of injury. Table No. 2, shows the occupations of those injured and the class of construction on contracting work in which they were engaged. Both tables present clear and concise details; any but very general comments on them would necessitate involved statements, which might be very confusing.

INDUSTRY GROUPS

Table No. 1, shows that 5,265 accidents, including 43 fatalities, or 57 per cent of building and contracting accidents, occurred during the course of building erection. Construction other than building construction was responsible for 29 fatal and 1,921 non-fatal injuries. Of this group, ship and boat construction, street and highway construction, and remodeling and razing of structures contributed a majority of the accidents. Contracting operations, representing most of the underground work incidental to the construction industry, show a greater proportion of serious accidents than the above-ground work, having approximately one-third of the fatal and permanent disability accidents and slightly more than one-fifth of the temporary disabilities.

CAUSE OF ACCIDENTS

Fall of persons was the predominating cause of accident in nearly all industry groups. It contributed 20 per cent of the total number of accidents. The 33 fatal and 1,841 non-fatal injuries, attributed to this cause, were received as follows:

	First Six Months, 1926	
	Fatal	Non-fatal
Falls from scaffolds and ladders	13	693
Falls from buildings	12	233
Falls from runways, floors, or stairs	6	175
Falls from other elevations	1	79

Falls into floor openings	..	59
Falls into excavations	1	67
Falls into quarries or pits	..	3
Falls on level	..	532

Ninety-three per cent of the falls occurred while the injured persons were handling objects, either one or both hands being engaged at the time of the fall. No better evidence of the need for adequate hand railing and toe board guarding could be presented. Twenty-eight injuries were caused by deliberate jumping. Ten of the falls were attributed to dizziness or fainting, and strangely enough in eight of the ten cases the persons were not on elevated surfaces. Building erection, charged with 21 fatal and 1,245 non-fatal accidents, was the industry in which most of the falls occurred. Nine persons were killed and 530 injured in this industry because of falls from ladders or scaffolds.

Handling objects was the cause of the second largest number of accidents in building and contracting; and while there were no fatal accidents due to this cause 1,865 injuries were received, of which 9 resulted in permanent disabilities.

Falling objects, the cause of the third largest group of accidents in the building and contracting industry, was responsible for 16 deaths and 1,043 injuries. Three of the deaths were due to collapses of buildings or walls, 6 to objects falling from elevations, and 2 to objects that were dropped by others. Bad piling and tipping over of objects were the causes of nearly 400 injuries. Cave-ins and slides added 144 injuries to the total. Objects falling from chutes and bins caused 80 injuries. Improper bracing of building and ditch walls and failure to lay temporary flooring as early as possible during the course of building erection are directly responsible for many of these accidents. Careful handling of material and tools while working on elevations and proper warning to workers below would minimize dangers from falling objects in the building construction industry.

Stepping upon or striking against objects caused a large number of minor injuries and show a total of 1 fatality and 1,006 non-fatal injuries. Stepping on nails was the cause of one fatality and 655 non-fatal injuries, or 65 per cent of the total number of accidents in this cause group. Bumping into objects of various kinds caused 266 injuries. Frequent sweeping of floors and general good housekeeping would materially reduce the total of accidents due to this cause.

Cranes and derricks during the first 6 months of 1926 were the cause of 13 fatal, 15 permanent-disability, and 363 temporary-disability accidents. Of the fatal accidents, 2 were caused by crane wrecks, 5 by the load falling, 4 by being struck or caught by a part of the crane or derrick, and 2 by persons falling from cranes or derricks. Hand block and tackle, windlasses, and steam shovels caused 7 fatal and 204 non-fatal accidents.

NATURE AND LOCATION OF INJURIES

A brief reference to parts of body injured may be of some value. The 9,172 injuries sustained in the building and contracting industry during the first six months of 1926 show parts injured as follows: head and face 10 per cent, eyes 6 per cent, arms 10 per cent, hands 8 per cent, fingers 13 per cent, trunk 18 per cent, legs 17 per cent, feet 15 per cent, and toes 4 per cent. There were 64 amputations of which 54 were finger amputations. The ten other amputations were; 1 arm, 1 hand, 1 leg, 1 foot, and 6 toes. More than a third of the accidents were crushes or bruises mostly to legs and feet. Eighteen per cent of the injuries were cuts and lacerations, 15 per cent were sprains and strains, and 12 per cent were fractures. There were 132 cases of hernia. Blood poisoning, developing after injury, caused 3 deaths and was reported in 5 per cent of the non-fatal cases. Infections to arms, hands, and fingers made up 343 of the 447 infection cases reported. The ratio of infection cases to total number of accidents in the building and contracting industry appears to be the same as for other industries.

OCCUPATIONS

Table No. 2 points out occupational hazards in the building and contracting industry. Deaths and injuries to carpenters during the first six months of 1926 were approximately three times greater than in any other occupation among the building trades. Of 11 carpenters killed, 10 were engaged in building construction and one in ship and boat building. Eighty-nine per cent of all accidents to carpenters in the building and contracting industry occurred during the course of building construction. Plumbers and steam fitters stand second highest in the occupational table, and 86 per cent of their accidents occurred in the building construction industry. Structural iron workers are third in total number of accidents, but second in number of fatalities. Painters and paper hangers, roofers, electricians, bricklayers, plasterers, and masons follow next in order.

The occupational table seems to point out two items that are particularly noteworthy. The first is that accidents to skilled workers in the building industry are happening in great numbers to tradesmen who do most of their work while on scaffolds, ladders, or swings. The importance of properly safeguarding these connot be over emphasized. The second point is that, notwithstanding the similarity of hazards in bricklaying, hod carrying, and masonry to other building trades, the accident totals for these groups are well below those of most of their fellow tradesmen in the building-construction industry. Does that mean that, because of the necessity for additional weight bearing and the danger from falling material, scaffolds for these tradesmen are built more carefully and of sturdier material than in the case of carpenters, plumbers and painters?

It has been publicly stated that "The worst cause (of accidents in the building industry) is lack of real appreciation of the responsibility of the employer for the safety of employes engaged in the most hazardous of all industries".[1] If that is true of the constructors in Pennsylvania, it is but a matter of a short time before the mounting accident toll in the industry will claim their attention because of rising insurance premiums. No excuse for lack of appreciation of responsibility can be offered by claiming ignorance of the accident situation in the industry. During the past eighteen months, the Department of Labor and Industry has used every means at its disposal to bring the accident record of the building and contracting industry to the attention of contractors, and of the building trades. Life-saving is a heroic and laudable work, and bravery is universally commended. Bravery in the building and contracting industry need consist only in the courage to institute a common-sense-safety program and the determination to carry out the program effectively. There is opportunity to save one life nearly every working day in the building and contracting industry in Pennsylvania.

---

[1] Leo D. Woedtke before the New York Building Congress, New York City, January 14, 1925.

TABLE NO. 1.

Accidents in the Building and Contracting Industry reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation during the first six months of 1926 shown by individual industry and general cause.

INDUSTRIES	Total	Machinery	Boilers	Pumps, Compressors and Prime Movers.	Transmission	Elevators	Cranes and Derricks	Cars and Engines	Motor Vehicles	Horse Vehicles	Hand Trucks	Water Craft	Handling Objects	Hand Tools	Electricity	Explosions and Explosives	Hot and Corrosive Substances	Falling Objects	Fall of Persons	Stepping upon or striking against objects	All Other
ALL INDUSTRIES:																					
Grand Total	9,172	338	4	73	3	42	391	190	507	132	151	32	1,865	820	33	75	317	1,059	1,874	1,008	258
Fatal	105	2	----	----	----	2	13	4	15	2	----	3	----	1	4	8	1	16	33	1	----
Permanent Disability	62	20	----	----	1	----	15	4	1	2	----	----	9	7	----	----	----	3	----	----	----
Temporary Disability	9,005	316	4	73	2	40	363	182	491	128	151	29	1,856	812	29	67	316	1,040	1,841	1,007	258
BUILDING CONSTRUCTIONS:																					
Total	5,265	166	2	30	----	35	122	70	252	35	67	----	1,098	459	18	24	212	569	1,266	704	136
Fatal	43	1	----	----	----	1	5	1	7	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	4	21	1	----
Permanent Disability	24	12	----	----	----	----	2	1	----	----	----	----	5	3	----	----	----	1	----	----	----
Temporary Disability	5,198	153	2	30	----	34	115	68	245	35	67	----	1,093	456	18	23	211	564	1,245	703	136
OTHER CONSTRUCTION:																					
Total	1,950	128	----	18	1	4	95	58	114	26	18	8	395	214	13	15	72	204	345	150	72
Fatal	29	----	----	----	----	1	4	1	5	----	----	1	----	1	3	2	----	4	7	----	----
Permanent Disability	19	6	----	----	----	----	6	----	----	1	----	----	3	2	----	----	----	1	----	----	----
Temporary Disability	1,902	122	----	18	1	3	85	57	109	25	18	7	392	211	10	13	72	199	338	150	72
Electric Lines:																					
Total	130	3	----	1	----	----	9	4	7	----	1	----	24	19	4	----	6	10	31	5	6
Fatal	2	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----
Permanent Disability	2	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Temporary Disability	126	3	----	1	----	----	6	4	7	----	1	----	24	19	3	----	6	10	31	5	6
Remodeling, Repairing and Razing:																					
Total	397	4	----	2	1	2	3	2	12	----	2	----	98	41	1	3	15	48	107	51	5

Fatal	6					1									1			2	2		
Permanent Disability	3	1					1						1								
Temporary Disability	388	3		2	1	1	2	2	12		2		97	41		3	15	46	105	51	5
Bridge																					
Total	72	4					5	1		2		1	19	8			1	9	15	4	3
Fatal	1																		1		
Permanent Disability																					
Temporary Disability	71	4					5	1		2		1	19	8			1	9	14	4	3
Dams, Docks and Pile Driving:																					
Total	75	3					7				2	1	20	7			4	7	13	6	5
Fatal	1																		1		
Permanent Disability	3						1							1				1			
Temporary Disability	71	3					6				2	1	20	6			4	6	12	6	5
Railway-Steam and Electric Road Bed																					
Total	180	3		1			6	35	6	1	1		52	38		1	2	6	16	3	9
Fatal	1							1													
Permanent Disability	1	1																			
Temporary Disability	178	2		1			6	34	6	1	1		52	38		1	2	6	16	3	9
Ship and Boat:																					
Total	379	52		1			28	2	3		2	6	59	29	3		16	53	75	28	22
Fatal	3						1		1			1									
Permanent Disability	4	2											1	1							
Temporary Disability	372	50		1			27	2	2		2	5	58	28	3		16	53	75	28	22
Street and Highway:																					
Total	396	41		11			27	9	76	22	4		54	40	1	9	16	29	28	15	14
Fatal	5								3							2					
Permanent Disability	4	1					2			1											
Temporary Disability	387	40		11			25	9	73	21	4		54	40	1	7	16	29	28	15	14
Unclassified:																					
Total	321	18		2		2	10	5	10	1	6		69	32	4	2	12	42	60	38	8
Fatal	10						2		1					1	1			2	3		
Permanent Disability	2	1											1								
Temporary Disability	309	17		2		2	8	5	9	1	6		68	31	3	2	12	40	57	38	8
CONTRACTING:																					
Total	1,957	44	2	25	2	3	174	62	141	71	66	24	372	147	2	36	33	286	263	154	50
Fatal	33	1					4	2	3	2		2			1	5		8	5		
Permanent Disability	19	2			1		7	3	1	1			1	2				1			
Temporary Disability	1,905	41	2	25	1	3	163	57	137	68	66	22	371	145	1	31	33	277	258	154	50

TABLE No. 1 (Continued)

Clearing and Grading:																					
Total	50	1					3	2	2	12			9	5		5	2	2	5	2	
Fatal	1							1													
Permanent Disability	1									1											
Temporary Disability	48	1					3	1	2	11			9	5		5	2	2	5	2	
Ditching and Pipe Laying:																					
Total	238	5		4		3	10	2	4		1		43	27		8	5	68	34	19	5
Fatal	4															3		1			
Permanent Disability																					
Temporary Disability	234	5		4		3	10	2	4		1		43	27		5	5	67	34	19	5
Dredging:																					
Total	35	1	1	1	1			1	1	1		13	4	4			3		3		1
Fatal	2											2									
Permanent Disability	2	1			1																
Temporary Disability	31		1	1				1	1	1		11	4	4			3		3		1
Drilling:																					
Total	155	3		8			34		7	7			31	16		5	1	11	17	10	5
Fatal	1						1														
Permanent Disability	4						4														
Temporary Disability	150	3		8			29		7	7			31	16		5	1	11	17	10	5
Excavating:																					
Total	222	8		6			29	2	13	19	3		18	31	1	5	4	50	15	10	8
Fatal	6						2								1			3			
Permanent Disability	4						1	1	1					1							
Temporary Disability	212	8		6			26	1	12	19	3		**18**	**30**		**5**	4	47	15	10	**8**
Tunneling and Shaft Sinking:																					
Total	321	4					18	12	12		2		59	16	1	4	6	76	58	47	6
Fatal	6						1	1	1							1		1	1		
Permanent Disability	2						1						1								
Temporary Disability	313	4					16	11	11		2		58	16	1	3	6	75	57	47	6
Unclassified:																					
Total	936	22	1	6	1		80	43	102	32	60	11	208	48		9	12	79	131	66	25
Fatal	**13**	1							2	2						1		3	4		
Permanent Disability	**6**	1					1	2						1				1			
Temporary Disability	917	20	1	6	1		79	41	100	30	60	11	208	47		8	12	75	127	66	25

TABLE NO. 2.

Accidents occurring in the Building and Contracting industry during the first 6 months of 1926 showing occupations by industry of those injured.

OCCUPATIONS	Grand total	Building construction	OTHER CONSTRUCTION										CONTRACTING							
			Total	Electrical lines	Remodeling, repairing, and razing	Maintenance (Except Industrial)	Bridge	Dams, Docks, and Pile Driving	Railway—Steam and electric roadbed	Ship and boat	Street and highway	Unclassified	Total	Clearing and grading	Ditching and pipe laying	Dredging	Drilling	Excavating	Tunneling and shaft sinking	Unclassified
ALL OCCUPATIONS:																				
Grand Total	9,172	5,265	1,950	130	397	68	72	75	180	379	396	321	1,957	50	238	35	155	222	821	936
Fatal	105	43	29	2	6		1	1	1	3	5	10	33	1	4	2	1	6	6	13
Permanent Disability	62	24	19	2	3	1		3	1	4	4	2	19	1		2	4	4	2	6
Temporary Disability	9,005	5,198	1,902	126	388	67	71	71	178	372	387	309	1,905	48	234	31	150	212	813	917
Brick Layers:																				
Total	119	98	16		3						3	10	5		1				2	2
Fatal																				
Permanent Disability																				
Temporary Disability	119	98	16		3						3	10	5		1				2	2
Carpenters:																				
Total	1,274	1,132	103	1	39	12	4	9	3	22	2	23	39		2	2		1	28	6
Fatal	11	10	1							1										
Permanent Disability	7	5	2		1			1												
Temporary Disability	1,256	1,117	100	1	38	12	4	8	3	21	2	23	39		2	2		1	28	6
Electricians:																				
Total	182	88	40	7	24	4				2		7	4						2	2
Fatal	2		2	1	1															

TABLE No. 2 (Continued)

Permanent Disability																				
Temporary Disability	130	85	38	6	23	4				2		7	4						2	2
Hod Carriers:																				
Total	51	49	2									2								
Fatal																				
Permanent Disability																				
Temporary Disability	51	49	2									2								
Linemen:																				
Total	50	6	39	37	1				1				5							5
Fatal																				
Permanent Disability																				
Temporary Disability	50	6	39	37	1				1				5							5
Masons:																				
Total	103	70	31		4						1	26	2							2
Fatal	5	1	3									3	1							1
Permanent Disability	1	1																		
Temporary Disability	97	68	28		4						1	23	1							1
Painters and Paper Hangers:																				
Total	207	138	61		38	14	1			7	13	2	8							8
Fatal	4	3	1		1															
Permanent Disability																				
Temporary Disability	203	135	60		37	14	1			7	13	2	8							8
Plasterers:																				
Total	108	104	4		4															
Fatal																				
Permanent Disability																				
Temporary Disability	108	104	4		4															
Plumbers and Steam Fitters:																				
Total	361	310	34	2	25	4				4		3	17		10		1		1	5
Fatal	2	2																		
Permanent Disability	1	1																		
Temporary Disability	358	307	34	2	25	4				4		3	17		10		1		1	5
Riggers:																				
Total	85	33	25	1	4			5		12	1	2	27				5		16	6

Fatal	2	1	1									1								
Permanent Disability	1												1						1	
Temporary Disability	82	32	24	1	4			5		12	1	1	26				5		15	6
Roofers:																				
Total	144	125	17		17	1							2							
Fatal	1	1																		
Permanent Disability																				
Temporary Disability	143	124	17		17	1							2							2
Structural Iron Workers:																				
Total	267	227	32	1	3	2	15			2		11	8					1	7	
Fatal	6	3	3				1					2								
Permanent Disability	1	1																		
Temporary Disability	260	223	29	1	3	2	14			2		9	8					1	7	
Welders:																				
Total	16	3	10		2					8			3							3
Fatal	1												1							1
Permanent Disability																				
Temporary Disability	15	3	10		2					8			2							2
All Other:																				
Total	6,255	2,882	1,536	81	233	31	52	61	176	322	376	235	1,837	50	225	33	149	220	265	895
Fatal	71	22	18	1	4			1	1	2	5	4	31	1	4	2	1	6	6	11
Permanent Disability	51	16	17	2	2	1		2	1	4	4	2	18	1		2	4	4	1	6
Temporary Disability	6,133	2,844	1,501	78	227	30	52	58	174	316	367	229	1,788	48	221	29	144	210	58	878

A CONTRACTOR'S POINT OF VIEW

By Wm. Hill, Secretary

Associated Pennsylvania Constructors

The nineteen general building construction members of this Chapter are vitally interested in Accident Prevention for the following three reasons:

1. A sincere desire to preserve and save human life and limb.
2. As all accidents remove the injured and reduce efficiency, the speed demanded of the modern builder is thereby seriously reduced.
3. Insurance charges which must be reflected in cost, rise and fall in direct proportion to all accidents.

Every builder realizes the unusual hazards which are daily encountered in a modern structure where men must work at great underground depths and dizzy heights, all of which are made more hazardous if the structure is located in a congested district with our ever increasing street traffic. These facts are responsible for our making Accident Prevention a major activity of this office.

We have issued to all members a set of standard practices for Accident Prevention in building construction prepared by the Building & Safety Code Committee of the Associated General Contractors of America, one of our local members being a member of this Committee. This article deals with the practical provisions governing scaffolds, temporary floors, stairways, ladders, ramps, runways, hoisting apparatus and numerous other items where accidents are likely to occur. We also have furnished all members a copy of the various regulations issued by the Pennsylvania State Department of Labor and Industry. There is operating and working a Committee in cooperation with the Philadelphia Safety Council and the National Safety Council, and through these various agencies we are constantly collecting data and methods which are immediately passed to all our members for installation on their individual jobs. There are several members who have not had a fatal accident for the past five years, and have so efficiently organized their forces that their insurance charges have been constantly reduced over the past three years.

Accident prevention in building construction is very largely a question of education of all employes. One very successful method has been in use by a well-known builder here and has produced a constant reduction in lost-time accidents. When this firm starts a new project the general superintendent is thoroughly familiar with all the various items of estimated cost. In this estimate accident insurance and possible loss of efficiency each comprise a unit. The superintendent knows that his first job is to complete the structure in accordance with plans and specifications on or before the required time, and also that his duty is to strive to reduce the various estimated costs. He is immediately interested in eliminating all accidents, therefore, his plans in designing, installing, and operating the necessary plant and handling the various classes of employes are a vital and practical question. This spirit is passed on to the men in control of various sub-divisions of the work, and the careless employe is soon spotted as an undesirable.

You will have no trouble in making accident prevention pay with this plan, and when we say "pay," the real builder means it pays to save life, limb, time, and money.

THE WORKERS IN THE BUILDING INDUSTRY ARE INTERESTED IN SAFETY

By Elmer Spahr

President, Pennsylvania State Conference of the Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers International Union,

York, Pennsylvania

The fact that there has been a great increase in both fatal and non-fatal accidents in Building and Construction, while other industries have shown a decrease in accidents during the past year, might lead to the belief that the workers in the building trades were indifferent to safety and accident prevention. The very opposite is true. For many reasons the worker on building construction is very much concerned about preserving his life and keeping his limbs in good working order, for in no other line of employment is there so little use for a crippled or maimed employe. Then, too, there is always the physical pain and anguish accompanying an accident besides the financial loss to the worker, especially if he is a skilled mechanic.

The pittance provided for in our Workmen's Compensation Act is certainly no inducement for any one in the building trades to get into an accident and take a vacation on his employer's compensation.

However, there are many reasons for this increase in accidents in building and Construction, most of which are without justification; and the drive that is now being put on by the Department of Labor and Industry in this particular field of endeavor will disclose many flagrant violations of the State Regulations for Scaffolds as drawn by the Industrial Board of the Department of Labor and Industry.

The large majority of employers as well as employes do not know that there is such a thing as State Regulations for Scaffolds for their guidance in safe practice, which have been carefully worked out by a committee, composed of contractors, safety engineers and representatives of the workers in the various trades, which were adopted by the Industrial Board after a number of meetings in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. A greater distribution of this booklet, "Regulations for Scaffolds" and compliance with its provisions would greatly reduce the accidents in this industry.

A great many new workers have entered into this kind of employment. In the trowel trades alone there has been an increase of fifty per cent in the last three years, and an influx of new workers always brings its additional quota of accidents.

The fact that 75 per cent of the labor in the Construction Industry is performed on temporary flooring or scaffolding, makes for numerous accidents. Many of these temporary scaffolds are constructed with the thought of easy demolition and removal after they have served their purpose rather than the thought that they shall be substantial enough to carry their load of material and workmen.

On many small operations lumber is used that is absolutely unsuitable for scaffolds. Present-day lumber that is used for roof sheeting or sub-floors is not strong enough for bricklayers' or mason's scaffolds. But to save costs of drayage and lumber, this sheeting is very often used.

The use of elevators and material hoists of various types has also added to hazards and accident lists. In many instances the means provided to get from one floor to another virtually compels the worker to use the material elevator, even though it is contrary to law, and the elevator is so posted. Where there is no stairway, ladders should be placed in such a manner, and be of such construction as to invite their use, so that the workman will not take a chance on a material hoist.

Many modern buildings have numerous openings in the floors for stairways, elevators, pipe shafts, and other uses. Few of these have guard rails, and when workmen remove the covers, few take the time to replace them.

Upturned nails in lumber stripped from concrete is another source of dangerous accident. No one seems to pay any particular attention to this menace until some one is injured, and then a general clean up is started.

A good, safe scaffold is a profitable investment and should be considered as such, for no man can render his best service when he must continually watch his footing and have his mind occupied with the defects of a poorly constructed scaffold instead of with the work he is performing.

The workers on building construction are interested in safety, but until recently nearly all of the time, thought, and inspection was confined to shop practice. At the last Safety Conference held by the Department of Labor and Industry, one speaker was assigned the subject.— "Reducing Accidents on Construction Operations." This was a start. We would be pleased to have more of it.

Various signs and caution signals have been devised for the shop workers, but on a building the only sign is at the entrance,— "DANGER KEEP OUT."

The workers would like better scaffolds; toe boards; guard rails; overhead protection; good ladders, so placed that they can be used readily; stairways that are lighted and clean; a receptacle for all kinds of refuse; clean and well-guarded floors; but these conditions on buildings are the rare exception and not the rule. To get them some one must be continually taking the matter up with the foreman or superintendent, and then that person is stamped as a "Chronic Kicker," and sometimes moved off the operation entirely.

Recently there were several construction operations where it was difficult to maintain a working force due to lack of safeguarding the workers. The workers, rather than complain or take a chance under the unsafe conditions, quit and sought employment elsewhere.

Safe practice in the building industry is a good investment as is evidenced by the amount of work done by the employe, the class of men attracted to such an operation, and the small labor turnover. The workers hope the beneficial results obtained by the Department of Labor and Industry during this special movement in the building industry will be of a permanent nature.

SAFETY IN THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

By Cyril Ainworth

Director, Bureau of Inspection

At the beginning of the year 1926 a study was made of the accident record of 1925 for the purpose of determining the line of activity of inspection work which would be productive of the best results in reducing accidents. The increasing record of accidents in the construction industry stood out so bold against the slowly but surely decreasing record of all other industries, that there was no doubt as to the necessity for attack. How to attack was the next problem, and this was not easily solved.

The amount of machinery used in this industry is small compared with that used in other industries, but there are many physical hazards not found in any other line of endeavor. The accident cause which made the problem of determining the line of attack so difficult was the general lack of safe practice on the part of both employer and employe. In all other industries we have for twenty years been urging the formation of safety organizations and have been showing men how to work in a safe manner. This has not been done in the building and construction industry, and much ground work must be done. How to do this and at the same time keep up the general inspection work was the problem facing the Bureau of Inspection. The more the question was studied the more it was realized that for a definite period all the efforts of the bureau must be concentrated on the construction industry and practically all other work set aside. This was done, and for a period of six weeks every inspector concentrated practically all of his energies on spreading the gospel of safety to all those in anyway engaged in building and construction work. This endeavor can truly be said to be the most comprehensive drive ever instituted by the Department of Labor and Industry.

It was only natural that the start of the campaign should center around the enforcement of the regulations of the Department which particularly apply to this industry. In this respect the inspector sought out the employer, no matter how far his office was from the job, in order that the regulations might be fully explained to the proper person and in order that they might be used as a means of introducing the subject of accident-prevention work to the employer. The employer was told of the accident record of the State, and it was pointed out to him that on account of the hazards found at his places of work, he was likely to contribute to the future accident record if he was not already contributing to the present record. The subject was freely and frankly discussed and every possible effort was made to arouse the employer to the point where he would not only agree to do everything he could to prevent accidents, but would do it of his own accord because he had seen the light.

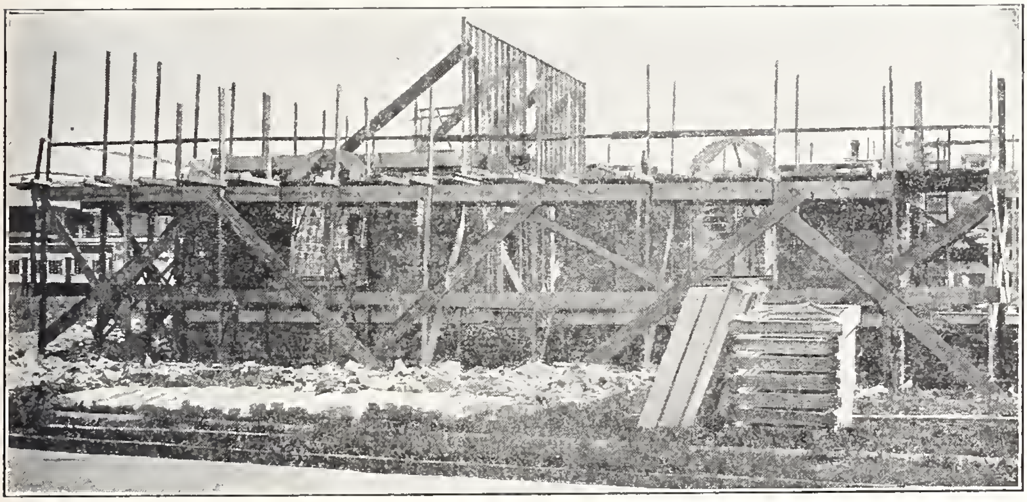
The discussion with the employer was followed by a visit to some of the operations. Hazards were pointed out, violations of regulations were discussed, and the workmen were admonished to cooperate with their employer and the State in their efforts to reduce accidents in the construction industry. In brief, everything was done that would be done by any safety man in instituting a campaign in any industrial establishment.

Not only was the employer approached but also the employe through employes' organizations. The cooperation of organized and unorganized labor was sought, as many of the unsafe practices of the industry fall upon the shoulders of the workmen.

What were some of the outstanding hazards that were looked for by the inspectors is a natural question, and one which could be answered to advantage in connection with a description of this campaign.

SCAFFOLDS

Probably the most outstanding hazard is the poorly constructed scaffold. If there has been any one thing that has stood out in the accident record like a sore thumb it has been the scaffold.

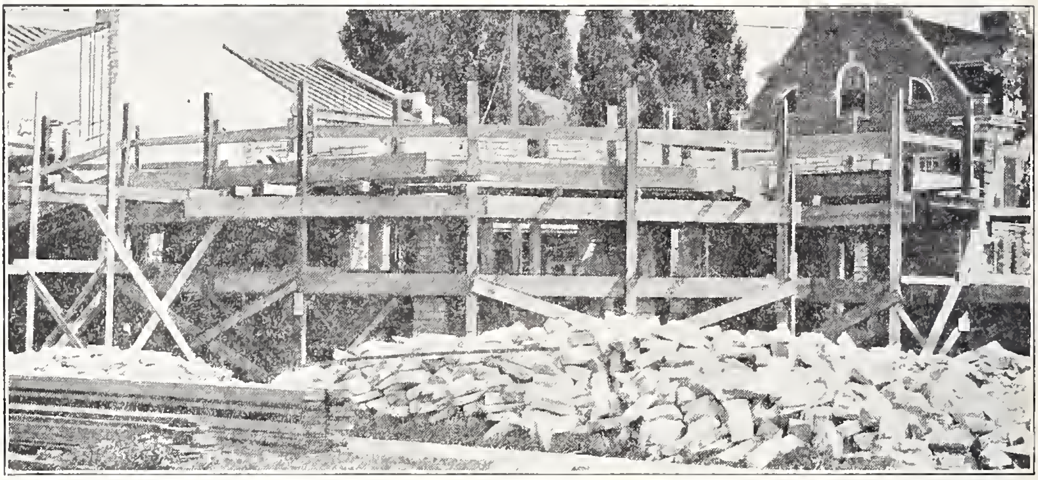


POORLY CONSTRUCTED SCAFFOLD

FIG. 1.—THERE IS LACK OF TOE BOARDS AND FLIMSY HANDRAILS. POLES AND PUTLOGS ARE OF INADEQUATE DIMENSIONS AND THERE IS NOT SUFFICIENT BRACING.

Hundreds of scaffolds were found in such a dangerous condition that there was only one thing for the inspectors to do; namely, order the workmen off the scaffold and see that it was rebuilt or strengthened before permitting them to return to work. In such cases the hazard was so obvious that the inspector did not get in return for his efforts the usual statement, "Well we have been building them this way for twenty years and we don't see why you fellows come along now and raise all this fuss." Such a statement, of course always gives the inspector a wonderful opportunity to tell the story of the accident record. This is also the case when the statement is not made as the lack of the statement indicates a receptive mind.

Before the campaign it was almost impossible to find in the State a scaffold equipped with a handrail to prevent the workmen from falling off the platform or with a toe board to prevent materials and tools from falling and injuring workmen working below.



WELL CONSTRUCTED SCAFFOLD

Fig. 2.—Poles, handrails, and toe boards are of adequate dimensions. Bracing in all dimensions has been provided.

That the campaign has produced results along these lines goes without question because the well-constructed scaffold has become common instead of rare.

The common use of patented scaffolds caused considerable trouble to the inspectors. Most of these had been designed with no thought of the installation of handrails and toe boards. When the employer was requested to make an installation with handrails and toe boards, he found it almost impossible to do so, and was obliged to discontinue the use of his patented scaffold. Carpenter's bracket scaffolds and ladder jacks were the chief offenders in this respect. The former was commonly found nailed to the side of the building with only one or two 10D or 12D nails. The Department regulations require such brackets to be bolted to the building, but whenever it was directed that this should be done, it was found impossible because no provision had been made for the use of bolts.

The ladder jack because of its construction, is one of the most dangerous pieces of equipment in use.

In the first place the ladders are seldom, if ever, equipped with safety shoes to prevent them from slipping nor are they secured in other ways. The jack affords no means of installing railings or toe boards which is very vital on account of lack of foot room. In most cases an eight-inch plank is used for the platform between jacks and one can readily see that this is not adequate to insure safe footing. The platform plank is simply laid on the jacks without being secured to them in any way. Means to prevent a ladder from slipping sideways is entirely lacking. In view of these circumstances would anyone say that ladder jacks are safe pieces of equipment? A little well-directed effort could probably make them so, but ease of erection, portability, and other similar points have received all the attention.

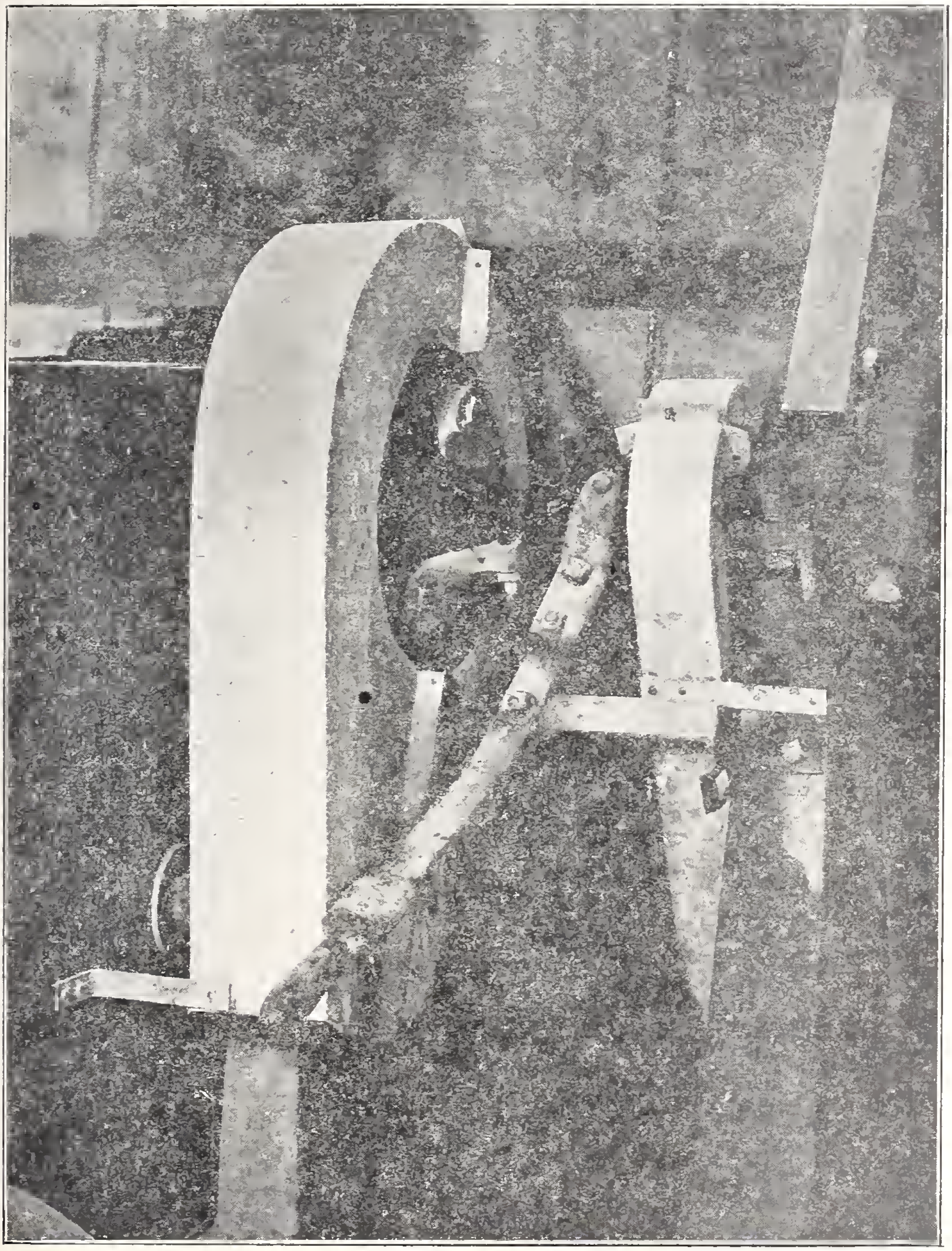


FIG. 3.—AN EXCELLENT EXAMPLE OF GUARDING OF CHAINS AND SPROCKETS OF CONCRETE MIXERS.

MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT

Guarding of mechanical equipment also received considerable attention from the inspectors. In the building and construction industry almost every conceivable type of mechanical hazard can be found. Gearing, set screws, exposed shaft ends, revolving projections, flywheels, sprockets, chains, pulleys and belts can be found on hoisting engines, drums, winches, mixers, screws, steam shovels, saws, mechanical clutches, grinding wheels, air compressors, and other apparatus. All such equipment was ordered enclosed or otherwise well guarded.

All saws of every type were ordered equipped with approved safeguards such as blade guards, kickback dogs, table guards, pushers, spreaders etc. and planers and joiners with cylindrical heads and blade covers.

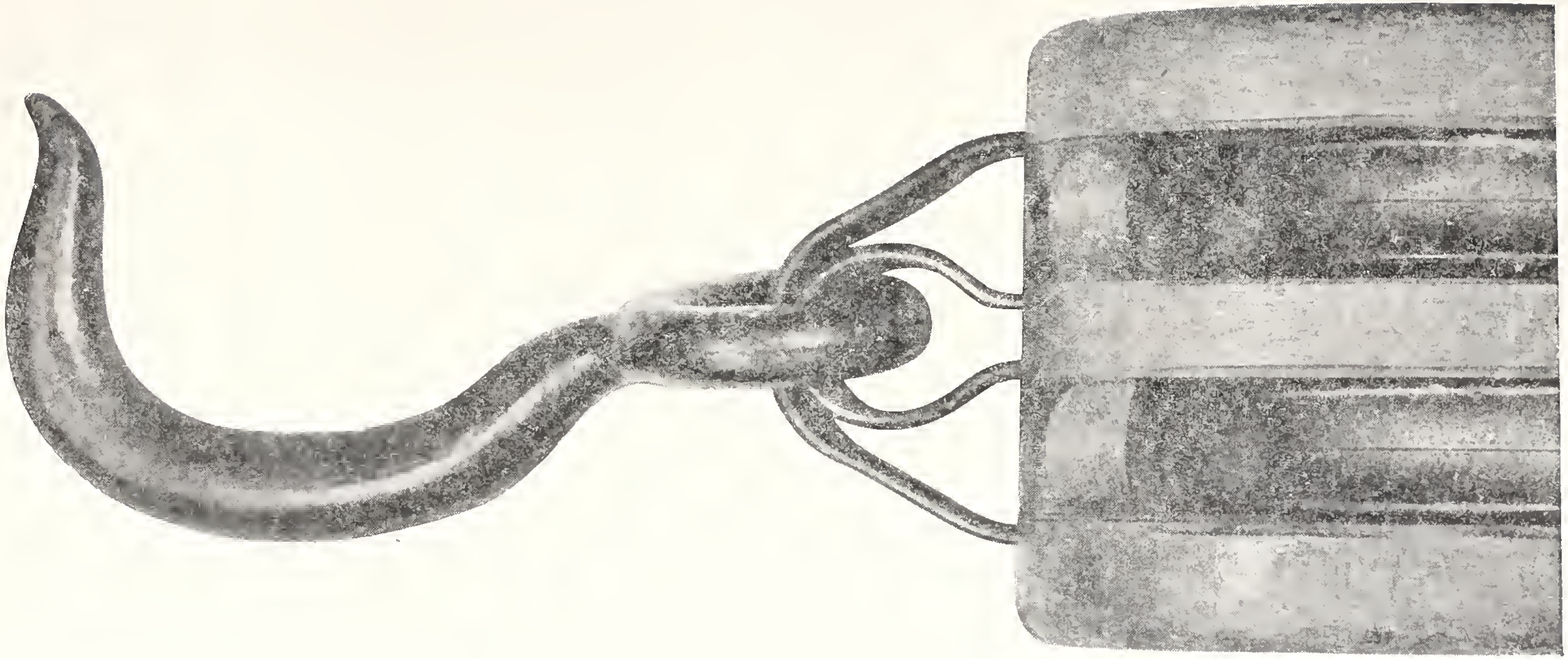
All boilers were required to be inspected in accordance with the provisions of the law, and all sub-standard equipment ordered removed. Air compressors were required to have unloaders in good working order and in use. The air compressor is a piece of equipment which deserves the close attention of any employer as altogether too large a number of accidents is occurring from rupture of the receiver due to one cause or another.

HAND TOOLS

The construction industry is no exception to the rule that the use of defective hand tools is an accident cause. That their use should receive the close attention of the inspectors goes without saying. The inspectors watched for mushroomed heads of chisels, drills, bull points, and hammering tools, together with loose and split handles. Keeping tools in proper condition is one of the most important accident-preventives and should be followed closely by all contractors. A workman cannot work safely with poor equipment, and the hazards of the job are great enough without taking chances by using poor tools.

HANDLING MATERIALS

In construction work there is, of necessity, a great amount of material to be handled. Excavations must be made and the waste material removed from the site. Lumber must be furnished cut to size; forms built and torn down; scaffolds and staging of all kinds built and torn down; permanent structures erected; shoring in excavations; stone, sand and cement furnished and worked into the finished product and put in place; brick, steel, slate, wire, and many



SHOWING HOW A BLOCK HOOK MAY STRAIGHTEN OUT AND PERMIT LOAD TO FALL.

FIG. 4.—THIS MAY BE CAUSED BY LOAD BEING TOO GREAT, HOOK NOT BEING PLACED CORRECTLY IN CLEVIS OR LOAD NOT BEING PLACED CORRECTLY ON HOOK.

other materials are being constantly handled. The entire work from beginning to end is a constant proposition of handling materials. How to do it safely is another problem. A complete story on this point alone could be written. It is sufficient now to say that all equipment used in handling materials should be kept in a safe working condition or discarded.

Constant inspection should be made and employes instructed not to use any defective equipment. Nails should be clinched over or removed from all used lumber. Proper piling and placing of piles of lumber, brick, pipe, cement, stone, tile, etc. is very important. Continually cautioning against fooling, the dropsy habit, butter fingers, and overloads is the particular duty of the superintendent or foreman. Eternal vigilance on the part of everybody on the job is the only means of preventing an accident of this nature.

LADDERS

With so much surplus and scrap material lying around the average construction job there is a very great temptation for the workmen to build some of the equipment which they must use from such material. This is especially true of ladders. Side rails are found spliced, rungs unevenly spaced and nailed insecurely to side rails. Lumber of insufficient dimensions is generally used. All such practices should be continually discouraged.

Only standard ladders should be used and they should be made of the best possible materials. Ladders should never be painted with pigment or lead paint but should be treated with oil and shellac so that defects and deterioration will always be visible. Safety feet should be used whenever the ladder is not permanently fixed to the building, and they should be of a type that will be suitable for universal conditions such as concrete, wet or wooden floors, steel surfaces, as well as for use on the ground. Whenever ladders are to be stationed permanently in one position, they should be well braced or lashed. All portable ladders should be placed at such an angle that they cannot slip.

FALLING MATERIALS

Again a predominant cause of accidents in all other industries stands out in the building and construction industry; namely, falling objects. It is absolutely essential that every precaution possible be taken to prevent such accidents. Toe boards or skirt boards should be absolutely insisted upon on all scaffolds, staging, runways, edges of open sided floors, and all places where there is danger of materials or tools being knocked off to fall on workmen below.

Chutes for rubbish or waste disposal should be closed in throughout there entire length and should be well guarded on the ground. Workmen when climbing ladders should never be permitted to hold tools or materials in their hands, not only on account of the danger of dropping the objects, but on account of the possibility of the workmen's falling from the ladder.

GENERAL

The foregoing is intended in no way as an exhaustive list of the hazards found on a building or general construction operation, nor is it a complete list of the items covered by the inspectors in their campaign. The subjects discussed are predominant causes of accidents and have been mentioned because of their importance. Before closing, a brief discussion of the general steps to be taken by a constructor might be of value.

The manager must come to realize that safety is no longer a matter of choice. Safety is no longer a matter of choice because the community demands that everything possible be done to protect human life. Society points out to the manager that he owes it to his family to be in safety work; that he owes every effort he can put into it to his fellow workmen. Safety is no longer a matter of choice because if the manager intends to stay in business, he must engage in safety work. Competition is too high today for the margin of profit on any one job to be very great, and the number of accidents may determine whether or not the job is completed with a profit or a loss. Real safety work will result in increased efficiency of the men, in promotion of loyalty and cooperation, in reduction of labor turnover, and in increased production. The obtaining of any one of these four is worth the effort.

In this connection may I repeat the thought expressed by William T. Lubesing of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in his address before the Construction Section of the National Safety Council, as it sums up the whole situation. "When the protection of the mechanical equipment on the job has been thoroughly done, when the scaffolds, ladders, and ropes have been properly inspected on each job, when all openings are properly barricaded, when the foreman has instilled in each workman the value of safety work,—then shall you all reap the fruits of this work in lower rates, and the personal satisfaction that you have done something for the other fellow, for, in the long run, the other fellow is very close to you, and your happiness depends on his happiness."

The manager must change his general attitude toward his superintendent. We all know that the general standard by which superintendents have been judged, is their ability to erect their jobs at a minimum cost. As a result, it has been difficult for the superintendent to see how safe methods could be incorporated into his schemes for keeping the cost where it should be. The subject of safety has never been discussed with him and he has never been advised that the employer desires every step possible taken to prevent accidents. Instead of this being true, the superintendent should be in position to give individual instruction in safe methods. Each foreman must be brought to feel the responsibility he assumes for the men in his charge and must always be ready to show the men how to do each part of their work in a safe manner.

The manager must insist that the individual instruction which is necessary be given. Many cases will arise when hard and fast rules cannot be laid down, but the workman who has been trained to safe practice methods will understand in each case how to go on with the work in a way that will endanger neither himself nor his fellow workmen. The manager should make it a practice to talk occasionally on safety matters not only with his superintendent and foremen, but with the workmen collectively and individually.

What were the results of the campaign? Did it serve its purpose? Was it worth while to spend the money? These are logical questions. The Department is pleased with the results. It cannot point to any marked reduction of accidents, although, in view of the fact that there was marked increase in the number of fatal accidents for the first three months of 1926 over the same period of 1925, and for the first six months of 1926 there was a slight reduction of fatal accidents over the same period of 1925, we know that something caused a halt on the upward climb. Whether the Department should take any credit, we will leave to the judgement of the reader. We do know we have made progress because of evidences on every side of the cooperation which the contractors are giving the Department. Much still remains to be done and with the help which labor will give us, the future possibility of a low-accident record for the building and construction industry seems bright.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION WITHOUT ACCIDENTS

By Charles P. Lynch, *Inspector.*

The accompanying illustrations will be of interest to all building contractors as they show the methods used by the Tilghman Moyer Company, Inc., to prevent accidents during the erection of a six story building for the Dime Savings and Trust Company of Allentown, Pennsylvania.

When this work was started I called upon Mr. Moyer, President of the Contracting Company, and presented the Regulations for scaffolds and ladders which apply particularly to building operations.

At the same time I gave him the history of accidents in the building trades as shown by the statistics prepared by the Department of Labor and Industry calling particular attention to the accidents that occurred in the Lehigh Valley which might have been avoided had the requirements of the Regulations been met.

Mr. Moyer showed his interest in these matters by instructing his General Superintendent, Mr. Ramage, to consult with me and provide every possible safeguard in the construction of this building and to do everything in his power to build it without an accident of any kind. Mr. Ramage in turn held the Superintendent of the building construction responsible for the carrying out of safety measures and for preventing accidents.

I made it a point to visit this building daily even if it were only to say a few words of encouragement to the Superintendent.

As the structural iron workers progressed each floor was covered with 2″ x 10″ oak planks. The men pouring concrete followed and were not allowed to start on a floor until the guard rails (See Figure No. 5) had been installed around the outside edge of each floor.

These rails also gave very good protection to electricians, plumbers and laborers whose work required them to work near the floor edges.

Catch scaffolds were erected to protect men working below the suspended scaffolds (See Figure No. 6) so that if the bricklayers dropped any material these catch scaffolds would protect the other workers as well as the public from falling objects. This also protected the face of the finished brick work so that very little cleaning was necessary to remove mortar splashes and the finished surface was not marred by falling refuse.

Wire mesh was installed on the swinging scaffolds to prevent bricks from falling over the toe boards. (See Figure No. 7)

Only one man was allowed to give signals for operating the hoist and he was stationed below the hoist with full power to stop everyone from riding the hoist.

The building is now under roof; all outside work being completed and finishing work on the inside started.

There has been no lost-time accident in connection with this operation. No extra money above the budget on the job has been expended and the construction company are eleven days ahead of their schedule.

All credit is due to the willing assistance of the firm handling this construction as they never hedged on any reasonable request for safety measures to be taken.

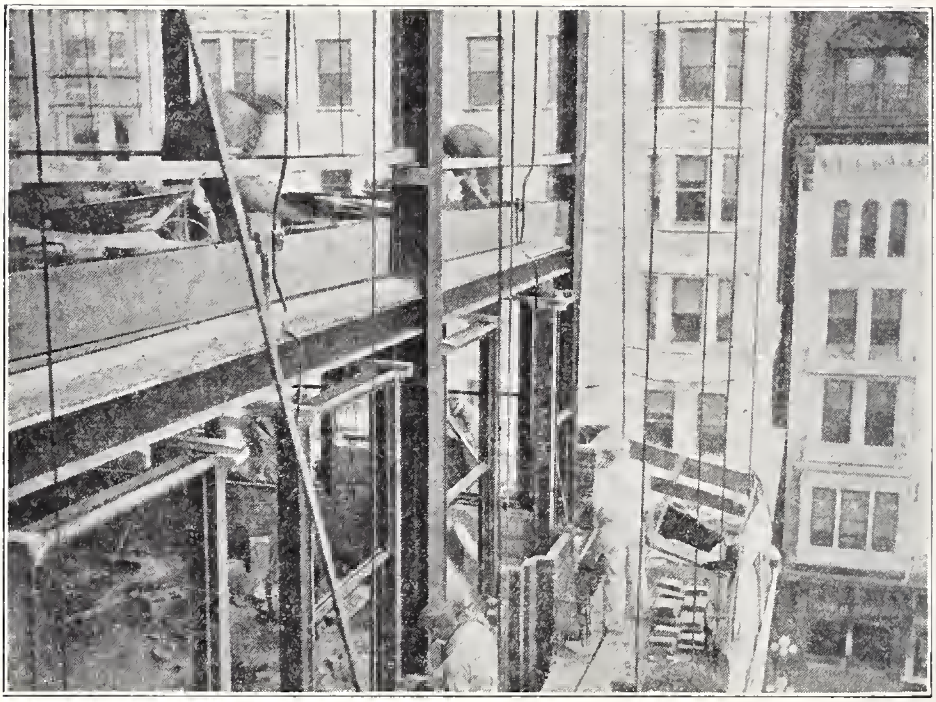


Fig. 5.—Open sides of floors provided with handrails and toe boards.

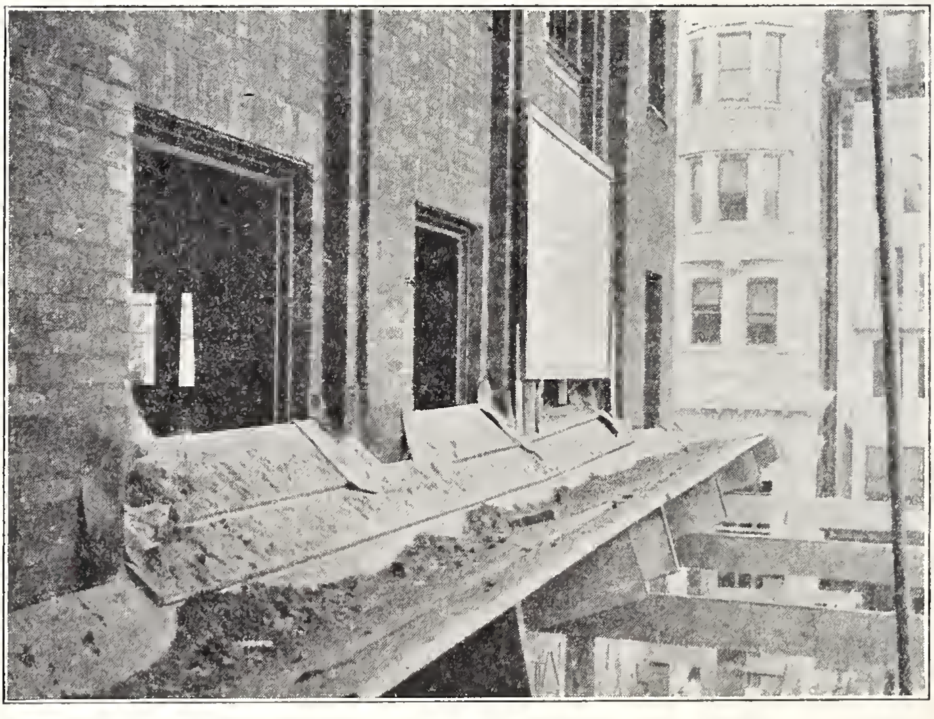


Fig. 6.—Additional protection against falling brick, mortar, etc.

REPORTS FROM INSPECTION DIVISIONS of SAFETY CAMPAIGN IN BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES

LANCASTER DIVISION

In the recent drive of the Bureau of Inspection to reduce the hazards of building construction, carelessness in scaffold construction was found by inspectors of the Lancaster Division to be an outstanding cause of accidents. A minimum of attention to safety in scaffold construction has been a heritage of rural builders in this section of the State since the day of poles lashed with withes. A few of these actually were found in use during the recent survey.

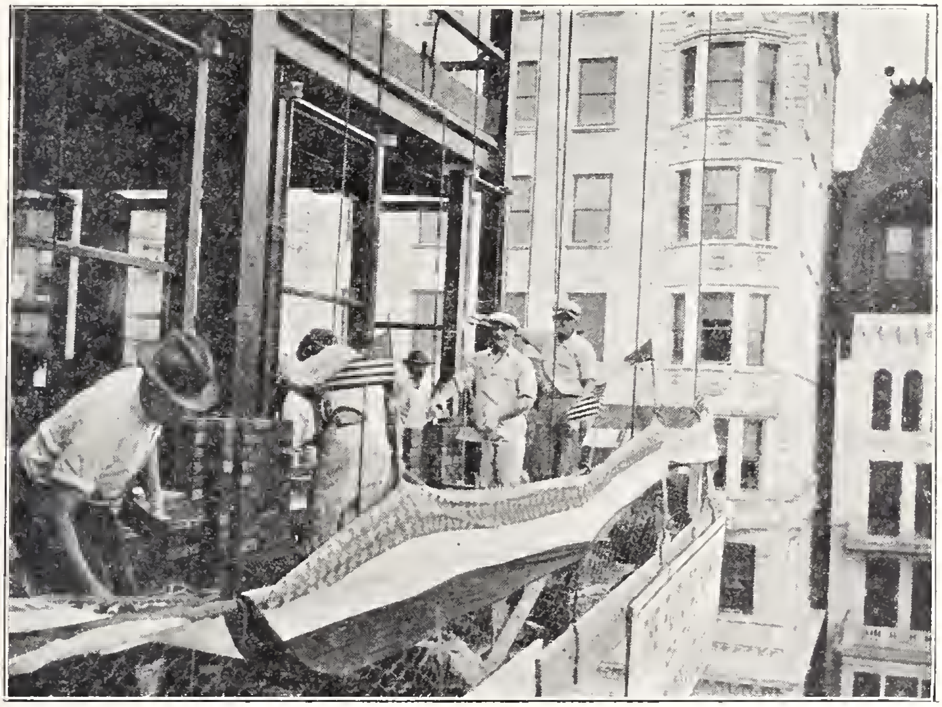


FIG. 7.—SCAFFOLD EQUIPPED WITH TOE BOARDS RAILINGS AND WIRE SCREENING.

The earlier builders did not have the high cost of materials to consider, a factor which today has much to do with the slighting of standard requirements. Many builders in rural localities pleaded ignorance of scaffold regulations. Their location off the beaten paths of inspection accounted for this.

Of the great number of other sources of building accidents in this Division, second place goes to ladders. The survey revealed, as was expected, that many ladders lacked approved devices to prevent slipping, and that many others belonged on the scrap heap. The survey showed, however, that a majority of ladder accidents were due to pure carelessness; to such causes as the worker leaning too far to one side rather than reset his ladder, or, as in one case, to the worker standing a long ladder against a low beam and then mounting so high that the ladder overturned.

Summing up reports of the survey, education in safety is the first need of the building construction industry in the Lancaster Division, and much good work along this line has been done during the campaign.

WILLIAMSPORT DIVISION

The number of dangerous conditions and various hazards discovered by the inspectors of the Williamsport District upon inspection of the scaffolds found in use in the building construction industry, alone justify the order issued by the central office to the field force on April 12th, to stop general inspection work until the end of May, and to devote this entire period to inspection work in the building and contracting industry.

The lumber used in the construction and erection of scaffolds was often found to be unsound, of insufficient strength, and not of the required kind. Again, a total absence of the necessary bracing and guard rail was noted. In a great number of instances, the inspectors, owing to the dangerous condition in which they found scaffolds, were compelled to ask for their immediate removal and the replacing of them by scaffolds of standard construction; on other occasions, tipping hazards and traps were found on the platforms.

The necessity of close supervision or close inspection is best illustrated by a concrete case. One of the inspectors found a carpenter working on a dangerous scaffold used in the construction of his own home. He decided to save the man against himself and so in his report to the supervising office he recommended that an order be issued to make this scaffold safe. The order was mailed to this workman and practically carried out by him with the exception of erecting a guard rail. This man, while working on his scaffold had a fainting spell which caused him to topple over, and due to the absence of a guard rail, he fell to the ground, a distance of 11 feet, was seriously injured and died within two days after the accident.

A great deal was accomplished by getting in direct contact with the master builders, architects, and contractors, and making them acquainted with the regulations governing the construction and erection of scaffolds.

The workmen were also seen and their rights as well as their responsibilities fully explain to them. One of the inspectors decided, on his own volition, to attack this problem from that angle, so he got in touch with a representative of the various building crafts to whom he fully explained the standard requirements of the Department of Labor and Industry and called his attention to the large increase of accidents in this particular industry. As the result, the representative asked for one hundred copies of the Rules and Regulations governing Scaffolds, which he distributed among the workmen. He informed the inspector that every member of the craft would be instructed not to work on a scaffold that did not conform to the Rules and Regulations as promulgated and adopted by this Department, and that if any workman failed to comply with this request and an accident occurred, the accident benefits from the Union would be withheld.

PITTSBURGH DIVISION

The outstanding hazard, watched for by the inspectors of this district, was the poorly constructed scaffold. We found that in very few instances were cleats placed under the ledge boards. Diagonal bracing, one of the most important parts of a scaffold, was usually made of scrap lumber. In only a few instances have we found that the bottoms of pole scaffolds are properly supported or secured. Carpenter's bracket scaffolds were never found bolted to the building as required by the regulations. One or two nails or spikes were generally deemed sufficient by the contractor as a method of support. In all such cases the scaffolds were ordered discontinued from service unless fastened to the building according to standard.

Quite a number of accidents occurred during the campaign due to faulty handling of material. These were investigated and were found to be caused by faulty hitches, overloading, and to the handling of the material over the heads of workmen. It is hoped that the educational work done by the investigator of such accidents will be productive of good results.

Taken as a whole, we have received very good cooperation both from the employers and the employes in our drive for safety in the building and construction industry.

SCRANTON DIVISION

On account of other important work to be done in the Scranton Division, we could not devote all of our attention to the safety campaign in the building and construction industries as was done in other divisions.

Our efforts were concentrated on the proper erection of scaffolds, and the calling to the attention of the employer the Departmental Regulations which particularly applied to his industry.

In all cases we received the hearty cooperation of the contractor in the matter of erection of scaffolds and in many cases special men were assigned to the duty of erection and constant inspection of the scaffold.

A great deal of educational work was done among the workmen as we found that many accidents had occurred due to the failure of the workmen to take an interest in their own safety. Since the campaign we have noticed a great deal more caution being taken in accident-prevention work among all those connected with the industry.

ALTOONA DIVISION

The inspectors report that they have secured remarkable results from their calls on contractors of both large and small construction. They left with them copies of the Departmental Rules and Regulations governing Scaffolds. Practically all of these contractors were ignorant of any regulations of this sort and, in general, had not taken much interest in accident-prevention work. Therefore, the educational feature was extremely important. Re-visits have shown that remarkable results were obtained by the drive; the Plaza Hotel at Latrobe, an extensive remodeling job, and the Miller and Biggs Building, were both completed without accidents.

In Altoona, workmen started some repair work on a church within a block from this office, and were using ladders to make an investigation of the extensive repairs necessary. These ladders, although sufficiently strong, were sub-standard and the contractor's attention was called to the Ladder Regulations and a copy of these regulations as well as Scaffold Regulations, were sent to him. This contractor is now putting up scaffolds and has been complimented several times on their construction. This shows the quick reaction from a little attention given to the men in this line of trade.

MEADVILLE DIVISION

The safety campaign in the Building and Construction industries was certainly productive of good results as a study of a number of orders issued and complied with shows. Considering this and the educational work together, it is hard to see why a dent in the accident record of this industry should not occur.

Orders were issued and carried out for the proper erection of scaffolds, runways and ramps, temporary floors, stairways and ladders; the discarding of worn out cables, ropes and tackles; the proper erection and use of hoists; and supplying of first aid equipment and proper sanitary facilities. These and many other items were covered by the inspectors and we firmly believe that the future accident record in this industry will be much better than in the past.

PHILADELPHIA DIVISION

The outstanding feature of the safety campaign in the Philadelphia Division is the erection of the new Dime Savings and Trust Company, Building, Allentown, by the Tilghman Moyer Company of that city without a single lost time accident. This is a remarkable record, and it illustrates what can be done in the saving of human life and limb, of much misery and, at the same time, in the increase of efficiency.

The campaign has demonstrated the necessity for constructive safety work by those in the industry. That the industry does now realize, better than ever before, the value of safety work is illustrated by the evidences of Safety work on every side. This work has not necessarily been done because of Departmental orders, but because the educational work of the inspectors has borne fruit.

THE DEPARTMENT EXHIBIT AT THE SESQUICENTENNIAL

The Pennsylvania State Building at the Sesquicentennial is one of the attractive features at this Exposition. Architecturally it is unique and its decorative features, both inside and outside, are unsurpassed by any other building on the grounds.

In the interior, departments of the State Government have endeavored to portray the magnificence and multiformity of the phases in Pennsylvania's life, art, and industry. In the northern wing of this building the Department of Labor and Industry has placed an exhibit of the manufactured products made in Pennsylvania in an endeavor to show the greatness and multiplicity of the State's industrial products. The two photographs on the accompanying page give a general view of this exhibit. On the walls will be found beautiful rugs, tapestries, upholstery and awning materials made in this State. Three enlargements of Joseph Pennell's pen and ink sketches of industry form the central background of the wall display. The general theme of these etchings is, "The Wonder of Work" and the subjects portrayed are steel mills, hammer shops, and ship building.

In the center of the display is a reproduction of an old forge typifying the beginning of the iron and steel industry in the State. Immediately in front of the forge will be found the original Kelly Converter which was first used in the manufacture of steel in this country in the Cambria Iron Works at Johnstown.

In the various glass cases shown in the foreground will be found the following products in which the State excels:

Silks
Leathers
Hats
Glassware
Yarns
Textile goods
Awning, upholstry, and tapestry materials
Cork products and linoleum
Watches
Surveying instruments
Model street car
Model locomotive
Model of railway gun mounts
Wire rope
Electrical cables
Food products
Toys, games
Childrens' clothes
Men's childrens' and ladies' stockings
Iron and steel products
Machine tools

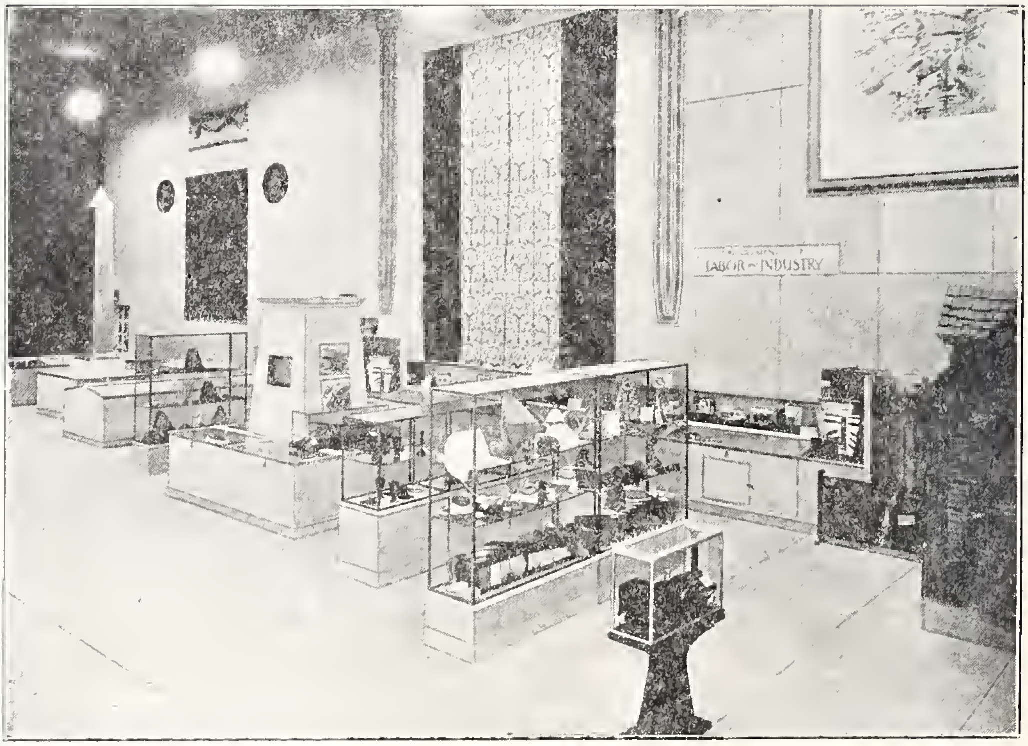


FIG. 8.—EAST SECTION OF DEPARTMENTAL EXHIBIT, SESQUICENTENNIAL, PENNSYLVANIA BUILDING.

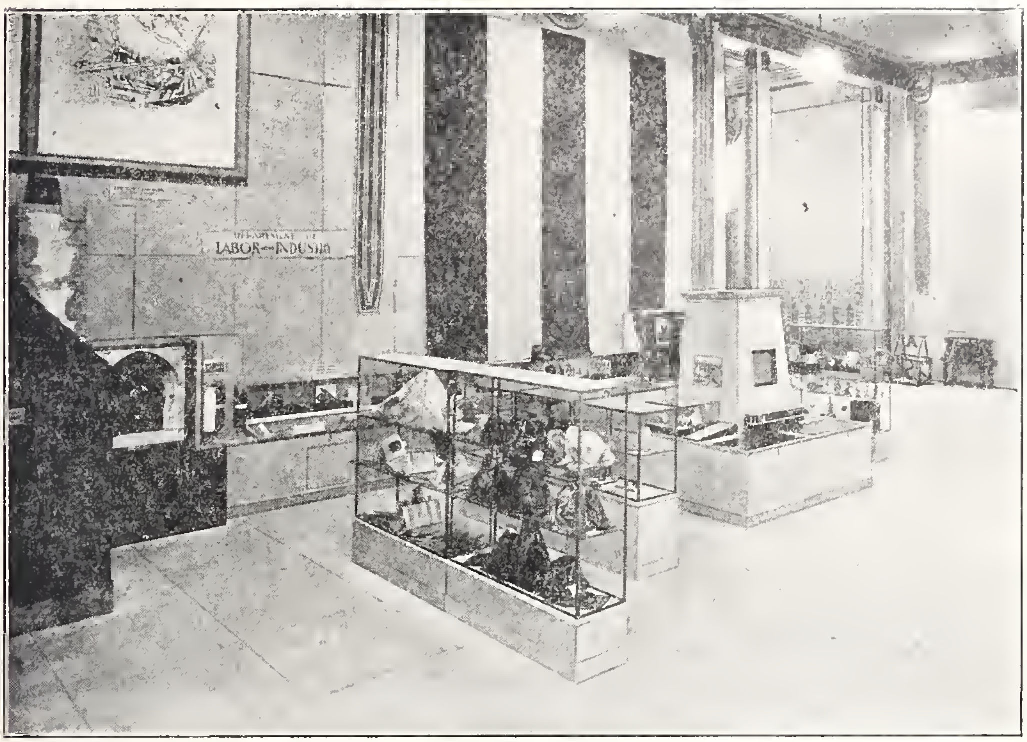


FIG. 9.—WEST SECTION OF DEPARTMENTAL EXHIBIT, SESQUICENTENNIAL, PENNSYLVANIA BUILDING.

One of the unique features of the exhibit that is attracting considerable attention is the moving display of industrial products shown in the glass cases located along the wall. This display consists of a moving conveyer upon which are mounted 120 individual miniature exhibits which have been supplied by manufacturers of nationally known products made in the State of Pennsylvania. As these little displays move along in this glass compartment, considerable interest is shown in them and visitors stand three and four deep watching these miniature displays passing by.

The Department's whole object in developing this display was to impress the visitor to the Pennsylvania Building with the diversity and magnitude of Pennsylvania's industrial products. That this has been accomplished is best evidenced by the remarks frequently made by visitors who say, "I never knew that all these things were made in Pennsylvania." The collection of this material in so short a time was accomplished only with great difficulty and it was possible only by the unselfish cooperation of the manufacturers of this State. Invitations were extended personally, by letter, or through newspapers to any manufacturer who had a nationally known article of surperior merit to take part in the exhibit. Public acknowledgment and thanks is now made to those who so generously and unselfishly helped in making up this instructive display.

INDUSTRIAL BOARD

The regular monthly meeting of the Industrial Board was held Friday August sixth. The following new Rules and Interpretations were approved:

RULES:

1. Protection of Electric Welders.

"The point where electric welding operations are being conducted shall be so enclosed that the harmful rays from the arc will not reach the eyes of any workmen.

That portion of the enclosure which is behind the welder shall be coated with a substance which will minimize all reflection and eliminate ultra-violet radiations.

Operators of electric welding machines shall be provided with approved helmets or goggles unless such machines are equipped with shields attached to the top electrode."

2. Protection for Light Blasting Operations.

"Heavy mats or other equivalent protection shall be provided to protect against flying objects during blasting operations outside of pits, quarries or mines.

That the providing of such protection is incumbent upon the employer of the men in the actual performance of such blasting operations."

3. Section 8, Paragraph (i) of Regulations for Manufacture of Nitro and Amido Compounds.

"The employment of females except in the office, works hospital, welfare room or building or in laboratories is prohibited."

INTERPRETATIONS:

Interpretation of Rule 243 (a) landing gates.

"Where elevators operate in fireproof shaftways having fire doors on the outside of the shaftway, landing gates will not be required where the width and the height of the entrance openings and lack of space for gate guides and counterweight boxes makes it impossible to install any style of gates.

In such case no one but the operator shall be permitted to ride on the car."

NEW REGULATIONS:

Labor Camp Regulations:

This is an extensive code governing physical and sanitary conditions in all labor camps of the state, including camps of contractors, canneries, employment agencies and railroads. Provisions are included covering conduct of mobile labor camps used on railroads. This code has been in preparation for more than a year, and most of the provisions necessitating change have already been complied with in the camps established this year as a result of the public hearings and conferences held by the Department.

Motion Picture Projection Regulations:

This is a consolidation of all previous regulations of the Department of Labor and Industry on this subject. The changes made are largely for the sake of clarity, there being no important new requirements. These regulations cover the licensing of motion picture operators, the approval of projection machines for non-theatrical projection and booth requirements for theatrical projection.

Safe Practices Recommendations:

This is a series of about seventy-five recommendations based on the accident records in the Department of Labor and Industry. As this code is written these recommendations are not mandatory, but may be made so in specific instances by inspectors of the Department of Labor and Industry in cases where obvious danger exists. The principal purpose of these recommendations is to indicate to the workers of the state a number of commonplace conditions which are the cause of a large percentage of industrial accidents. A large edition of these recommendations will be printed in pocket size for distribution to the industrial workers of Pennsylvania. Two illustrations will indicate the general character of these recommendations.

"Workmen working at elevated levels should not strew their tools about promiscuously. They should be carried in tool belts or kept in tool boxes when not in actual use. The practice of throwing tools from one level to another should be discouraged. They should be raised or lowered with light ropes or passed from hand to hand. The practice of working over other workmen should be actively discouraged at all times." "Case hardened or tempered tools should always be struck with soft metal, rawhide, or rubber hammers or mallets. Such hammers or mallets should also be used in the presence of explosive gases or vapors. Sheets of brass or other soft metal may be used to receive blows but should not be battered to an extent which will create a hazard of flying particles. Hand striking tools which show any signs of cracking should be immediately removed from service."

SUMMARY OF RECENT DECISIONS OF THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

Prepared by

Henry Temin. Staff, Workmen's Compensation Board

ACCIDENT

Suicide—Burden of proof on defendant—Presumption.

The Referee found that deceased was accidently killed by being run over by one of a trip of cars that was coming from a tunnel on the defendant's premises. No one saw the occurrence. The defendant contended that the deceased committed suicide by lying on the tracks. Held, the burden of proving suicide was on the defendant. The defendant not having sustained that burden, the presumption is that his death was accidental.

A-4822 Adams *v.* Susquehanna Collieries Co.
Opinion by Commissioner Houck. June 10. 1926.
(Appeal taken to Common Pleas Court, Dauphin County.)

Heat exhaustion.

The Referee found that decedent died of heat exhaustion but disallowed compensation because the testimony failed to disclose any untoward or unusual occurrence or event other than occurred in the usual course of his employment. Held, heat exhaustion coming in the course of employment is an accident within the meaning of the Compensation Act and the employe's dependents are entitled to compensation. Disallowance reversed and award made.

A-4978 Carnahan *v.* National Tube Co.
Opinion by Commissioner Houck. July 2, 1926.

Inhalation of carbon monoxide fumes.

Inhalation of fumes, occurring at a specific time and giving rise to a specific condition is an accidental injury within the meaning of the Compensation Act. Decedent was an automobile mechanic and was working in a room where a number of automobiles were in operation. The Referee found that decedent's death was caused by pneumonia resulting from carbon monoxide poisoning sustained while in the course of employment in defendant's shop. Held, sufficient competent evidence present to sustain the Referee's finding and award.

A-5072 Driscoll *v.* McAllister Bros.
Opinion by Commissioner Houck, July 27, 1926.
(Appeal taken to Common Pleas Court, Alegheny County.)

Proof—Circumstantial evidence—Dependency.

Decedent was working on a mine car under an uninsulated trolley wire. He was found dead with his back against the trolley wire. There was evidence that the current was on a short time prior to the accident, but no direct evidence that it had been turned off at the time of the accident. A finding of accidental death by electrocution was sustained.

Where the evidence through letters rogatory show that a non-resident alien widow received money from her husband two or three times a year, prior to the war, there is sufficient to support a finding of dependency.

A-5204 Gazda *v.* Buck Run Coal Co.
Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, July 23, 1926.

Strain—No unusual effort.

The Referee found that the decedent was hastening to leave the mine in which he was employed and that such haste in walking up the manway caused a rise in blood pressure or the rupture of a cerebral artery resulting in death. Held, the mere act of walking over the same route which decedent habitually used was not such a strain as could be construed to be an accidental injury within the meaning of the Compensation Act.

A-4697 Molavage *v.* The Phila. & Read. C. & I. Co.
Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, July 23. 1926.

AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

The employer owned several small farms and was preparing to conduct a public sale of stock and implements on one of the farms owned by him, but rented to a tenant. While going after some implements, a truck in which the claimant was riding, exploded, injuring the claimant. Held, the defendant was not engaged in agriculture. The claimant's employment was casual but was in the regular course of the defendant's business. Award affirmed.

A-5124 Wueschinski *v.* Franklin P. Bacastow.
Opinion by Commissioner Houck, July 6, 1926.
(Appeal taken to Court of Common Pleas, York County.)

CAUSAL RELATION

Accident—Drinking cold water—Pre-existing condition.

The referee awarded compensation on the theory—that the claimant's drinking of cold water at work caused his disability by interfering with the digestion of his breakfast or that he was overheated at the time of the drinking of the water. While the inference that such condition existed prior to the drinking, may be reasonable, there was no testimony in the record of such condition existing prior to the drinking of the cold water and an award was refused.

A-4796 Michael Boran *v.* State Workmen's Ins. Fund.
Opinion by Commissioner Morrison, June 25, 1926.

Exertion and bending precipitating a hemorrhage.

Claimant's physician testified that carcinoma had eaten away the walls of the vessels to an extent that the exertion and bending of the decedent caused the final break. Death was due to a hemorrhage. An award was affirmed.

A-4917 Wagner v. Phila. & Read. C. & I. Co.
Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, April 5, 1926.
(Appeal taken to Counrt of Common Pleas, Schuylkill County.)

Heart condition——Medical ,testimony.

As a result of a fall in the course of his employment, decedent sustained a fracture of three ribs and injured his spine. From the time of his injury until the date of his death, due to his heart condition, he worked only a few days. Held, these circumstances together with the opinion of his physician that the injury precipitated the underlying heart affection are sufficient to sustain an award.

A-4031 Keating *v.* Edward Clark.
Opinion by Commissioner Morrison, April 5, 1926.
(Appeal taken to Court of Common Pleas, Philadelphia County.)

Sarcoma.

Decedent sustained an injury by being caught between two cars. He was totally disabled for about a year and then returned to light work. He later resumed his regular occupation, death following shortly thereafter as a result of sarcoma. One physician testified that the connection between the injury and death was naturally suggestive. A second physician testified that the accident contributed to death, basing his opinion on the existence of a pre-existing condition. The Board referred the record to an impartial physician who saw no connection between the injury and death. Held, there being no testimony of a pre-existing condition, and the medical testimony not being sufficient to show a causal relation between the injury and death, the claim was disallowed.

A-4453 Stiner *v.* American Car & Foundry Co.
Opinion by Commissioner Houck, July 13, 1926.

CHILDREN

Non-resident alien children must be dependent.

Dependency of non-resident alien children under sixteen must be shown to entitle them to compensation as the result of the death of their father.

A-4329 Kusiak *v.* The Hudson Coal Co.
Opinion by Commissioner Houck, May 11, 1926.
(Appeal taken to Court of Common Pleas, Luzerne County.)

CONCURRENT COMPENSATION

Second independent accident.

As a result of an injury, claimant lost his right index finger. A compensation agreement was entered into. Claimant returned to work with the same employer and while in the course of his employment, received an injury to his eye which disabled him for some time. The employer refused to pay compensation for the second accident on the ground that the claimant was already receiving compensation at the time of the second accident. Held, an employe who is receiving compensation for a specific loss and who has returned to his employment, is entitled to concurrent compensation for disability resulting from a second independent accident.

A-4397 Tadayuski *v.* Lehigh Valley Coal Co.
Opinion by Commissioner Houck, May 4, 1926.

COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT

Injury off the premises of the employer—Recreation—Minor.

Decedent, a sixteen year old boy, was employed by the defendant to load trucks. If there were no empty trucks waiting to be loaded, it was the custom of the boys to get on the loaded truck and ride out to meet the empty truck on which they would return. Decedent rode out about one-quarter mile and in dismounting to board an empty truck returning, he accidently met his death. Held, the boy was injured during an interval of leisure and he was doing something that he and his fellow employes had done before in the nature of recreation incident to his work. An award to his depedent parents was affirmed.

A-4562 Mensinger *v.* Freeland Construction Co.

Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, April 6, 1926.

Premises—Sportive act of fellow employe—Medical and hospital expenses.

The claimant was employed as a grocery clerk. During a lull in business, he together with the manager of the store went into the basement of the store for the purpose of practicing shooting. An accident occurred and he was shot through the abdomen. Held, the claimant was at a place where he could hear customers entering the store and was in a position to wait on customers without delay, that he was engaged in a playful act at the time, that there was no ill feeling between the manager and the claimant and an award of compensation was sustained.

Allowances of $200 hospital expenses and $100 as medical and surgical expenses were approved in view of the serious injury involved.

A-5166 Pornben *v.* J. P. Ondek.

Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, June 8, 1926.

CUMULATIVE COMPENSATION

Facial disfigurement—Loss of a member.

The claimant was paid compensation for total disability for 12 1/2 weeks and 125 weeks additional for the loss of an eye. On a petition to review, the Referee awarded additional compensation of 75 weeks for the facial disfigurement. Award affirmed. The defendant was not given credit for the period it had paid compensation for total disability.

A-4842 Wentz *v.* Imperial Coal Corp.

Opinion by Commissioner Houck, July 9, 1926.

DEPENDENCY

Adult son contributing to his parents.

Decedent was unmarried and lived with his parents. The household consisted of the father and mother and six children. The total income exclusive of decedent's contributions was $195 per month and the expenses about $240 per month. The only property accumulated was a bank account of $1000. Decedent turned over all his earnings to his parents with the exception of $40.00 per month which he retained for spending money. Held, his parents were partially dependent upon their deceased son.

D-182 Borburchuk *v.* The Berwind-White Coal Mining Co.

Opinion by Commissioner Houck, June 9, 1926.

Adult son—Ability of father to work.

In determining whether parents are dependent upon the earnings of their deceased son, the fact that the father was able to work is not the determining factor. Where the employe contributed about $100 per month out of his income of $150 per month and the household depended upon this source of income, his parents are dependent within the meaning of the Act.

A-4971 Barrish *v.* Amer. Sheet & Tin Plate Co.

Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, June 2, 1926.

EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYE

Loaned servant—Regular and special employments.

Decedent was an employe of a contracting firm and was an experienced man to do dynamiting. A corporation developing land near where the contracting firm was operating required such a man and the decedent was loaned. His employers were to bill the land development company for his services. Decedent was under the direction and control of the development company when he met his death by the premature explosion of the dynamite.

Held, decedent was in the employ of the land development company at the time of his death and his dependents were entitled to compensation as if he were a regular employe of the development company.

A-5056 Sgattone *v.* Antonio DiSandro & Son.

Opinion by Commissioner Morrison, June 22, 1926.

(Appealed to Court of Common Pleas, Philadelphia County.)

EVIDENCE

Medical testimony.

Where a physician testified that it is his opinion based upon his study and examination that the claimant's condition was most probably due to the accident, there is sufficient to sustain an award.

A-5138 Chambers *v.* Travis & McGarrity.

Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, June 28, 1926.

(Appealed to Court of Common Pleas, Philadelphia County.)

Medical testimony.

The claimant worked around brass. The big toe of his right foot became infected which he ascribed to the entry of a sliver of brass. His physician

testified the causal connection was consistent and from the history he assumed the infection came from the entry of the piece of brass. The Board was not satisfied that this complied with the requirements prescribed by the Supreme Court and returned the record for the purpose of re-examining the doctor.
A-5177 Hyman *v.* Darling Valve Mfg. Co.
Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, July 21, 1926.

Medical testimony—Causal relation.
The claimant's contention was that the exertion incident to the decedent's work with a pick and shovel at the bottom of a hole where he was working and where he collapsed contributed to the cerebral hemorrhage resulting in his death. His physician testified that the decedent's working conditions were in some way a contributing factor to his death. Held, not sufficiently positive to show affirmative grounds for sustaining the award.
A-4837 Angerson *v.* State Workmen's Ins. Fund.
Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, July 21, 1926.

EYE
Loss of use.
The claimant sustained an injury to his left eye. As a result of such injury, he has 20/900 vision without a correcting lens and with such lens, he has between one-half and two-thirds normal vision. However, with a correcting lens, he is unable to get coordination. Under the decision in the case of Massett *v.* Armerford Coal Mining Co., 82 Pa. Super. 579, this does not constitute the loss of use of the left eye.
A-4904 Angel *v.* Equitable Auto Co.
Opinion by Commissioner Houck, May 6, 1926.

FINGER
Thumb—Loss of one-third of bone of first phalange—Not substantially all of phalange.
Where the claimant lost only 1/3 of the bone of the first phalange of the thumb, considerably less than one-half of the phalange has been removed and it cannot be said that "substantially all" of the phalange has been lost. An award for the loss of one-half the thumb will be reversed.
A-5026 Matthew Kalapathy *v.* Edward A. Greene & Co.
Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, June 9, 1926.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE
Course of employment—on way to work.
Claimant was employed by the defendant railroad as an extra brakeman. When needed he was called by telephone. He held a pass entitling him to free pasage, but generally used his motorcycle. On the day in question, he was on his way to work on his motorcycle in response to a call when he met with an accident. Held, the injury was not in the course of his employment. Also the claimant has not sustained the burden of proving that the duty for which he was called was purely intra-state in character.
A-424 Runyan *v.* Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad Co.
Opinion by Commisisoner Morrison, June 14, 1926.

LIMITATIONS
Payment of wages as compensation.
The claimant sustained an accident in 1924 of which the defendant had notice. He lost several weeks from work during which time he was paid by his employer an amount equal to his wages. He filed a claim petition more than a year after the accident but less than one year after his disability. Held, the payments made by the employer were payments of compensation and the Statute of Limitations was tolled.
A-5020 Hunter *v.* John C. Mailey.
Opinion by Commissioner Houck, July 6, 1926.
(Appealed to Court of Common Pleas, Westmoreland County.)

Petition filed to toll statute—Hernia.
The claimant alleged that as a result of lifting an armature, he sustained a hernia. He secured a truss and continued at his work without any loss of earnings. He filed a claim petition for the purpose of tolling the Statute of Limitations, upon which the Referee made a declaration of nominal liability. The Board found that the claimant's hernia resulted from natural causes unrelated to any accidental injury sustained in the course of his employment.
A-5149 Krah *v.* Pittsburgh Transformer Co.
Opinion by Commissioner Houck, July 27, 1926.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL SERVICES
During last illness—Sections 306 (e), 306 (f) and 307 (7).
In the case of the death of an employe due to an injury received in the course of his employment, the employer must furnish hospital services if

needed, during the last illness. The amount so paid is not deductible from the compensation payable to dependents under Section 307.

In addition the employer must pay $100 for burial expenses.

Misc.-143 Furach *v.* Burgess & Dorrier.

Opinion by Commissioner Morrison, June 16, 1926.

No disability present.

The claimant sustained an accidental hernia but did not suffer a loss of earning power. The referee made an award for medical expenses incurred within the first 30 days after the injury. Held, employer is only liable for medical expenses for the first thirty days after disability under Section 306 (a) and where there is no disability, the employer is not liable for medical expenses.

A-5103 Hutter *v.* Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Opinion by Commissioner Morrison, July 13, 1926.

Liability of employer.

Where the company's physician refused to treat the claimant because it was not a compensation case, and he obtained his own physician, the company is liable for the reasonable medical expenses of the claimant, although they were secured without the knowledge and consent of the defendant.

The bill of a staff surgeon must be disallowed.

Held, there was no testimony in the case, showing the defendant was prejudiced by any act of the claimant.

A-5098 Gordon *v.* Bethlehem Steel Co.

Opinion by Commissioner Morrison, July 23, 1926.

Reasonable medical and surgical services—Reasonable refusal.

The claimant sustained a severely sprained ankle. The employer's physician directed the claimant to go to a hospital which the claimant on the advice of his physician refused to do. The Referee made an award for the claimant's medical expenses. Held, the question of whether or not the employer furnished reasonable surgical and medical services depended on whether the offer was reasonable and whether the refusal of the claimant was reasonable both questions of fact which the Referee decided. Award affirmed.

A-5099 Muck *v.* Pressed Steel Car Company.

Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, July 8, 1926.

Charge for services—Rules of Board—Compensation for facial disfigurement in addition to compensation for the loss of member.

As a result of injuries sustained by the claimant, he has lost his right eye and sustained facial disfigurement. Under a compensation agreement, he was paid compensation for the loss of the eye and $100 medical expenses. On a petition to modify, the Board allowed additional compensation for the facial disfigurement, and $102 for hospital charge together with $105 for nursing services. The maximum charge for hospital treatment and services of $100 under the rules of the Board, applies only in ordinary cases. In extraordinary cases, there is no maximum charge fixed. The services of a nurse are part of hospital services.

A-4875 Brocius *v.* Viaduct Coal Co.

Opinion by Commissioner Houck, May 6, 1926.

NOTICE OF INJURY

Failure to give.

The defendant claimed it did not receive notice of the injury and was prejudiced by such lack of notice. The Referee found that the defendant was not prejudiced but did not make a finding as to when the employer received notice or as to any excuse for the failure to give such notice, if such failure existed. In accordance with Section 311, the record was referred back to the Referee to make such findings.

A-5188 Anderson *v.* Murphy Cook & Co.

Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, July 13, 1926.

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE

Palmar abscess—Accident.

The claimant was disabled as a result of a palmar abscess. The plant physician testified that the condition was probably brought about by the constant use of a lever in his ordinary work. He alo testified that he could not tell whether it was due to a bruise or to some infection externally injected in the palm of the hand. An award was sustained. There was no evidence that palmar abscesses are common results of employment such as claimant's and the contention that it is an occupational disease is unsound.

A-4981 Schmitt *v.* Phila. Storage Battery Co.

Opinion by Commissioner Morrison, June 14, 1926.

PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE

Loss of foot—Partial disability.

Claimant's injury is confined to the right leg between the ankle and knee.

On a petition to modify the referee modified the agreement to provide for the loss of the foot. The claimant contends that he has not lost the use of his foot and that he is entitled to compensation for partial disability. Held, the Referee's order awarding compensation for the loss of use of the foot covers all disability arising from the injuries which admittedly are confined to the foot and he is not entitled to compensation beyond the 150 week period for the loss of use of the foot.
A-5031 Kerfonta *v.* Carrolltown Coal Co.
Opinion by Commissioner Houck, June 9, 1926.
(Appeal taken to Court of Common Pleas, Cambria County.)

New defense raised on appeal—Pleadings—Answer.
Where the defendant's answer to the claimant's petition to set aside a final receipt was that the claimant's disability had ended at the time of signing the receipt and that the claimant knew the contents thereof at the time of signing, the defendant will not be permitted, on appeal, to contend that the claimant's condition is due directly to his failure to take treatment. That defense should be raised at the time of the original hearing.
A-4993 Mashock *v.* Phila. & Read. C. & I. Co.
Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, June 28, 1926.
(Appeal taken to Court of Common Pleas, Northumberland County.)

Findings of the Referee.
The claim petition alleged that deceased employe ran a splinter in the middle finger of his left hand which was followed by septic poisoning from which he died. The Referee found as a fact "that the claimant has failed to sustain the burden of proof devolving upon her to show that the death of the decedent was due to an injury sustained by accident in the course of his employment with the defendant."
The Board was uncertain as to whether such finding was based upon the Referee's opinion of the credibility of the claimant's story or whether it was based upon his opinion that the testimony offered was insufficient as a matter of law to establish the accident and returned the record for such separate findings.
A-4942 Dell *v.* John Eichleay, Jr. Co.
Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, July 21, 1926.

Petition to review filed three years after disability recurs.
Where the claimant filed a petition to review a final receipt nearly three years after the recurrence of his disability, the Board referred the record back for some explanation of the claimant's long delay in filing his petition.
A-5158 Richman *v.* M. Krosney & Sons.
Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, July 13, 1926.

REFUSAL TO SUBMIT TO SURGICAL TREATMENT

Section 306 (e)—Partial disability.
A claimant does not have to submit to a rebreaking of a fractured wrist where the medical testimony is to the effect that there is some risk attached and the results are not certain. Claimant does not thus forfeit his right to compensation under Section 306 (e) (which bars compensation to a claimant refusing reasonable medical treatment). Defendant must show conclusively that it was prejudiced by the claimant's action or neglect in order to bar compensation. The evidence in the present case showed that the claimant was only partially disabled, and it was therefore necessary for him to establish an earning power.
A-4835 Orio *v.* Cowanshannock Coal & Coke Co.
Opinion by Commissioner Morrison, April 6, 1926.

Treatments by home physician of the claimant.
Although there is merit in the complaint of the defendant that had claimant procured medical services, he would not have lost the eye, compensation will not be refused where the course pursued by the claimant was such as might be expected from a man of his mental attainment, his inability to speak English and his anxiety to receive treatment from his home physician. It does not rise to the gravity of refusing reasonable medical services.
A-5029 Largenton *v.* Frank Mark Contracting Co.
Opinion by Commissioner Morrison, June 29, 1926.
(Appealed to Court of Common Pleas, Philadelphia County.)

REGULAR COURSE OF BUSINESS

Casual employment.
Defendants were engaged in the business of manufacturing tonics. Besides the property in which the business was conducted, they owned other buildings which were carried as firm assets. At frequent intervals, they painted these buildings for which purpose they employed the decedent at a fixed rate per day. At the time he was hired, there seemed to be sufficient work to keep him busy at least three years.

Held, the employment of the decedent was not casual in character since he was employed to do work necessary in the business and his employment was to continue for a very considerable length of time. Held also, defendants were engaged in the business of maintaining and renting houses and keeping these houses in repair was part of that business.

Decedent being a regular employe engaged in the regular course of defendant's business, his dependents are entitled to compensation.

A-5041 Lindsay *v.* Edward Trainer.

Opinion by Commissioner Houck, July 23, 1926.

RES ADJUDICATA

Employer and employe.

The claimant filed a claim against Friend & Co., claiming compensation for the death of her husband. Defendant defended on the ground that Spear & Co. had purchased Friend & Co. which company continued to do business under the name of Friend & Co. Compensation was awarded against Friend & Co.

Later the claimant filed suit in the Court of Common Pleas against Spear & Co. to collect damages for the death of her husband. The insurance carrier of Friend & Co. filed a petition to review the compensation agreement on the ground that decedent was an employe of Spear & Co. at the time of his injury and death.

Held, this question was now res adjudicata and would not be passed on again.

A-5044 Eckler *v.* Friend & Company.

Opinion by Commissioner Houck, June 9, 1926.

(Appealed to Court of Common Pleas, Allegheny County.)

STEP-CHILDREN

Step-children must be actually dependent upon their step-father to be entitled to compensation upon his death.

Where their mother lived apart from her husband and was not dependent upon him for support, she is not entitled to compensation; nor are her children by her first husband entitled to compensation.

A-5017 Rice *v.* Mackintosh Hemphill Co.

Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, July 23, 1926.

VIOLATION OF MINE LAWS

Burden of proof—Inference.

Where there is proof that the claimant was violating the mine laws other than the opinion of the foreman that it was either an unlocked safety lamp or a match that caused the explosion injuring the claimant, an award for the injuries so sustained will be affirmed. A violation of the mine laws must be proved. In this case, the lamp was not locked and no matches were found.

A-4943 Lovrinovich *v.* Phila. & Read. C. & I. Co.

Opinion by Commissioner Morrison, June 29, 1926.

WAGES

Basis for computing.

The claimant worked 148 2/8 days of the 151 working days in the period of six months preceding the accident. His rate of wages was fixed by the hour. The weekly rate in such case would be 1/26th of the total wages received by the claimant for that period.

The Referee obtained the rate of wages by first determining his average daily wage and multiplying by the number of days per week, the claimant worked, which he found to be seven days per week. Held, error, since this method would produce a total more than claimant actually received in the six months period.

The method for computing wages provided in Section 309, in the three contingencies, namely, where wages were fixed immediately prior to the accident, or where an employe is working under concurrent contracts with two or more employers, or where the employe has been in the employ of the employer less than one full week; does not apply in this case.

A-4894 Kerna *v.* Pittsburgh Coal Co.

Opinion by Commissioner Morrison, July 24, 1926.

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED

MONTH	1922			1923			1924			1925			1926		
	FATAL	NON-FATAL	TOTAL	FATAL	NON-FATAL	TOTAL	FATAL	NON-FATAL	TOTAL	FATAL	NON-FATAL	TOTAL	FATAL	NON-FATAL	TOTAL
January	152	11,951	12,103	223	16,710	16,933	233	15,280	15,513	200	15,339	15,539	150	12,815	12,965
February	171	10,580	10,751	221	15,276	15,497	181	14,812	14,993	171	14,208	14,379	149	11,958	12,107
	323	*22,531*	*22,854*	*444*	*31,986*	*32,430*	*414*	*30,092*	*30,506*	*371*	*29,547*	*29,918*	*299*	*24,773*	*25,072*
March	172	12,582	12,754	222	15,653	15,875	212	15,989	16,201	158	15,517	15,675	185	15,606	15,791
	495	*35,113*	*35,608*	*666*	*47,639*	*48,305*	*626*	*46,081*	*46,707*	*529*	*45,064*	*45,593*	*434*	*48,379*	*40,863*
April	104	10,185	10,289	196	16,689	16,885	151	13,931	14,082	180	14,251	14,431	148	14.249	14,397
	599	*45,298*	*45,897*	*862*	*64,328*	*65,190*	*777*	*60,012*	*60,789*	*709*	*59,315*	*60,024*	*632*	*54,628*	*55,260*
May	116	9,572	9,688	226	17,384	17,610	157	13,940	14,097	170	14,523	14,693	172	14,521	14,693
	715	*54,870*	*55,585*	*1,088*	*81,712*	*32,800*	*934*	*73,952*	*74,886*	*879*	*73,836*	*74,717*	*804*	*69,149*	*69,953*
June	140	10,532	10,672	188	17,433	17,621	175	14,324	14,499	194	15,656	15,850	163	15,233	15,396
	855	*65,402*	*66,257*	*1,276*	*99,145*	*100,421*	*1,109*	*33,276*	*89,385*	*1,073*	*39,494*	*90,567*	*967*	*84,382*	*85,349*
July	124	10,263	10,387	221	17,749	17,970	185	14,917	15,102	178	16,440	16,618	196	15,586	15,782
	979	*75,665*	*76,644*	*1,497*	*116,894*	*118,391*	*1,294*	*103,193*	*104,487*	*1,251*	*105,934*	*107,185*	*1,163*	*99,968*	*101,131*
August	117	11,871	11,988	216	18,452	18,668	187	14,661	14,848	188	15,141	15,329			
	1,096	*87,536*	*88,632*	*1,713*	*135,346*	*137,059*	*1,481*	*117,854*	*119,335*	*1,439*	*121,075*	*122,514*			
September	138	12,307	12,445	173	15,504	15,677	167	14,230	14,397	141	14,428	14,569			
	1,234	*99,843*	*101,077*	*1,886*	*150,850*	*152,736*	*1,648*	*132,084*	*133,732*	*1,580*	*135,503*	*137,083*			
October	201	14,912	15,113	207	17,380	17,587	180	15,839	16,019	155	13,982	14,137			
	1,435	*114,755*	*116,190*	*2,093*	*168,230*	*170,323*	*1,823*	*147,923*	*149,751*	*1,735*	*149,485*	*151,220*			
November	260	14,824	15,084	163	15,532	15,695	194	13,389	13,583	133	12,273	12,406			
	1,695	*129,579*	*131,274*	*2,256*	*183,762*	*186,018*	*2,022*	*161,312*	*163,334*	*1,868*	*161,753*	*163,626*			
December	195	14,786	14,981	156	14,261	14,417	187	14,018	14,205	141	12,612	12,753			
Totals	*1,890*	*144,365*	*146,255*	*2,412*	*198,023*	*200,435*	*2,209*	*175,330*	*177,539*	*2,009*	*174,370*	*176,379*			

NOTE:—The figures in italics represent the cumulative totals by month under each classification.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

DIRECTORY OF OFFICES

MAIN OFFICES

Harrisburg:	Office of the Secretary, Industrial Board, Workmen's Compensation Board, Bureau of Employment, Bureau of Industrial Relations, Bureau of Industrial Standards, Bureau of Inspection, Bureau of Rehabilitation, Bureau of Statistics, Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, Bureau of Women and Children, State Workmen's Insurance Fund.

BRANCH OFFICES

Allentown:	Lehigh Valley State Employment Office, 529 Hamilton Street. State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 304 Colonial Building.
Altoona:	Cooperative State Employment Office, Post Office Building. Bureau of Inspection, Bureau of Rehabilitation, Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, Commerce Building. State Workmen's Insurance Fund, Central Trust Building.
Dubois:	Bureau of Rehabilitation, 311 Deposit National Bank Building.
Erie:	State Employment Office, 109 West Ninth Street.
Franklin:	State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 316 Franklin Trust Building.
Greensburg:	State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 309 Coulter Building.
Harrisburg:	State Employment Office, Second and Chestnut Streets.
Johnstown:	State Employment Office, 219 Market Street. State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 910 U. S. National Bank Building.
Kane:	Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, Kane Trust and Savings Building.
Lancaster:	Cooperative State Employment Office, Y. M. C. A. Building. Bureau of Inspection, Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, Woolworth Building.
McKeesport:	Cooperative State Employment Office, Y. M. C. A. Building.
Meadville:	Bureau of Inspection, Masonic Building.

New Castle: .... Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A., West Washington Street.

Oil City: .... Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building.

Philadelphia: .... State Employment Office, (Main Office)
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
1519 Arch Street.
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Workmen's Compensation Board,
Manhatten Building, Fourth and Walnut Streets.
State Employment Office for Women,
Bureau of Women and Children,
1924-26 Chestnut Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
1004 Commercial Trust Building.

Pittsburgh: .... Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Fulton Building.
State Employment Office,
622 Grant Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
401 Park Building.

Pottsville: .... Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
1 Ulmer Building.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
Baird Building.

Reading: .... State Employment Office,
108 North Fifth Street.

Scranton: .... State Employment Office,
116 Adams Avenue.
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
Union National Bank Building.

Sunbury: .... State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
Sunbury Trust and Safe Deposit Building.

Wilkes-Barre: .... Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Coal Exchange Building.

Williamsport: .... Bureau of Inspection,
707 First National Bank Building.
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
311 First National Bank Building.
Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building.
343 West Fourth Street.

York: .... Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Central National Bank Building.

Note—State Employment offices are conducted in cooperation with the United States Employment Service.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF STATISTICS

REVIEW OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT

State Employment offices in 14 principal cities of the State reported a total of 9,955 applications for employment during the month of August. Seventy per cent of the applicants were men and 30 per cent were women. This number of applicants is 7 per cent higher than the number for July, 1926, but is 7 per cent less than the number of applicants in August, 1925. Men seeking employment in the construction, metal, and transportation industries greatly outnumbered other groups. Women preferred employment in the textile industry, in hotels and restaurants, and in wholesale and retail trading establishments. Employment in professional or technical pursuits was sought by 457 men and women during the month. Thirty five per cent of the applicants were skilled workers and 60 per cent desired employment in semi skilled or unskilled occupations. The demand for skilled workers in chemicals, clothing, textiles, lumber and furniture, and mines and quarries exceeded the available supply of workers. Eighty one per cent of the requests from employers, however, were satisfactorily filled. A total of 5,542 applicants secured suitable employment thru State Employment Offices during August.

August reports from industrial establishments show little change in employment and wages from July. Summer vacations and customary curtailment of production activities to permit the making of repairs to equipment and the taking of inventories caused slight employment reduction in a number of industries.

Employment in metal manufactures recovered somewhat during August and this group shows a net increase in employment of 1.4 per cent over July. The slump in automobile plants, however, continued and a further 3.8 per cent employment decrease was reported. The employment loss in the automobile industry amounts to more than 15 per cent in three months. The ten per cent gain in employment for the electrical machinery and apparatus group is due largely to additions to plant and equipment by one company that added more than 500 new employes to its regular force during August. Production of structural iron seems to have taken a step forward and a five per cent employment increase was reported for nearly all companies comprising that group.

Considerable improvement in employment for the textile industry was shown during August. The employment increase over July for this group was 2 per cent and with the figures for garment and furnishings manufacturers excluded the increase for textile concerns alone was 4 per cent. Factors probably more significant than the employment increase are the fattened pay envelopes in this industry. Average weekly wages in cotton goods, silk goods, and woolens and worsteds were, respectively, 7, 8, and 9 per cent higher in August than in July. Unusually large orders received by one company in woolens and worsteds caused average weekly wages of $23.98 in July to mount to $30.66 in August. Knit goods and hosiery continued to decline both in employment and wages.

Foods and tobacco continued along much the same as in July. Average wages in the cigar industry gained slightly.

Peak employment in the building construction group evidently was reached during July. Reports for August from 19 firms in this group showed employment to be 4.6 per cent less than in July. A number of reports were those from firms operating in cities of the State that have reported pronounced reductions in the number of building permits granted during the past few months.

Average weekly wages in explosives plants were 7 per cent higher than in August.

Working hours in the boot and shoe industry were increased in August and full time operation in the shoe industry seemed general. Average wages showed corresponding gains ranging from $2.00 to $7.00 per week higher than in August.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND COMPENSATION COSTS

The Bureau of Workmen's Compensation received reports of 184 fatal accidents during the month of August, 1926. This is 11 fatalities less than reported in July and 4 less than in August, 1925. The month of August for the past few years has been relatively a high month for accidental deaths occurring during the course of employment. Fatal accidents reported for 8 months of 1926 total 1,344. This is 95 less than were reported during the corresponding period in 1925. Comparisons of fatal accident reports for August with July according to industry groups show that fatalities in construction and contracting were 7 less in August. Manufacturing reported 40 for each month. Fatalities in coal mines reported in August were 13 less than in July. The August total of 29 fatalities in bituminous mines, however, does not include any of the 14 fatalities in the mine disaster on August 26, at Clymer, Pennsylvania. Complete reports of these were received early in September and will be included in the September total. Recovery and identification of bodies prevented submission of reports in time for inclusion in the August report. Other groups show the following changes in August from July. Transportation companies—an increase of 3 fatalities, public utilities—a decrease of 1, trading establishments—an increase of 1, state and municipal employes—an increase of 7, and an increase of 1 for quarries and mines other than coal mines. Allegheny county led the list of counties from which fatal accidents were reported with a total of 33. Luzerne, Philadelphia, and Lackawanna followed next in order with totals of 19, 18, and 17, respectively.

August proved to be the high month for 1926 in the number of non fatal accidents reported. The total for August was 16,513, or nearly 1,000 more than were reported in July.

Compensation payments were authorized during the month of August in 176 fatal, 281 permanent disability, and 6765 temporary disability cases. The compensation liability for these cases amounted to $1,174,190 distributed as follows:

Fatal cases	$538,537
Permanent disability cases	260,857
Temporary disability cases	374,796

Compensation awards during the first eight months of 1926 total $8,467,321, or an average of $1,058,415 per month. Compensation awarded during the first eight months of 1925, or $8,817,776, compared with $8,467,321 awarded for eight months of 1926 shows the amount of compensation awarded in 1926 to be 4 per cent less than in 1925.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Accidents Reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation

ACCIDENT REPORTS RECEIVED

1926	Fatal	Permanent Disability	Temporary Disability	Total
January	150	138	12,677	12,965
February	149	123	11,835	12,107
March	185	202	15,404	15,791
April	146	143	14,106	14,395
May	172	165	14,356	14,693
June	163	142	15,091	15,396
July	195	174	15,412	15,781
August	184	158	16,355	16,697
Total	1,344	1,245	115,236	117,825
1925				
September	141	111	14,317	14,569
October	159	159	13,823	14,141
November	133	131	12,142	12,406
December	143	144	12,468	12,755
*Grand Total	26,044	8,940	1,919,523	1,954,507

AGREEMENTS APPROVED

1926	Fatal	Permanent Disability	Temporary Disability	Total
January	150	287	5,848	6,285
February	105	257	4,479	4,841
March	161	334	5,862	6,357
April	134	339	6,296	6,768
May	147	264	5,826	6,237
June	143	321	6,077	6,541
July	125	279	5,769	6,173
August	176	281	6,535	6,992
Total	1,141	2,362	46,691	50,194
1925				
September	121	219	5,626	5,966
October	140	338	6,395	6,873
November	173	253	6,917	6,343
December	132	333	5,341	5,806
*Grand Total	21,066	19,283	702,708	743,057

Compiled from Records in the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation

COMPENSATION AWARDED AND PAID

1926	AWARDED			
	Total Compensation Awarded	Fatal Compensation Awarded	Permanent Disability Compensation Awarded	Temporary Disability Compensation Awarded
January	$1,043,269	$362,749	$288,235	$392,285
February	860,267	320,937	223,523	315.807
March	1,227,873	491,084	357.591	379,198
April	1,097,350	359,512	319,392	418,446
May	1,032,140	406,243	278,324	347,573
June	1,059,713	368,385	304,730	386,598
July	949,519	330,891	212,675	375,953
August	1,174,190	538,537	260,857	374,796
Total	$8,467,321	$3,201,338	$2,275,327	$2.990.656
1925				
September	$843,780	$336,080	$181.472	$326,228
October	1,008,291	366,893	274,930	366.468
November	1,049,036	472,598	210,207	366,231
December	1,029,383	358,989	301,817	368,577
*Grand Total	$117,120,135	$57,553,193	$23.545,797	$36.021.145

1926	PAID			
	Total Compensation Paid	Fatal Compensation Paid	Permanent Disability Compensation Paid	Temporary Disability Compensation Paid
January	$962,679	$275,824	$294,570	$392,285
February	768,985	262,555	190,623	315,807
March	1,115,853	398,655	338,000	379,198
April	1,015,851	299,268	298,137	418,446
May	863,508	249,517	266.418	347,573
June	1,025,039	383,923	254,518	386,598
July	940,691	298,707	266,031	375,953
August	863,901	238,184	250,921	374,796
Total	$7,556,507	$2,406,633	$2,159,218	$2,990,656
1925				
September	$906,176	$241,288	$338,660	$326,228
October	819,209	286,998	165,743	366,468
November	920,541	279,680	274,630	366,231
December	866,702	226,604	271.521	368,577
*Grand Total	$78,372,376	$24,097,041	$18,254,190	$36,021,145

**PERMANENT INJURIES

1926	Loss of Legs		Loss of Arms		Loss of Hands		Loss of Feet		Loss of Eyes	
	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded
January	11	$28,475	3	$7,740	19	$37,807	15	$28,355	53	$79,570
February	11	26,688	7	18,060	13	26,166	11	19,538	26	41,000
March	14	36,706	11	28,844	27	50,497	24	43,786	51	78,677
April	9	23,170	6	15,480	20	38,614	21	39,064	51	76,027
May	11	26,789	10	25,723	19	39,555	19	32,650	44	68,685
June	14	34.800	10	24,970	18	35,361	17	29,862	53	78,284
July	8	20.212	6	14,101	18	34,737	11	18,249	41	60,409
August	9	20,055	8	17,639	24	47,577	12	20,953	43	68,692
Total	87	$216,895	61	$152,557	158	$310,314	130	$232,457	362	$551,344
1925										
September	8	$20,640	3	$7,406	6	$11,990	12	$21,578	40	$59,116
October	11	25,601	6	14,909	17	35,668	14	25,030	52	78,462
November	4	10,062	6	13,629	10	20,650	12	22,804	33	45,587
December	8	19,577	9	21,965	27	58,148	16	28,455	57	81,764
*Grand Total	1,164	$2,331,314	809	$1,770,550	2,562	$4,585,764	1,496	$2,433,017	6,247	$8,562,603

**PERMANENT INJURIES—(Continued)

1926	Loss of Fingers		Loss of Phalanges		Miscellaneous		Total	
	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	Amt. Awarded	Amt. Paid
January	140	$18.520	92	$18,143	19	$39,625	$288,235	$294,570
February	141	48,947	106	18,402	12	24,722	223,523	190,623
March	150	52,856	96	18,804	21	47,421	357,591	338,000
April	146	51,185	120	22,297	21	53,555	319,392	298,137
May	109	38,187	80	15,895	11	30,840	278,324	266,418
June	146	50,354	111	19,284	16	31,815	304,730	254,518
July	116	40,602	113	22,577	14	31,788	242,675	266,031
August	117	40,610	109	19,887	10	25,444	260,857	250,921
Total	1,065	$371,261	827	$155,289	124	$285,210	$2,275,327	$2,159,218
1925								
September	112	$36,108	81	$16,086	7	$8,548	$181,472	$338,660
October	130	42,278	130	23,123	33	29,859	274,930	165,743
November	113	39,426	106	20,779	17	37,270	210,207	274,630
December	139	46,957	130	22.098	7	22,853	301,817	271,521
*Grand Total	4,775	$1,634,258	4.003	$747,990	601	$1,480.301	$23,545,797	$18,254,190

*Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916. **Multiple losses separated respectively.

NOTE—The above table presents changes in a number of items from similar tables previously published. The changes have been made as information received subsequent to the publication of former tables made such corrections necessary.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF STATISTICS

ACTIVITIES OF STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES
AUGUST, 1926

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN PENNSYLVANIA

Group and Industry	No. of Plants Reporting	Number of wage earners—week ended			Total weekly wages—week ended			Average weekly earnings—week ended		
		Aug. 15, 1926	July 15, 1926	Per Cent Change	Aug. 15, 1926	July 15, 1926	Per Cent Change	Aug. 15, 1926	July 15, 1926	Per Cent Change
ALL INDUSTRIES (46)	881	291,051	288,102	+ 1.0	$7,393,554	$7,181,471	+ 3.0	$25.40	$24.95	+ 1.9
METAL MANUFACTURERS:	295	152,033	149,910	+ 1.4	4,161,358	4,034,308	+ 3.1	27.37	26.91	+ 1.7
Automobiles, bodies, and parts	20	8,583	8,922	— 3.8	231,305	243,208	— 4.9	26.95	27.26	— 1.1
Car construction and repair	20	20,720	20,199	+ 2.6	591,389	594,410	— 0.0	28.69	29.43	— 2.5
Electrical machinery and apparatus	17	5,334	4,865	+ 9.6	119,890	103,150	+16.2	22.48	21.20	+ 6.0
Engines, machines, and machine tools	39	11,847	11,694	+ 1.3	344,159	333,285	+ 3.3	29.05	28.50	+ 1.9
Foundries and machine shops	50	9,663	9,631	+ 0.3	271,168	272,630	+ 0.6	28.37	28.31	+ 0.2
Heating appliances and apparatus	17	4,174	3,942	+ 5.9	114,285	108,618	+ 5.2	27.38	27.56	— 0.7
Iron and steel blast furnaces	12	12,689	12,635	+ 0.4	336,955	326,700	+ 3.1	26.55	25.86	+ 2.7
Iron and steel forgings	12	3,601	3,503	+ 2.8	87,700	83,024	+ 5.6	24.35	23.70	+ 2.7
Steel works and rolling mills	37	41,931	41,107	+ 2.0	1,160,678	1,092,097	+ 6.3	27.68	26.57	+ 4.2
Structural iron works	17	5,363	5,077	+ 5.6	143,518	133,473	+ 7.5	26.77	26.29	+ 1.8
Miscellaneous iron and steel products	26	19,321	19,784	— 2.3	516,192	514,876	+ 0.3	26.72	26.02	+ 2.7
Shipbuilding	3	6,097	5,869	+ 3.9	171,180	162,125	+ 5.6	28.08	27.62	+ 1.7
Hardware	8	1,806	1,782	+ 1.3	44,688	44,980	— 0.6	24.74	25.24	— 2.0
Non-ferrous metals	8	904	900	+ 0.4	22,221	21,702	+ 2.4	24.58	24.11	+ 1.9
TEXTILE PRODUCTS:	174	52,643	51,581	+ 2.1	1,104,859	1,050,217	+ 5.2	20.99	20.36	+ 3.1
Carpets and rugs	10	2,866	2,693	+ 6.4	66,166	62,826	+ 5.3	23.09	23.33	— 1.0
Clothing	33	4,977	5,062	— 1.7	88,583	90,482	— 2.1	17.80	17.87	— 0.4
Hats, felt and other	6	4,305	4,309	— 0.1	119,497	116,044	+ 3.0	27.76	26.93	+ 3.1
Cotton goods	17	4,419	4,392	+ 0.6	96,667	89,812	+ 7.6	21.88	20.45	+ 7.0
Silk goods	42	18,322	17,389	+ 5.4	341,722	300,867	+13.6	18.65	17.30	+ 7.8
Woolens and worsteds	14	4,909	4,790	+ 2.5	114,765	102,985	+11.4	23.38	21.50	+ 8.7
Knit goods and hosiery	42	11,073	11,221	— 1.3	232,206	243,483	— 4.6	20.97	21.70	— 3.4
Dyeing and finishing textiles	10	1,772	1,725	+ 2.7	45,253	43,718	+ 3.5	25.54	25.34	+ 0.8
Miscellaneous textile products										
FOODS AND TOBACCO:	112	23,555	23,473	+ 0.3	475,177	474,063	+ 0.2	20.17	20.20	— 0.1
Bakeries	37	4,631	4,760	— 2.7	131,638	135,096	— 2.6	28.43	28.38	+ 0.2
Confectionery and ice cream	23	5,761	5,594	+ 3.0	120,158	119,371	+ 0.7	20.86	21.34	— 2.2
Slaughtering and meat packing	14	2,012	2,060	— 2.3	58,029	59,096	— 1.8	28.84	28.69	+ 0.5
Cigars and tobacco	38	11,151	11,059	+ 0.8	165,352	160,500	+ 3.0	14.83	14.51	+ 2.2
BUILDING MATERIALS:	71	20,179	20,523	— 1.7	576,127	572,702	+ 0.6	28.55	27.91	+ 2.3
Brick, tile, and terra cotta products	29	4,503	4,489	+ 0.3	114,073	113,881	+ 0.2	25.33	25.37	— 0.2
Cement	14	8,020	8,066	— 0.6	249,744	244,239	+ 2.3	31.14	30.28	+ 2.8
Glass	24	6,872	7,187	— 4.4	192,137	194,267	— 1.1	27.96	27.03	+ 3.4
Pottery	4	781	781	+ 0.4	20,173	20,315	— 0.7	25.73	26.01	— 1.1
CONSTRUCTION AND CONTRACTING:	29	4,625	4,668	— 0.9	122,515	121,040	+ 1.2	26.50	25.93	+ 2.2
Buildings	19	2,180	2,285	— 4.6	66,233	67,448	— 1.8	30.38	29.52	+ 2.9
Street and highway	3	1,252	1,329	— 5.8	27,667	28,519	— 3.0	22.10	21.46	+ 3.0
General	7	1,193	1,054	+13.2	28,645	25,073	+14.2	24.01	23.79	+ 0.9
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS:	38	9,769	9,960	— 1.9	268,181	269,088	— 0.3	27.45	27.02	+ 1.6
Chemicals and drugs	21	1,069	1,120	— 4.6	29,544	30,357	— 2.7	27.64	27.10	+ 2.0
Explosives	3	461	441	+ 4.5	12,468	11,124	+12.1	27.05	25.22	+ 7.3
Paints and varnishes	9	1,246	1,239	+ 0.6	30,171	30,301	— 0.4	24.21	24.46	— 1.0
Petroleum refining	5	6,993	7,160	— 2.3	195,998	197,306	— 0.7	28.03	27.56	+ 1.7
MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES:	162	28,247	27,987	+ 0.9	685,307	660,053	+ 3.8	24.26	23.58	+ 2.9
Lumber and planing mill products	28	4,306	4,341	— 0.8	89,830	90,608	— 0.9	20.86	20.87	— 0.0
Furniture	20	2,334	2,235	+ 4.4	52,415	49,461	+ 6.0	22.46	22.13	+ 1.5
Leather tanning	18	5,629	5,520	+ 2.0	139,554	133,996	+ 4.1	24.79	24.27	+ 2.1
Leather products	9	492	490	+ 0.4	10,127	9,937	+ 1.9	20.58	20.28	+ 1.5
Boots and shoes	23	4,147	4,122	+ 0.6	77,875	67,439	+15.5	18.78	16.36	+14.8
Paper and pulp products	19	5,035	5,025	+ 0.2	125,124	119,703	+ 4.5	24.85	23.82	+ 4.3
Printing and publishing	39	3,852	3,837	+ 0.4	129,449	129,235	+ 0.2	33.61	33.68	— 0.2
Rubber tires and goods	3	972	941	+ 3.3	27,205	27,261	— 0.2	27.99	28.97	— 3.4
Novelties and jewelry	3	1,480	1,476	+ 0.3	33,728	32,413	+ 4.1	22.79	21.96	+ 3.8

Industries	Persons applying for positions			Persons asked for by employers			Persons sent to positions			Persons receiving positions			Number of employers served		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
GRAND TOTAL	9,955	6,941	3,014	6,805	5,010	1,795	6,604	5,049	1,555	5,542	4,326	1,216	2,935	1,642	1,293
Total industrial group[1] (skilled workers)	3,478	2,474	1,004	2,153	1,569	584	1,977	1,508	469	1,571	1,242	329	931	631	300
Building and construction	616	616	--------	390	390	--------	376	376	--------	306	306	--------	169	169	--------
Shipbuilding	62	62	--------	29	29	--------	38	38	--------	29	29	--------	19	19	--------
Chemicals and allied products	2	2	--------	3	3	--------	2	2	--------	2	2	--------	2	2	--------
Clay, glass and stone products	4	4	--------	1	1	--------	1	1	--------	1	1	--------	1	1	--------
Clothing	46	1	45	52	2	50	17	1	16	14	1	13	12	1	11
Textiles	115	33	82	142	69	73	45	22	23	41	21	20	32	15	17
Food and kindred products	56	26	30	36	16	20	40	16	24	32	15	17	19	9	10
Leather, rubber and composition goods	40	18	22	38	17	21	32	16	16	21	9	12	8	5	3
Lumber, woodwork and furniture	9	9	--------	36	34	2	10	8	2	9	7	2	9	8	1
Paper and printing	50	10	40	38	7	31	37	5	32	24	5	19	13	6	7
Metals and metal products	808	798	10	609	567	42	567	551	16	476	460	16	232	226	6
Mines and quarries	74	74	--------	102	102	--------	75	75	--------	74	74	--------	5	5	--------
Transportation and public utilities	279	230	49	81	77	4	132	125	7	77	74	3	67	65	2
Hotels and restaurants	201	76	125	128	33	95	96	35	61	71	26	45	91	29	62
Wholesale and retail trade	177	71	106	84	21	63	62	24	38	49	19	30	42	18	24
Miscellaneous	939	444	495	384	201	183	447	213	234	345	193	152	210	53	157
TOTAL: Other groups	6,477	4,467	2,010	4,652	3,441	1,211	4,627	3,541	1,086	3,971	3,084	887	2,004	1,011	993
Professional and technical	457	236	221	190	116	74	176	92	84	119	63	56	114	57	57
Agricultural	14	14	--------	17	17	--------	16	16	--------	15	15	--------	13	13	--------
Semi-skilled	1,921	947	974	1,129	454	675	1,046	496	550	840	420	420	769	285	484
Unskilled	3,270	3,174	96	2,811	2,764	47	2,889	2,847	42	2,547	2,507	40	645	599	46
Casual and day workers[2]	815	96	719	505	90	415	500	90	410	450	79	371	463	57	406
July, 1926	9,273	6,674	2,599	6,659	4,991	1,668	6,364	4,790	1,574	5,370	4,126	1,244	2,976	1,705	1,271
June, 1926 (5 weeks)	12,661	9,048	3,613	7,845	5,571	2,274	8,085	5,990	2,095	6,857	5,150	1,707	--------[3]	--------[3]	--------[3]
May, 1926	12,340	8,764	3,576	9,417	6,449	2,968	9,295	6,851	2,444	7,968	5,876	2,092	--------	--------	--------
August, 1925	10,671	7,632	3,039	6,201	4,688	1,513	6,459	5,023	1,436	5,466	4,304	1,162	--------	--------	--------
August, 1924	9,929	7,223	2,706	5,430	4,130	1,300	5,774	4,515	1,259	4,931	3,888	1,043	--------	--------	--------
August, 1923	14,869	12,680	2,189	14,612	12,423	2,189	11,537	9,910	1,627	10,540	9,145	1,395	--------	--------	--------
Per cent of applicants placed, August, 1926	55.	62.	40.	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Per cent of openings filled, August 1926	--------	--------	--------	81.	86.	68.	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Per cent referred to positions, placed, August, 1926	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	84.	86.	78.	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------

[1] New classification adopted, July 1, 1926.
[2] The placement of each casual and day worker is recorded for only one placement per week.
[3] Comparative data not available.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Accidents Occurring During Course of Employment Reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation During August, 1926.

Cause			CONSTRUCTION																						METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS														COAL MINES				TRANSPORTATION												TRADING					
	Total of All Industries		Building		Other		Contracting		Chemicals and Allied Products		Clay, Glass and Stone Products		Clothing Manufacture		Food and Kindred Products		Leather, Rubber and Composition Goods		Lumber, Wood and Their Products		Paper and Printing Industries		Textiles		Total		Blast Furnaces and Steel Works		Rolling Mills		Foundries and Machine Shops		Fabrication		Car Repair Shops		Automobile Service Stations		Anthracite		Bituminous		Steam Railroads		Other		Public Utilities		Quarries and Mines Other Than Coal		Miscellaneous Industries		Hotels and Restaurants		Retail		Wholesale		State and Municipal	
	*F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F
Total of All Causes,	184	16,513	10	1,094	3	505	4	582	5	248	3	518	---	127	6	515	---	151	1	343	---	201	---	236	24	3,824	4	169	6	663	3	710	7	1,425	4	702	---	155	44	2,827	29	1,982	15	785	3	188	10	311	3	284	6	605	---	123	6	520	3	152	9	302
Machinery,	3	1,662	---	25	---	32	---	21	---	13	---	48	---	59	2	46	---	30	---	101	---	65	---	102	---	768	---	6	---	142	---	138	---	397	---	78	---	7	---	64	---	117	---	3	---	3	---	9	1	22	---	95	---	7	---	18	---	---	---	11
Boilers,	2	11	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8	---	---	---	2	---	2	---	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---
Pumps, Compressors & Prime Movers,	---	58	---	7	---	5	---	7	---	9	---	3	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	2	---	1	---	1	---	7	---	2	---	2	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	2	---	2	---	---	---	5	---	1	---	3	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---
Transmission,	---	11	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	2	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---
Elevators,	2	88	---	6	---	3	---	3	---	2	---	4	---	2	1	9	---	1	---	4	---	5	---	3	---	10	---	---	---	1	---	2	---	4	---	1	---	2	---	4	---	2	---	---	---	1	---	3	---	2	---	9	---	4	1	9	---	2	---	---
Cranes and Derricks,	7	351	---	23	---	23	1	49	---	6	---	8	---	---	---	8	---	---	---	1	---	5	---	1	3	176	---	9	1	33	---	45	2	61	---	26	---	2	---	8	---	6	---	7	1	5	---	5	---	10	1	7	---	---	---	2	---	---	1	1
Cars and Engines,	41	2,047	---	15	---	11	---	14	---	12	---	35	---	---	---	5	---	2	---	5	---	2	---	---	8	265	2	23	2	17	---	6	2	28	2	186	---	5	8	663	6	556	14	361	1	19	---	6	2	45	---	17	---	---	2	9	---	1	---	4
Motor Vehicles,	12	768	1	29	2	36	1	71	1	13	---	13	---	3	2	61	---	2	1	12	---	9	---	4	---	112	---	1	---	2	---	8	---	31	---	3	---	67	---	5	---	6	---	11	---	51	---	39	---	9	---	80	---	3	1	109	1	29	2	61
Horse Vehicles,	---	149	---	2	---	5	---	13	---	2	---	2	---	---	---	25	---	1	---	14	---	2	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6	---	7	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	2	---	26	---	---	---	19	---	5	---	15
Hand Trucks,	1	395	---	15	---	10	---	16	---	9	---	45	---	---	---	9	---	7	---	9	---	8	---	8	---	161	---	10	---	27	---	28	---	48	---	48	---	---	---	3	---	3	---	54	---	5	---	3	---	1	---	8	---	2	---	9	---	10	1	---
Water Craft,	---	16	---	---	---	2	---	8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---
Handling Objects,	6	3,083	1	220	---	139	---	105	---	57	1	145	---	17	---	128	---	25	---	59	---	26	---	86	3	865	---	24	1	190	---	189	---	342	2	105	---	15	---	462	1	200	---	118	---	36	---	53	---	48	---	107	---	26	---	124	---	45	---	42
Hand Tools,	3	1,697	---	94	1	51	1	61	---	27	---	40	---	5	---	47	---	13	---	61	---	16	---	13	1	381	---	15	---	56	1	59	---	125	---	104	---	22	---	353	---	238	---	71	---	13	---	38	---	40	---	38	---	12	---	53	---	6	---	26
Electricity,	16	104	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	1	1	3	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	21	---	2	---	4	---	2	2	12	---	1	---	---	---	17	4	24	---	2	1	7	7	17	---	1	---	3	---	---	1	2	---	---	---	2
Explosives and Explosions,	14	140	---	4	---	4	---	---	---	5	---	---	---	1	1	3	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	17	---	7	---	1	---	---	---	6	---	---	---	3	12	65	---	17	---	---	---	---	---	9	---	3	---	4	---	5	1	1	---	---	---	1
Hot and Corrosive Substances,	9	555	---	30	---	18	---	20	2	25	---	32	---	1	---	26	---	22	---	3	---	8	---	7	3	217	---	29	2	21	---	81	1	55	---	25	---	6	2	26	1	19	---	13	---	6	---	15	---	1	1	24	---	17	---	10	---	2	---	13
Falling Objects,	3	752	1	94	---	56	---	60	1	12	---	31	---	2	---	28	---	7	---	22	---	11	---	5	---	214	---	10	---	60	---	45	---	89	---	33	---	7	---	31	---	12	---	11	---	7	---	29	---	13	---	26	---	6	---	19	---	8	1	15
Falling Objects (Mines & Quarries),	36	1,347	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20	677	16	629	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	39	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2
Fall of Persons	18	1,500	6	239	---	98	1	65	---	26	1	42	---	25	---	68	---	22	---	21	---	22	---	36	3	224	2	18	---	37	1	34	---	83	---	46	---	6	---	170	---	47	1	61	---	15	3	49	---	28	1	79	---	23	---	73	---	21	2	46
Stepping Upon or Striking Against Objects,	1	1,187	---	260	---	81	---	52	---	18	---	43	---	10	---	24	---	15	---	21	---	12	---	12	---	215	---	5	---	17	---	39	---	86	---	27	---	11	---	169	---	57	---	17	---	7	---	19	---	9	---	47	---	14	---	45	---	14	1	26
Miscellaneous Causes,	10	502	1	31	---	19	---	17	1	9	---	22	---	2	---	24	---	3	---	8	---	6	---	9	1	126	---	8	---	19	1	29	---	49	---	19	---	2	2	103	1	40	---	54	---	7	---	12	---	8	3	31	---	4	---	16	---	8	1	34

*F=Fatal. N F=Non-Fatal.

LABOR & INDUSTRY

Volume XIII Number 10

OCTOBER
1926

Featuring

Safety in the Quarry Industry

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
Department of Labor & Industry
HARRISBURG

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Published monthly by

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

RICHARD H. LANSBURGH, *Secretary.*

VOL. XIII OCTOBER, 1926 NO. 10

Contents

Page

Safety Activities Carried on by the Lawrence Portland Cement Co. 3
D. ADAM, Safety Engineer

Safety Activities of the Atlas Portland Cement Co. 5
ALEX. MORROW

Safety in the Quarries of the Alpha Portland Cement Co. 6
B. E. WILLIAMS, Safety Engineer

Accident Records of the Alpha Portland Cement Co. 7
J. L. WHITE, Superintendent

How the American Lime and Stone Company Has Organized for Safety 8
ARTHUR C. HEWETT, Chairman, Safety Committee

Explosives—Handle with Care 9
THOMAS J. QUIGLEY, Bureau of Inspection

Preparing Regulations for Pits and Quarries 12
J. M. SANDEL, Director, Bureau of Industrial Standards

Crane Safety for the Operator 13
WM. F. MACKENZIE, Safety Engineer, John T. Lewis & Bros. Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Blood Poisoning 15

Employes Expressly Excluded from the Provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1915, etc. 18
CHARLES H. YOUNG, Associate Counsel, Workmen's Compensation Board

Workmen's Compensation Board Decisions 24

Five-year Comparative Statement of Accidents Reported 36

Directory of Offices 37

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

RICHARD H. LANSBURGH, *Secretary*
S. S. RIDDLE, *Deputy Secretary*

BUREAU OF INSPECTION

CYRIL AINSWORTH, *Director*
T. J. GOULD, *Assistant Director*

BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

W. H. HORNER, *Director*
M. G. LEHMAN, *Assistant Director*

BUREAU OF REHABILITATION

S. S. RIDDLE, *Director*

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT

ROBERT J. PETERS, *Director*

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS

J. M. SANDEL, *Director*

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

DAVID WILLIAMS, *Director*

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

WILLIAM J. MAGUIRE, *Director*
TOLBERT C. K. SMEE, *Assistant Director*

BUREAU OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN

CHARLOTTE E. CARR, *Director*
BEATRICE MCCONNELL, *Assistant Director*

DEPARTMENTAL SERVICE

W. A. RIDDLE, *Executive Secretary*

INDUSTRIAL BOARD

RICHARD H. LANSBURGH, *Chairman*
MRS. SAMUEL SEMPLE,
JOSEPH H. WILLITS,
T. J. GILLESPIE,
JOHN A. PHILLIPS,
J. M. SANDEL, *Secretary*

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

T. HENRY WALNUT, *Chairman*
PAUL W. HOUCK,
J. L. MORRISON,
RICHARD H. LANSBURGH, *ex-officio*
J. C. DETWEILER, *Secretary*

STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE BOARD

RICHARD H. LANSBURGH, *Chairman*
SAMUEL S. LEWIS, *State Treasurer*,
EINAR BARFOD, *Insurance Commissioner*.

STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE FUND

FREDERICK E. BEDALE, *Manager*.

SAFETY ACTIVITIES CARRIED ON BY THE LAWRENCE PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY—NORTHAMPTON, PA.

By D. Adam, *Safety Engineer*

We have a standing plant Safety Council composed of the following: C. A. Porter, Superintendent; assistant superintendents, master mechanic, chief chemist, traffic manager, auditor, safety inspector, purchasing agent and safety engineer. We add to this number, five foremen who are changed every three months so that each foremen and assistant foremen gets his turn and is kept interested in our safety work.

This Council meets once a month and directs all safety work, considers and passes all safety recommendations, etc.

We have a foremen's meeting once a month which takes the form of a round-table talk of things in general in the plant. A portion of the time is devoted solely to safety. At this meeting the five foremen who sit on the plant Safety Council each three months are appointed.

A workmen's committee of three is appointed each month for an entire inspection of the whole plant and the writer goes round personally with this committee, and before starting he instructs them in their duties on the inspection. Every Thursday at noon, an employe from each department reports to the safety engineer and he gives a talk on safety and accident prevention for a half hour. Among other things mentioned at this meeting are the importance of the use of goggles and rubber gloves, of good housekeeping, and the necessity of reporting all accidents at once, no matter how small. Any accidents that may have occurred during the week are also discussed, and any suggestions considered that may help to prevent similar accidents occurring again. They are also told that guarding machinery is not everything in accident-prevention work and in a general way their responsibility in the safety of the employes of the plant is pointed out to them.

Every new man gets a talk on safety before he starts to work and also gets a general idea of the policies of our company as far as safety is concerned. This is given by the safety engineer.

Our quarry cables are inspected once a day and the fire-fighting appliances, plugs, etc. are inspected once a week. In each gang a safety man is appointed for one week by his foreman. He is supposed to keep his eyes wide open and report to his foreman any defective tools, new hazards, or any bad practices he sees, or violations of any safety rule or regulation. These are all given attention in a quiet way by the foreman and no unneceessary feeling, fuss, or show-up is caused.

We have a suggestion card system. When an employe has a suggestion to offer on anything in connection with the plant, he simply tells his foreman who writes it on a special card provided for that purpose, with the employe's number and name on it and puts it in one of our five suggestion boxes, which are cleared regularly. These cards are brought before the notice of the superintendent and action is taken and the employe is thanked by letter and notified as to it's practicability or otherwise.

Two safety meetings in the year of the entire force of the plant are held when light lunch is served. A good speaker is usually with us to give us a talk on accident prevention and safety in general. Our own plant orchestra provides the music which makes up a very interesting evening. These meetings are held in our Social Club rooms on the Company's property which are provided and maintained by the Company.

We also run a NO-ACCIDENT month at least once every year and we have found this to be of great benefit and impetus to safety with our workers.

We have five bulletin boards throughout the plant where safety bulletins, general notices and accident records are posted and are changed regularly. There is also a lost-time accident indicator which shows each day how we stand as to lost-time accidents during each month. This keeps our men posted up to date on exactly how the plant stands for lost time accidents.

We have a first-aid hospital fully equipped and have a doctor on call and at present are arranging to have the doctor at the hospital for one hour each day.

The foregoing is a general outline of our activities in safety work and may I add that from my experience in accident-prevention work I have found that the training or educating of the men, plus definite instructions from the foremen, are the chief factors in safety organizations. Therefore, the safety talk we have each Thursday at noon and the talk given each new man when engaged plus our bulletin boards play an important part in our efforts and, if results of the past two years are taken as evidence of their importance, we think we are surely on the right track.

Cooperation all around and particularly of the foremen has been of inestimable value. The work has also had the moral and financial support of the directors of our Company, without which no safety organization can get results.

SAFETY ACTIVITIES OF THE ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY

By Alex. Morrow

One of the reasons for the success of the safety activities of the Atlas Portland Cement Company is that everybody in charge of quarry work realizes the hazards which exist and considers quarry occupations as among the most hazardous in which men engage. This healthy atmosphere has enabled the management to put across its safety campaign without first having to instruct those in supervisory positions as to the necessity of the workmen in their charge being ever alert and watchful for their own safety and that of their fellow workmen.

Every man employed is given a lengthy talk on the hazards of the work together with the results accruing therefrom. A book of Rules and Regulations in various languages concerning employes' conduct is given to each man. In this manner "Safety" is made paramount in their minds. All men employed in the quarry are carefully looked over to determine their adaptability for the work for which they are employed. If they are found to be lacking, their work is changed until an occupation is located compatible with their adaptibility. Should the man be found to be so lacking that he is not adaptable for any class of work, he is discharged. In this manner a prospective employe's safety as well as the safety of others employed, is protected. If a man is found suitable for the job for which he has been hired, he is instructed regarding the nature of the employment, use of the tools, and the relation of his employment to the other employes. He is further, instructed as to the general operation of the quarry warnings and shelter.

The quarry is provided with portable shelter houses of heavy oak construction to insure proper distance from flying objects, when needed. A large "Mocking Bird" whistle has been provided as an alarm for blasting, and when blown all men seek shelter and remain under shelter until officially notified that their exit therefrom is safe. Safety belts and life lines are provided for those employed on the quarry top, and those working the bank. Goggles are also provided where necessary.

In making large blasts of deep well holes only fully experienced men, under the supervision of the chief blaster are employed. After the blast has taken place all loose rock is removed before any workman is permitted on the bank. All dynamite for use in the quarry during the day's operation is under lock and key. That, remaining after the day's operation is removed to the magazine before the operations for the day cease.

The magazine is protected by high clay barriers, which are higher than the roof of the magazine. This magazine is constantly guarded by a watchman during the twenty-four hours of the day. Before any dynamite is issued it receives a double check; first, by the foreman in charge and later by the quarry office.

There are safety activities in the form of biweekly meetings of all the foremen, and a representative of the Safety Department. These meetings bring to light the nature and the causes of accidents that have occurred and a remedy for their recurrence is offered. The gravity of accidents and the importance of safety are constantly presented to the men. Each foreman presents recommendations and suggestions regarding safe conduct. A bulletin board is located in the quarry and the illustrative material used on it is changed very frequently. This stimulates "Safety Work" on the part of all the quarry employes. On this bulletin board are posted some important current event, illustrated posters together with current accidents relative to quarry work gleaned from the daily newspapers and current magazines. The motto of all foremen is, "Do not ask anybody to do anything that you would not want to do yourself,"

"ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF SAFETY."

SAFETY IN THE QUARRIES OF THE ALPHA PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY EASTON, PENNSYLVANIA

By B. E. Williams
Safety Engineer

Three lost-time accidents resulting in the loss of 618 days is our quarry record for 1925, when 129,691 man hours were worked. For that part of 1926 already expired no lost-time accidents have occurred, when the 71,857 man hours were worked.

This splendid record is an achievement of which any management may be justly proud, especially at this time of keen competition among the industries of the country. While we do not have the best record among our contemporaries, we bid fair to compete favorably with the best and we hope by hard and consistent driving to this end, to top the list.

Even though this company has ever worked for accident prevention and cooperated in every way with its various plants, accidents continue to happen. Special attention was given to developing a perfect system of guards. Wherever the least possible hazard was found to exist, steps were taken to guard against accidents. Safety campaigns were held and the idea of safety constantly preached to the men. Yet, in spite of all this, we continue to have accidents. This does not mean that the number of accidents were not reduced. They were. After all, the nature of the accidents were found to be not due to the lack of guards, or removal of hazardous conditions, but to thoughtlessness and unsafe practices.

In order to combat this phase of our record the company instituted a bonus system, which as the statistics show, brought about phenomenal results. To reduce our lost-time accidents to zero is a very commendable achievement. We cannot hope to enjoy a perfect record always because it seems to be inevitable that some accidents will occur, however, we expect to be ever watchful and strive to do everything humanly possible to keep the number to the absolute minimum.

ACCIDENT RECORDS OF THE ALPHA PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY

By J. L. White, *Superintendent*

The following record is more forceful than anything that might be written in elaboration of it.

	Total man hours	Plant man hours	Quarry man hours	Number of accidents	Total days lost
1924	879,928	787,576	92,352	5	66
1925	897,357	807,205	90,146	0	0
1926 (6 mos.)	418,955	375,931	43,024	0	0

The methods used to accomplish this record are really simple and based on good common sense. Dangerous places were eliminated. Dangerous practices were, and are now prohibited. Most of all, each man was taught the why's and wherefores of Safety. This Campaign of Education for Safety was launched several years ago. Good results were slow in coming, but they were sure. The old slogan "I'll take a chance" has been changed to, "I'll play safe." Today our quarry men are ardent boosters for Safety. They have tried both sides of the question and now are unanimous in their vote for "Safety First, Last, and Always."

HOW THE AMERICAN LIME AND STONE COMPANY HAS ORGANIZED FOR SAFETY

By Arthur C. Hewitt

Chairman, Safety Committee

For sometime it had been the practice of The American Lime and Stone Company to have meetings of all department heads about twice a month. These were evening meetings devoted to discussion of such subjects as might be of interest to those present including accident-prevention work.

On several occasions outside speakers were obtained and in May, 1926, T. J. Quigley and Albert Karhan of the Department of Labor and Industry attended one of the meetings of the Company and suggested the formation of a complete safety organization in our plant. As a result a temporary safety committee was appointed to decide on policies and make plans for a permanent safety committee which was to follow. The temporary committee also made plans for conducting a safety campaign during the month of June, 1926. This was the first attempt at anything approaching real plant safety work.

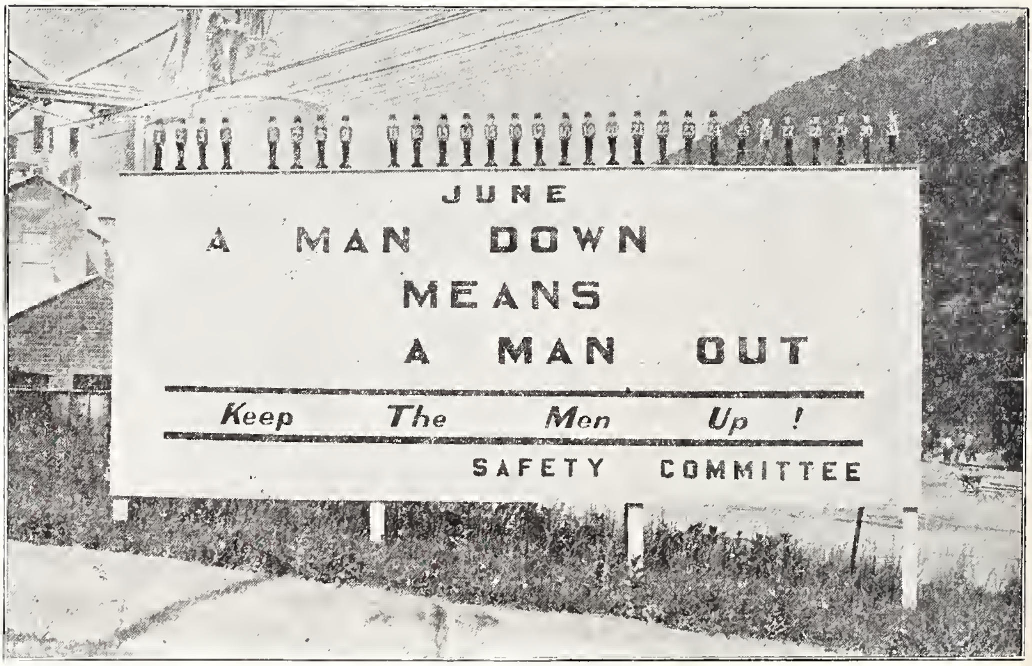


Fig. 1. Campaign Bulletin Board.

The picture shows a bulletin board erected for the purpose of arousing and maintaining interest in the June campaign. It will be noted that there are a number of dummies across the top which are numbered for each day of the month. For each injury which caused a loss of time one of these men was knocked over backward. The picture shows two men down but the total for the month of June was five men down.

At noon on June second, Mr. Cliffe, the General Superintendent, called a meeting of all men who could possibly leave their place of work during the noon hour, and they were informed that the Company meant to carry on a real safety campaign. Their cooperation was requested. As a result of this meeting, many bulletins, circular letters, and painted signs were placed around the plant, and the idea of safety kept before the men continuously. The results were very gratifying. The American Lime and Stone Company has been a member of the National Safety Council for about a year, but it was not until the June campaign was instituted that it made full use of the Council's services and bulletins.

The Safety work is now in the hands of a permanent committee, which consists of a permanent chairman and five members. The members of the Committee will serve for three months when new men will be appointed. The change in committee members will be made in rotation so that there will not be a complete change in the Committee at any one time. It is our idea that such an arrangement is desirable for at least two reasons. In the first place, it gives time enough for a man to become acquainted with the ideas and aims of the Safety movement and, if conducted properly, should result in each individual, who serves as a Committee member, becoming enlisted permanently on the side of such efforts. Furthermore, it, in time, will educate all of the men in the plant.

At frequent intervals letters are sent to all department heads on safety matters. Once each month one of these letters deals directly with the accident record of the preceding month. National Safety Council bulletins are posted at seven different places throughout the works and the bulletins are changed at least twice a month. We believe we are on the right track and hope to have some worth-while results to report later on.

EXPLOSIVES—
HANDLE WITH CARE

By Thomas J. Quigley, Chief,
Mines and Quarry Section, Bureau of Inspection

Probably no part of the Mine and Quarry Regulations, recently adopted by the Department, brought forth more discussion during public hearings than the rules dealing with the handling, use, and storage of explosives. The criticism was sincere, but generally showed a lack of the broad knowledge that the Department has as a result of its study of the many accidents which have occurred in the State.

Dynamite and other high explosives are so widely used today in many operations that people seem to have lost their respect for their danger. The Department feels that if proper care is exercised high explosives may be handled and used safely. It also believes that dynamite means death in the hands of careless workmen. So many unusual and unexplainable accidents have occurred in this connection that the term premature explosion has arisen. Technicians tell us that such a thing as a premature explosion cannot occur, but I am sure that our readers will agree that the accidents to be discussed so closely border on this condition that the Department is correct in its attitude that dynamite should be treated as though it could explode prematurely, and that the utmost care should be exercised in using it.

Irwin Lindsay went to the hospital with severe lacerations of his hands, arms, and shoulders as a result of an explosion of dynamite when it was being pushed into a hole. The tamping bar was forced back through Lindsay's hand and arm and he was badly cut by flying rock. What caused the accident? Was the hole too small for the stick of dynamite? Was the dynamite struck too heavy a blow, or was the dynamite defective? No one will ever know the cause. We can only ask ourselves these unanswerable questions, and then resolve to exercise the most extreme care at all times in the handling of high explosives.

Three men were eye witnesses to an accident which occurred when they, with another employe, were blowing out stumps. The fourth man was killed when the dynamite exploded, but none of the witnesses can tell what occurred. It is safe to say that no one will be able to tell these men that dynamite is nothing to be afraid of and that you can do anything with it. Such a statement seems foolish, but it has been heard many times.

In one of the limestone quarries of the State, another employe was seriously cut and burned when he was preparing to make a blast and while tamping the hole the charge exploded striking him on the hand and leg. This accident is similar to that of Lindsay's, but no one can tell us what happened.

In one of the State mines of Eastern Pennsylvania, four men were preparing to make a blast. The detonators and wires had been attached to the charge and the employe who was about to place the charge into the hole was blown into eternity. The three men with him were seriously injured. None of them know the cause of this explosion. They tell us that the wires were not attached to the battery.

The battery man substantiates this statement. The dynamite was fresh and no tamping had been done. Did the man who was killed have so much static in his body that he set off the dynamite in this manner? We will allow the reader to form his own conclusions.

Probably the worst feature of the carelessness with which some people handle dynamite is the lack of regard for the safety of those not actually doing the shooting but who may be engaged in other occupations nearby. Many, many fatal and serious accidents have occurred because the blaster failed to sound the warning required by the Regulations or else failed to allow sufficient time for all in the vicinity to retire to a safe place. There is absolutely no excuse for such accidents occurring and a Regulation on the point should not be necessary. The Department, however, from its experience, placed rules in its Mine and Quarry Regulations in order to emphasize the necessity for employing only experienced and careful blasters.

Nick De Lallo was hit on the head with a stone thrown from a blast as he was disconnecting the air hose from his drill. The investigation showed that the blaster had given a warning that the shot was to be fired but failed to allow any time to permit De Lallo to run for shelter. To say that the blaster should be found guilty of manslaughter may be a very strong statement, but one could hardly be blamed for having such a thought.

Another employe was injured when walking down a railroad grade which had just been made. He stopped for a second to see if any dynamiting was being done when the rock on which he was standing was blown into the air by a charge of dynamite. No effort had been made by the blaster to determine the presence of other employes. No warning of any kind was given and the Regulation requiring the sending of men with flags along all points of travel was clearly violated. This Regulation was much disputed but this one accident is sufficient evidence of the necessity for the rule.

If the blaster in charge of the blasting in a subway operation had sent out workmen with red flags to prevent workmen returning before all the shots had been fired, Domonic Russo would not have returned to his station between the second and third shots and been killed when struck in the abdomen by a flying rock. A very complete investigation of this accident was made and the Department can truthfully say that the real cause of this man's death is gross carelessness.

And so the story goes on. Case after case could be cited but the recital would become monotonous. Dynamite is one of the most useful materials ever invented but in the hands of careless workmen it is death itself. The Department hopes through the medium of such articles as this, its Regulations, its inspection work, its safety rallies, and its talks to workmen, to influence employers to the point that only the most experienced and careful men will be employed in the handling of all explosives and that the workmen themselves will at all times observe the Golden Rule which is the best safety rule ever formulated.

PREPARING REGULATIONS FOR PITS AND QUARRIES

By J. M. Sandel

Director, Bureau of Industrial Standards

The work of preparing regulations for any industry is a much involved task, it is not easy, neither can it be completed in a short time. It is necessary that representatives of the Department become as well acquainted with all phases of the industry as operators of the industry themselves. Not only are safety problems included in the topics to be considered, but customs of the industry, local practices in different parts of the state, similar operations in other industries, and production problems in the industry.

Operators of pits and quarries in the State of Pennsylvania had no contact with the Department other than occasional visits by the inspectors because they were included in places where persons are employed in the Factory Act. In the absence of specific regulations, it is not customary for the Bureau of Inspection to visit an establishment unless for some unusual reason, the occurrence of a fatal accident or a catastrophe would be sufficient cause for visiting pits and quarries prior to the adoption of the Department regulations.

The number of accidents that were occurring in Pennsylvania pits and quarries necessitated that the department take the initiative to reduce them. The first step was to ascertain what the industry was now doing and what it is possible to do. The field work in connection with these regulations was conducted all over the State when practically every quarry employing ten or more men was visited. This included limestone, sandstone, clay, shale and slate quarries. Some person responsible for the operation of each quarry was interviewed and told of the object of the Department and his cooperation was sought by way of suggesting what methods could be specified and what safety devices could be incorporated in the present methods. By seeking the cooperation of the management in this way, many unique ideas were uncovered and adopted. The draft of the tentative regulations which was then prepared for public hearings was nothing more than operating practices which were found to be conducted in some quarries throughout the State; no one quarry could be found where all were being complied with, but a picked few when combined would comply with the regulations.

When the tentative regulations were approved, the industry was notified that five public hearings would be held when they would be invited to comment on the draft of the regulations. Makers of explosives were also notified as practically half of the regulations were concerned with the use, storage, and handling of explosives. Everyone of the hearings was well attended and at times the discussion was somewhat stirring, but back of it all was a firm desire on the part of representatives of the Department and representatives of the industry to get together and produce a set of regulations that would save lives and limbs.

In addition to these public hearings, representatives of the Department held two meetings with representatives of the cement and slate quarries who expressed a desire to talk over the proposed regulations as they would affect their respective industries. These meetings were marked by serious discussions as to the object in view—to save life and limb in quarries and were comparable to the safety meetings that had been held by the Department in Harrisburg and at the National Safety Congresses. The representatives of the Department feel proud of their accomplishment in gaining the cooperation and friendship of the quarry operators, and it is hoped that the quarry operators in turn were able to secure some practicable suggestions in promoting safety work in ways not required by regulations. In every industry it is not always practicable to include safe practices, that are entirely within the control of the workmen, in the published regulations, as such safe practices are difficult to enforce.

CRANE SAFETY FOR THE OPERATOR

By Wm. F. Mackenzie

Safety Engineer, John T. Lewis & Bros. Co. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

One of the safety problems in the plant of John T. Lewis and Bros. Co. has been to find a device which would positively prevent a crane from running through an open switch.

Our crane, or telpher hoist system, consists of nine lines converging into three lines, and these three finally into one. Switching was formerly done by a three-way-hand operated switch, difficult to throw, and giving the operator considerable labor and some danger.

Arthur Shorten, our head electrician, devised an electrical operating mechanism that has made this part of the operation easy and safe, but it did not obviate the danger of a hoist running off the end of an open switch.

The original safety device consisted of baffle plates which dropped on each side of the rail. These, however, failed to prevent cranes from running through an open switch, as they either spread apart or snapped off when the wheels of the trolley hit them.

Generally, the operator would stop his crane before it entirely left the rail. On one occasion, however, the crane went entirely through and fell about 40 feet. Fortunately, the crane was caught between a pile of lumber and a wagon, and the operator was saved from serious injury.

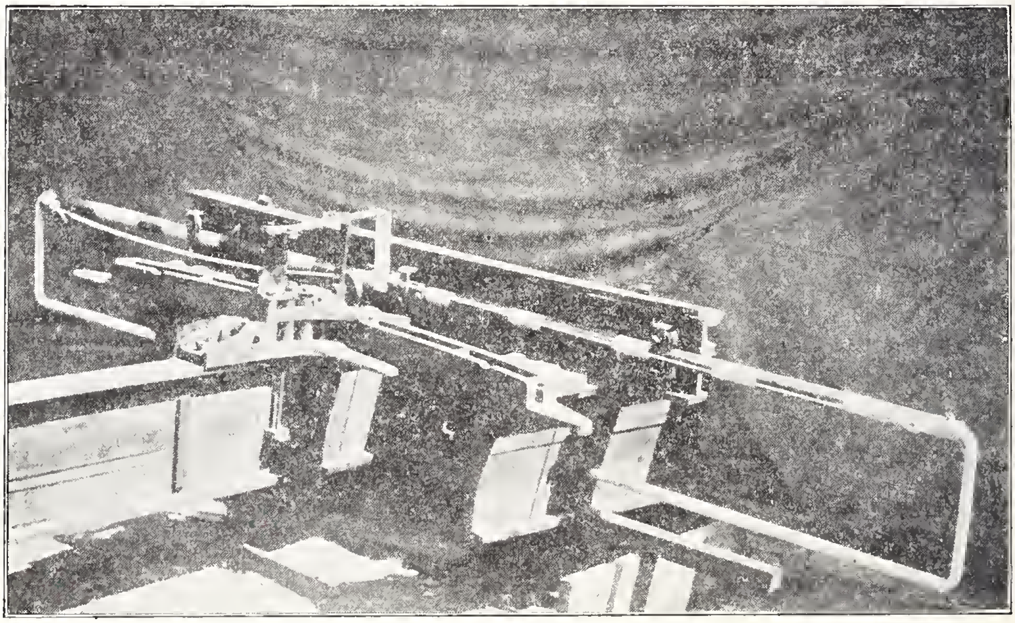


Fig. 2. Front view of open switch stop.

After trying several devices, one of the men of the mechanical force, Harry Beckwith, worked out a device which has removed this hazard. It consists of a frame made of pipe and steel bars. The baffle bars are designed to register in corresponding holes in the I-beam track of the trolley system.

The bars are supported and actuated by the movable pipe frame running on rollers carried by the supporting members of the system. When the switch tongue is changed from rail to rail, a flexible cable from the tongue moves the pipe frame and baffle into its proper position.

As there is one switch for each set of three tracks, one track is always clear while the steel bars extend through the I-beam of the other two tracks. A crane operating on either of the other two tracks with the switches open would run against the steel bars which are $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter.

So confident was the mechanic, who worked out the device, that when he had installed the first one, he ran a crane full speed against it.

As this safeguard relieves the mind of the crane operator of his greatest hazard, he does his work with more assurance and confidence.

The accompanying pictures show very clearly how this result is accomplished. Figures 2 and 3.

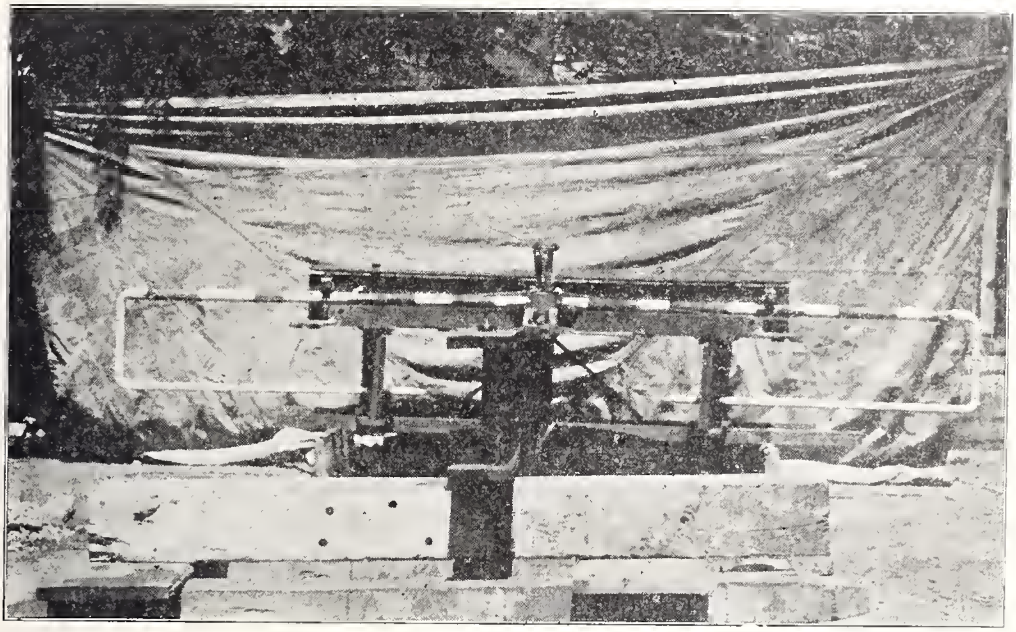


Fig. 3. Reverse view of open switch stop.

BLOOD-POISONING*

The expression "a mere pin-prick" is often used to convey the idea of a small quantity or a negligible factor. It has the same value in our language as "a drop of a bucket." Both have come to stand for the ultimate degree of insignificance,—unless we resort to technical terms such as are employed by biologists in dealing with cells and microbes, or by physicists in connection with molecular structure. An actual pin-prick, however, should never be considered to be an insignificant thing. It may amount to just that and no more, but on the other hand it may result in one of the most painful forms of suffering know to human kind,—ending, possibly, in death from blood-poisoning.

---

* Courtesy of the Travelers Standard
September 11, 1926

What has just been said of the pin-prick may be said of any other form of accident by which an opening in the skin is made,—whether it be a scratch, an abrasion, or an open cut. When bacteria of certain kinds find a break in the skin, no matter how minute it is, and are let alone, the stage is set for a condition which is likely to cause intense suffering, and may require amputation of the affected member, or may even (as already suggested) result in death.

The use of the word "may" throughout the two preceding paragraphs indicates the possibility of infection whenever an accident causes a break in the surface of the skin. There is, of course, no certainty that this will occur; but more important is the fact that there is no assurance that it will *not* occur,—unless the injury receives proper treatment and care immediately after the accident.

Blood-poisoning is no respector of persons or places. It is just as likely to attack a child in the home as a workman in the shop. It appears to be more prevalent in some industries than in others,—partly, no doubt, because the blood-poison germ is brought into more intimate contact with the skin in some of them, and partly through greater neglect or inferior first-aid facilities. A number of woodworking plants report that over 30 per cent. of their non-fatal accidents result in blood-poisoning. This is much higher than reported by industry in general, notwithstanding the fact that there appears to be no sufficient reason for the preponderance; and hence we must conclude that the workers are careless, or that they do not as a class, receive proper first-aid treatment,—or both. Sliver wounds are common in woodworking plants, and infection from slivers leads all other causes in such plants. The average person who has been punctured by a sliver tries to get the thing out with whatever means are at hand,—and then forgets it. Only a drop or two of blood may show, but this red blood should be taken as a danger signal,—for nobody knows what septic material may have been forced into the wound by the sliver. In such a case no one can feel reasonably secure, unless he has the wound cleansed and dressed.

A particular woodworker that we have in mind had a quarter-inch length of sliver in the end of his finger. With the aid of a pin and a penknife he extracted the sliver, and he then brushed off the drop of blood that exuded and went on with his work. Three days later he had a badly swollen finger and consulted a doctor, who treated the infection but finally was forced to amputate the arm at the elbow. On the same day another worker in the same shop received a longer and larger sliver in the palm of his hand near the base of the thumb. He pulled the sliver out immediately and wisely reported to his foreman, who sent him to the first-aid room where the wound was properly cared for. In this second case the worker lost half an hour of time and suffered very little pain. In the other case, there were three days of intense suffering and finally the loss of the forearm,—a partial disablement for life.

Clothes-sorters in laundries often receive scratches and pin-pricks from pins left in the garments when sent to the laundry. Trivial wounds indeed, but fraught with grave possibilities. Septic germs and germs of infectious diseases are likely to be present on soiled clothing, and they can easily find lodging in any break in the skin. A sorter then could easily become the unwilling (and for a time the unwitting) host to a number of highly undesirable microscopic enemies.

If the soiled clothes are first treated with a live-steam bath, and if sorters are compelled to give notice of even the most trivial cuts or scratches, and receive treatment for them, a great deal of the hazard will be eliminated.

Workers in the metal trades are subject to lacerations and cuts from the sharp and ragged edges of the materials with which they deal. The nature of their work is such that their hands easily and quickly becomes soiled, and in addition to this their hands are often smeared with oil used on the cutting tools. This cutting oil, circulating about the machines, usually has a temperature at which bacteria thrive quite well,—particularly if the oil has organic matter in it. Moreover, some workmen indulge in certain unsanitary practices which make the oil anything but a desirable substance to bring in contact with open wounds. The subject of infection from cutting oils is treated at length in the issue of THE TRAVELERS STANDARD for July, 1918,—copies of which may be had upon request.

From a number of different sources comes information indicating that approximately 10 per cent. of our industrial accidents result in blood-poisoning. This is a needlessly high rate, and may be accounted for in part by the fact that the trouble is most marked among the younger workers, who do not know or appreciate the hazard. Some of them are boys and girls who have just finished with school, or who are working during the vacation period. Almost equal with them, in the number of cases of infection, are workers of foreign birth. Here again ignorance of the danger, or indifference to it through lack of proper appreciation of its importance, is the principal obstacle to overcome. Sanitation has never played an important role in the lives of many of them, yet they appear to have thrived surprisingly well, and naturally they have the "it-will-never-happen-to-me" conviction. They will retain this conviction, and we shall continue to have a disproportionately high rate of infection from minor accidents among them, until such time as our factory executives make up their minds to correct the situation. The first step in bringing about a change is to realize that a first-aid kit is just as essential a part of a foreman's equipment as a time-sheet and pencil; and that the foreman must see to it that the first-aid kit is used on every needed case, and attend to this matter with the same faithfulness that he would show toward any and every other essential duty.

EMPLOYES EXPRESSLY EXCLUDED FROM THE PROVISIONS OF THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT OF 1915 AND THE AMENDMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTS THERETO AND DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME AND SUPERIOR COURTS INTERPRETING THE EXCEPTIONS OF THE ACT.

By Charles H. Young
Associate Counsel
Workmen's Compensation Board.

Section 1 of Article 1 of the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1915 provides that the Act shall apply to all accidents occurring within this Commonwealth irrespective of the place where the contract of hiring was made, renewed, or extended, and shall not apply to any accident occurring outside of the Commonwealth.

Section 104, in defining the word "employe," excludes "persons whose employment is casual in character and not in the regular course of the business of the employer," and also "Persons to whom articles or materials are given out to be made up, cleaned, washed, altered, ornamented, finished, or repaired or adapted for sale, in the worker's own home, or on other premises not under the control or management of the employer." The Supreme and Superior Courts of Pennsylvania have had occasion to pass on the exclusion of those persons whose employment is casual in character and not in the regular course of the business of the employer in the following cases:

In the case of Marsh *vs.* Groner, 258 Pa. 473, an employe engaged by a married woman to do some plastering work on her dwelling house, which she was in the course of enlarging and remodeling, was injured by falling from a scaffold while at his work, it was held that the employer was not engaged in any "business" within the proper meaning of that term as used in the Workmen's Compensation Act. It was also held in this case that the employment was casual in character, and not being in the regular course of any business in which the employer was engaged, the employe was not entitled to recover compensation. The word "business" was defined by the Supreme Court as that which occupies the time, attention, and labor of a person for the purpose of livelihood or profit.

In Blake *vs.* Wilson, 268 Pa. 469, an employe, hired to paint a silo on a farm occupied and operated by the employer, was injured while so doing, it was held that the employment was casual in character and not in the regular course of the business of the employer. Compensation was denied.

In Callahan *vs.* Montgomery, 272 Pa. 56, the defendant, Noble Montgomery, who was operating an oil lease, employed Callahan, a skilled mechanic, who owned and operated a machine shop in the Borough of Chicora, where he carried on his trade about one-half of his time and worked for persons in that community the other half, to repair an engine used in pumping one of the wells of the defendant at $1.25 per hour. It was found necessary to take the cylinder to his shop to have it rebored and while waiting for this to be done Callahan was caught in the machinery and killed. The Supreme Court held that his work was casual in character and not in the regular course of the employer's business and denied compensation. In deciding this case the Supreme Court said:

"The casual employment of one, for the performance of an odd job, may occur in conducting a business and still not be within its regular course. For instance, emergency repair work on a machine used in the operation of the business can always be said to take place in the course of that business, as all machinery, at some time or other, is bound to need repair; but such work if not a kind usually performed by or under the control of the person conducting the business, would be outside the regular course thereof."

In McCall *vs.* Bell Telephone Company, 79 Sup. Ct. 505, a teamster who owned and drove his own team and who for more than a dozen years had done hauling of various kinds for defendant and others as occasion arose at a per diem rate which covered the personal services of himself and the use of his team and equipment was employed by the telephone company to haul telephone poles from its wareroom to points along its lines where they were being maintained, repaired and renewed by its own linemen. He was not employed for any specific period but worked when called upon by the defendant. On January 30, 1919, when he had been working about five days, he was injured by some poles skidding. It was held by the Superior Court that although the employment was "casual in character" it was in "the regular course of the business of the employer" and was therefore not within the exceptions excluding casual employes. Employment was declared to be "casual in character" when it comes about by chance and for no fixed duration of time.

In Fiorot *vs.* Braide *et al,* 279 Pa. State 247, the plaintiff's deceased husband was in the employ of one engaged in the grocery and butcher business and his employer contracted with the owner of a certain property to cut down and remove 5 trees for which service he was to receive $25.00 and the wood secured from the trees. In order to carry out his contract the defendant directed one of his regular employes in the butcher business to do the work, agreeing to pay him $5.00 a day while so engaged, and while engaged in this work he fell from one of the trees sustaining injuries that resulted in his death. The contention of the insurance carrier is that the employment was casual and therefore no award should be made in favor of the claimant. The Supreme Ct. in disposing of the case said in part: "A finding of the Board that the employment was not casual 'but connected with Fiorot's employment in connection with defendant's butchering business is sustained by evidence. Braide needed the wood to be secured from the trees for use in his butcher shop for heating and other purposes in connection with his business which was a necessary factor in its success. Fiorot's services were necessary in obtaining the wood and connected with his employment in the regular course of the business of his employer". Judgment affirmed.

In Hauger *vs.* H. W. Walker Co., 277 Pa. 506, 5 Walnut 38, the facts were that the employer was a manufacturer of ice cream and other dairy products and had as its factory foreman, Marlin G. Miller, who was charged with the duty of keeping the plant in operation, and making such small repairs as he could by himself or with the assistance of other men in the regular employ of the company, but when there was some major job of repairing to be done, he, as factory foreman, called in the decedent, who was an expert machinist, to assist in doing this character of work. While engaged in the performance of his duty under such an employment, decedent was killed in plaintff's place of business. The defense raised to the claim for compensation was that the employment was casual in character and not in the regular course of the business of the defendant. Justice Simpson, in disposing of the case said: "Section 104 of the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1915, P. L. 736, provides that "the term 'employe' as used in this act is declared to be synonymous with servant, and includes all natural persons who perform services for another for a valuable consideration, exclusive of persons whose employment is casual in character and not in the regular course of the business of the employer' etc." It will be noticed that the last clause of this section is in form conjunctive, and hence inapplicable unless the employment is not only casual, as this was, but also "not in the regular course of the business of the employer". The defendant having made the repairing of its machinery a part of the "regular course of its business," decedent was its employe by the very terms of this section and plaintiff has the same right as the widow of any other employe who is killed or injured during the "regular course of the business".

In the case of Archie Smith *vs.* P. & R. C. & I. Co., 11 D. R. 1117, the facts were that the plaintiff was a carpenter who lived and had a shop at Lavelle, Schuylkill County, doing work for such individuals and companies as employed him by the day at carpenter's wages and also work for which he had a contract price. The defendant had entered into a contract with Butler Twp. in

Schuylkill County to keep certain roads in repair and had a number of men regularly employed in work upon the roads and in doing this work used dump wagons and scrapers. The defendant's foreman went to the plaintiff and requested him to repair a road wagon and scraper which he agreed to do and while doing the work he suffered an injury losing 3 fingers. The employe made a claim for compensation and the defendant raised the question of the employment being casual in character and not in the regular course of the business of the employer. In disposing of the case the Superior Court said in part as follows: "the evidence clearly established and the Referee found that the job in which the plaintiff was engaged was not such work as was done by the regular employes of the company in the regular course of business. No regular employe of the company was assisting the plaintiff in the work in which he was engaged. It was work which required the employment and machinery which the defendant did not have. The fact that minor repairs were made by the regular employes of the company did not have the effect of bringing all the repairs within the regular course of the business. Every engineer employed in a mill or factory makes minor repairs to the machinery; every chauffeur makes minor repairs to the automobile which he drives, and such minor repairs are within the regular course of the business of the employer, but such repairs are totally distinct from the remedying of all defects in machinery which require the skill of an expert machinist or the sending of the engine to a machine shop. The court held that the employment was casual in character and not in the regular course of the business of the employer and denied compensation.

In Pitt *vs.* Dawson, 11 D. R. 1130, the claimant was employed in a coal mine irregularly, the owner of the mine being a foreman who operated the mine during certain seasons of the year for his own benefit and who also sold some coal. The claimant agreed with the defendant to mine some coal for him, agreeing to mine 100 bushels for $6.00 and if he mined more to be given $7.00 per hundred bushels. He mined between 800 and 900 bushels when he sustained an injury to his eye, resulting in the loss of the sight of both eyes. The defendant raised the question of the employment being casual in character and not in the regular course of the business of the employer. The Courts in disposing of the case said: "the evidence is sufficient to sustain the findings that the employment was not casual in character, that appellant was also engaged in the business of mining and selling coal."

There has been no decisions of the Appellate Court interpreting that part of Section 104 that relates to home-workers.

EMPLOYES ENGAGED IN MARITIME WORK AND INTERSTATE EMPLOYES

There are two other classes of employes excluded from the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, not expressly by the Act but by decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States followed by our Supreme Court in a number of cases,—namely, interstate employes and those doing maritime work. In the case of the State of Washington *vs.* W. C. Dawson & Co., rep. in 6 Walnut, page 3, the Supreme Court of the U. S. held that Congress can not, under the provisions of the Federal Constitution, make applicable to persons engaged in maritime service, other than the masters and crews of vessels, the provisions of State Workmen's Compensation Acts. A proviso in a statute attempting to bring injuries in maritime work under state Workmen's Compensation Acts, which denies jurisdiction in such cases, to the United States district courts, falls when the main provision is declared invalid. In the case of New York Central R. R. Co. *vs.* Winfield 244 U. S. 147, it was held that state Workmen's Compensation Acts do not apply to employes engaged in interstate commerce and there had been a number of decisions by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in line with the decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court and defining what constitutes interstate employes.

ILLEGAL EMPLOYMENT.

Employes, who are, by reason of age, not permitted to be employed for certain kinds of work and are illegally employed do not come within the provisions of the Compensation Act for the reason that there is no legal contract of hiring. An opinion of Deputy Attorney General J. W. Brown to Richard H. Lansburgh, Secretary of Labor and Industry, 11 D. R. 1133, "the employment of a minor 14 years of age by the Department of Forests and Waters as a fire fighter without having on file an employment certificate as required by the Act of 1915, P. L. 286, was illegal. No contract of hiring could exist for the reason that the minor was incapable under the law of making such a contract. The Workmen's Compensation Act does not apply to such cases and no award can be made." In Kline *vs.* Pittsburgh Stamping Company, 278 Pa. St. 467, 6 Walnut 18, the plaintiff, a boy over 16 years and under 18 years of age, was employed by the defendant in work prohibited by the Child Labor Law, and while so employed received injury necessitating the amputation of 3 fingers of the left hand. A compensation agreement was entered into and plaintiff received payments thereunder for a period of 18 weeks. At the end of that time a petition was filed with the Board setting forth that the agreement was signed under a mistake both of law and fact and that petitioner was coerced into believing, by a representative of his employer, that the paper he signed was simply a statement as to the details connected with the accident and asking that the agreement be modified so as to provide compensation for a loss of use of the hand. The Referee refused to modify the agreement which conclusion was sustained by the Board. In disposing of the appeal to the Supreme Court, the Supreme Court said: "although a minor if injured while engaged in employment forbidden by the Child Labor Act may not be compelled to accept compensation under the provisions of Workmen's Compensation Law, yet, if he accepts the statute, he is bound by his agreement until it is either modified or set aside by the Board.

EMPLOYES ENGAGED IN DOMESTIC SERVICE AND AGRICULTURE.

By a supplement to the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1915, approved June 3, 1915, those persons engaged in domestic service and agriculture are exempted from the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act. This supplement has been passed upon by the Supreme and Superior Courts of Pennsylvania in the following cases:

In the case of Strunk *vs.* Keller, 75 Sup. Ct. 462, the defendant Keller was a farmer but had entered into a written contract to do some logging in connection with a lumber operation by one Alexander. The defendant employed John Strunk to assist him and while hauling logs he suffered an injury that resulted in his death. The defendant claimed exemption by reason of being a farmer. The Superior Court in its opinion said:

"Nor can he sustain his claim of exemption for liability on the ground he was a farmer. The Act of June 3, 1915, P. L. 77, provides that the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1915 shall not affect any person who, at the time of injury, is engaged in domestic service or agriculture. When Strunk was killed he was not engaged in agriculture. The logging contract entered into by the defendant was not a part of his farming operations. If a farmer chooses to engage men in outside industrial operations his employes in such outside transaction are within the protection of the Workmen's Compensation Act."

In Matis *vs.* Schaeffer, 270 Pa. 141, it was held that an employe hired to work in defendant's coal yard but at times when business was dull was temporarily sent to the farm to assist in working there and was injured while working on the farm was not an agricultural worker for the reason that the character of his work was determined by the general character of the contract of hiring only and did not refer to other casual or incidental work performed at the request of the employer.

In Blake *vs.* Wilson, 268 Pa. 469 the facts were that Garrett H. Blake was employed to paint a silo on the farm of Effie M. Wilson who carried on no other operation except the management of her farm. He sustained injuries causing his death and his wife made claim for compensation. The Supreme Court held that she was not entitled to compensation for the reason that her husband's work was casual in character and not in the regular course of the employer's business and declined to pass on the constitutionality of the act of June 3, 1915, P. L. 77 exempting domestic and agricultural workers from the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

There has been no decision by the Appellate Courts defining what constitutes domestic service as contained in the Supplement to the Workmen's Compensation Act.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD DECISIONS

CRAVER V. BOROUGH OF SOMERSET

Volunteer Fireman—Exceptions to award made under Act of May 14, 1925, P. L. 714, overruled.

OPINION—COMMISSIONER HOUCK.

The facts in this case are not in dispute. The claimant was employed by the Somerset Herald and was also a volunteer fireman in the Borough of Somerset. On June 9, 1925, while going to a fire as a member of the Somerset Borough Volunteer Fire Department, the wheel of the fire truck ran over his foot, inflicting the injuries for which the Referee awarded him compensation. The defendant has appealed from the award.

The defendant contends (1) that the claimant was not an employee of the Borough of Somerset within the meaning of the Workmen's Compensation Act and the supplement thereto, viz: the Act of May 14, 1925, P. L. 714; (2) that the injuries were not sustained while in the course of any employment for the Borough of Somerset; and (3) that the act of May 14, 1925, P. L. 714 is unconstitutional.

The supplement to the Workmen's Compensation Act, approved May 14, 1925, provides as follows:

> "That in addition to those persons included within the definition of the word "employe", as defined in section one hundred and four of the act to which this is a supplement, there shall be included all members of volunteer fire companies of the various cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, and townships who shall and are hereby declared to be "employes" of such cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships for all the purposes of said act, and shall be entitled to receive compensation in case of injuries received while actually engaged as firemen or while going to or returning from a fire which the fire companies of which they are members shall have attended."

This act is a supplement to section 104 of the Workmen's Compensation Act which defines an employee as one "who performs services for another for a valuable consideration." The defendant argues that the supplement merely enlarges the class of employees, without adding a new class, and still makes necessary to the relationship the payment of a valuable consideration. The defendant also argues that the supplement must refer to paid firemen and to them only. With this construction, we can not agree. Paid firemen were always within the terms of section 104 of the act; no additional legislation was required to make them and their dependents beneficiaries of the compensation law. In addition to this, the supplement, by its very terms, adds a new class of employees to section 104. "All members of volunteer fire companies of the various cities, boroughs, incorporated towns and townships" are the words of the act. A volunteer firemen is one who receives no wage; the meaning of the act is unmistakable. We are here dealing with a statutory definition of the term used, and by that definition a volunteer fireman is an employee of the borough. McCarl vs. Houston Borough, 263 Pa. 1.

We need not go outside the supplement of 1925 to determine whether the claimant was an employee of the Borough or not; by the terms of the act he was an employee. That there is nothing unusual about this situation, however, is apparent from the fact that by the terms of section 103 of the compensation act the term employer includes municipal corporations, and by section 106 of the act the exercise and performance of the powers and duties of a local or other public authority shall, for the purpose of the act, be treated as the trade or business of the authority. Therefore, it is quite clear the claimant was the employee and the defendant his employer, at the time of the accident. Further, by the supplement of 1925, such employee is entitled to compensation if injured while going to a fire with his fire company. Every requisite element is here present and the claimant is entitled to compensation.

It should be noted in passing that the fact that the claimant received no valuable consideration from the Borough of Somerset is immaterial. This is a case of concurrent employment; the claimant was an employee of the Somerset Herald loaned temporarily to the Borough of Somerset. This situation is provided for in section 309 of the compensation act which provides, in part, as follows:

> "Where the employee is working under concurrent contracts with two or more employers, his wages from all employers shall be considered as if earned from the employer liable for compensation."

Therefore, the wage earned by the claimant as an employee of the Somerset Herald is the basis of his compensation. That the payment of wages by the person liable for compensation is not a requisite condition to the recovery of compensation appears clearly by a very recent decision of the Supreme Court, Atherholt vs. William Stoddart Co., Pa. (Not yet reported); 12 Dep. Rep. 912. There the Supreme Court said: "Section 104, in defining an employe as one who performs services for another 'for a valuable consideration', does not specify that any particular person shall pay this consideration, and its language is not to be construed as conditioning liability to meet a claim for compensation on payment of wages, or on the existence of an obligation to pay wages, by the person against whom the claim is made." It is apparent from this language, entirely apart from the provisions of the supplement of 1925, that the payment of wages by the person against whom the claim is made is not necessary to create the relationship of employer and employee.

The defendant contends finally that if the supplement of 1925 is construed so as to apply to all volunteer fire companies, whether the members are paid or not (and we do not see how it can be construed in any other way), it is unconstitutional as a violation of Article 1, Section 9, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania and of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The compensation has been held constitutional by the Supreme Court; Anderson vs. Carnegie Steel Co., 255 Pa. 33. The United States Supreme Court has also passed upon the compensation principle in a number of cases. There is nothing so novel in the question now presented to call for extended discussion of the constitutionality of the supplement of 1925. In our opinion the supplement is constitutional and does not violate any provisions of the Constitution of Pennsylvania or the Constitution of the United States. The supplement is a valid exercise of the police power.

We find no error in the Referee's disposition of this case; his findings of fact, conclusions of law, and award are affirmed and the appeal is dimissed.

BYRNE V. MANDES GOLDER,

trading as

GOLDER CONSTRUCTION CO.

Contractor—Sub-contractor. Employe loaned to a subcontractor, killed by accident while engaged in work on premises occupied by and under control of principal contractor. Latter held liable for compensation, notices having not been posted as required by Sec. 302 (b).

OPINION—CHAIRMAN WALNUT.

The claimant in this case is the widow of Michael J. Byrne who was killed in the course of his employment on February 13, 1925. The manner of his death as described in the claim petition and in the evidence is as follows;

He was assisting in handling a girder which had just been removed from a bridge which crossed the Reading Company's right of way at 31st and Girard Avenue. This girder had apparently been removed from its original position and was about to be lowered and taken away from the bridge structure when it turned over on the decedent and crushed him to death.

No question is raised relative to the accident nor to the dependency of the claimant nor to her right to receive compensation the question is who shall pay? Three claim petitions have been filed, one against the defendent in this case, one against Henry A. Hitner's Sons Co. and one against the Reading Company. All three claim petitions are before the Board on appeal. It appears from the testimony and the referee's findings that the decedent was an employee of the Reading Company, that he was a member of a wreck train crew which went to the bridge at 31st and Girad Avenue on February 13, 1925 pursuant to a contract entered into between the Reading Company and Henry A. Hitner's Sons Company which contract was dated February 11, 1925 and recites, inter alia:

> "Whereas Henry A. Hitner's Sons Company is desirous that it may use the wreck train and crew of the Reading Company to assist their Crane to take down two (2) girders from Bridge at 31st and Girard Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa......."

and provides further

> "that the handling of these girders is entirely under the supervision of Henry A. Hitner's Sons Company or their agents............and that the Reading Company agrees that Henry A. Hitner's Sons Company could use this wreck train and crew at the rate of $20.00 per hour."

The evidence further discloses that the wreck train went to the bridge and the accident occurred while one of the two girders was being taken down. It further appears that Henry A. Hitner's Sons Company has a contract with the defendant in this case, namely, Mandes Golder Construction Co., whereby it had agreed to remove the bridge for a consideration of $300. plus the iron material contained in the bridge. The defendant in turn had a contract with the City of Philadelphia and the Reading Company as owners of the bridge whereby he agreed for a valuable consideration to remove the existing bridge and to build a new one in its place. He had with the approval of the City Engineer sublet a portion of this contract, namely the removal of this bridge, to Henry A. Hitner's Sons Company. We, therefore, have a situation in which the principal contractor, the defendant, has sublet a portion of the work he had undertaken to do to a subcontractor, Henry A. Hitner's Sons Company, which subcontractor in turn had engaged the services by a third person, namely the Reading Company, to assist it in the performance of its subcontract.

So far as we are able to determine, this case falls distinctly within the provisions of Section 302 (b) of the Workmen's Compensation Act which provides as follows:

> "an employer who permits the entry, upon premises occupied by him or under his control, of a laborer or an assistant hired by an employee or contractor, for the performance upon such premises of a part of the employer's regular business entrusted to that employe or contractor, shall be conclusively presumed to have agreed to pay to such laborer or assistant compensation in accordance with the provisions of article three, unless the employer shall post in a conspicuous place, upon the premises where the laborer's or assistant's work is done, a notice of his intention not to pay such compensation," etc.

There is evidence to the effect that notices were not posted as prescribed by this section.

An examination of the briefs submitted would indicate that the principal objections raised to this interpretation of the facts are as follows: First the accident did not happen on premises occupied by or under the contral of Golder, trading as Golder Construction Company, the defendant; that is, that the bridge premises were not under his control. This objection we think is immediately answered. When the Golder Construction Company entered into the contract with the City of Philadelphia and the Reading Company to remove the old and build the new bridge, it secured control of the premises covered by the contract. It is true that it subsequently permitted Henry A. Hitner's Sons Company to go upon the premises and to undertake work which this latter company as subcontractor was possibly performing without any direct control or supervision of the principal contractor. This, however, did not alter the fact that the premises were under the contract of Golder, for it was only by reason of this control that he could permit the subcontractor to assume occupancy. In fact, we believe this phase of the question is fully covered by the reasoning in the case of Qualp v. Stewart, 266 Pa. 502.

The only question that would cause us any hesitancy would be the determination of whether or not the accident actually happened upon the premises under the control of the Golder Construction Company. It does not appear that the accident happened on the bridge but it is manifest that it happened in the immediate vicinity of the bridge either upon the tracks just below or somewhere between the tracks and the bridge. The referee has found that the fatal accident occurred

> "when the girders of the old bridge were being lowered to the tracks of the Reading Company"

which were directly below the bridge.

It is our opinion and we find as a fact that the accident did happen on the premises under the control of Golder Construction Company. In doing so, we believed the word "premises" in this instance cannot be confined strictly to the bridge itself but must be held to include such place immediately below and in the vicinity of the bridge as would be necessarily used in the removal of the old and the construction of the new bridge.

The second question raised is based upon the contention that Henry A. Hitner's Sons Company was an independent contractor and therefore, Golder Construction Company was not liable to pay compensation to its employes. However, Henry A. Hitner's Sons Company was a subcontractor to whom the principal contractor had sublet part of his work and therefore, under the provisions of Section 105 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, its relationship to Golder Construction Company was that of employer and contractor as contemplated by the provisions of Section 302 (b). Here again we believe this exception has been disposed of by the case of Qualp v. Stewart, supra.

The referee concluded as a matter of law that the decedent was

> "a loaned employe to Henry A. Hitner's Sons Company at the time of the accident and that therefore his dependents are not entitled to compensation from the Golder Construction Company, the defendant."

In support of this conclusion of law, he found as a fact that

> "the Golder Construction Company under the terms of their contract with Henry A. Hitner's Sons Company had no supervision over the work (removal of the old bridge) of the members of the crew of the wreck train of the Reading Company. Although they worked under the direction of the boss of the wreck train, he took his orders from the superintendent of Henry A. Hitner's Sons Company."

In view of the position we have taken in the matter it is immaterial whether the decedent was the employe of the Reading Company or "a loaned employe to Henry A. Hitner's Sons Company." In either event, under the decision in Qualp v. Stewart, supra., compensation should be paid by the principal contractor, the defendant in this case. (The award follows).

INDUSTRIAL BOARD

The following rules, regulations and interpretations were approved at the September 23, 1926, meeting of the Industrial Board.

Rules

1. Sizes of Port Shutters for Projection Rooms.

   (a) Observation Ports.

   "The maximum sizes of observation ports shall be sixteen inches (16") square."

   (b) Lens Ports.

   "The maximum sizes of lens ports shall be six inches (6") high by twelve inches (12") wide."

   (c) Spot Light Ports.

   "The maximum sizes of spot light ports shall be determined by the following formulae:

FORMULAE

For theatres with no boxes $$DE = \frac{AC \times (HJ \text{ plus } 10')}{AB}$$

For theatres with boxes $$DE = \frac{AC \times FG}{AK}$$

where

A	=	Vertical axis of light	Measurable
AB	=	Throw (length in feet) to curtain line	Measurable
AK	=	Throw (length in feet) to box line	Measurable
AC	=	Distance of vertical axis from outer edge of booth wall	Measurable
DE	=	Width of spot light port (in feet or fractions of feet)	Unknown
FG	=	Box line (length in feet)	Measurable
HJ	=	Curtain line (length in feet) plus 10′ overlap	Measurable

2. Rule for Guarding of Tumblers in Foundries.

   "(a) Tumbling barrels shall be guarded as follows:

   All drive belts, gears, and shafting shall be guarded as required by Power Transmission Regulations on all types of tumbling barrels.

   (b) Horizontal revolving and reciprocating tumbling barrels operated singly or in a single line shall be guarded as follows:

   1. Loading and unloading sides shall be guarded by either a guard six (6′) feet high with not more than one-half (½") inch mesh, such guard rising vertically or inclined, or a hood over the barrel supported by counterweights; either method to be interlocked with a belt shifter.

   2. Where a clearance of fifteen (15") inches on all sides of the barrel can be obtained and the barrel revolved upwards from the loading and unloading sides with all projections pointed downward, no enclosure will be required.

   (c) Where barrels operate back to back there shall be a platform over the shaft."

3. Amendments to Crane and Hoist Regulations.

   (a) Definition of Overhead Traveling Crane.

   "The term *OVERHEAD* TRAVELING CRANE shall mean a crane consisting of bridge mounted on trucks which run on overhead rails, and the hoisting mechanism mounted on trucks which move transversely across the bridge, including single traveling I-beam and transfer cranes."

   (b) Definition of Hot Metal Crane.

   "The term HOT METAL CRANE shall mean a crane that is used to transport molten steel in an open hearth plant, *or twenty (20) tons or more of molten iron, steel, or non-ferrous metal in any other plant.*"

(c) Definition of Gantry Crane.

"The term GANTRY CRANE shall mean a crane the bridge of which is mounted on structural legs. *These legs may be* fitted with track wheels to which suitable gearing is *constructed* for the purpose of propelling the crane along the track. *They may also be fixed on solid fundations.*"

(d) Definition of Locomotive Crane.

"The term LOCOMOTIVE CRANE shall mean a crane consisting of a cab and boom mounted on trucks provided with a source of power, either directly or indirectly obtained, capable of propelling the crane and of rotating, hoisting, or lowering the boom or load."

(e) Definition of Mono-Rail Hoist.

"The term MONO-RAIL HOIST shall mean a hoist,, with or without an operator's cage, which is suspended *on rollers or wheels from an overhead track or rail.*"

(f) Definition of Crab or Winch.

"The term CRAB or WINCH shall mean a hand or power operated machine having a rope *coiled on one or more drums for the purpose of hauling, hoisting, or lowering a load. The trucks may be mounted on legs or in a frame. The legs or frame may be of wood, metal, concrete, masonry or other solid construction.*"

(g) Definition of Pillar Crane (new paragraph 1).

"The term PILLAR CRANE shall mean a crane capable of lifting, lowering, or rotating a load within the scope of a circle scribed by a rotating jib or boom as a radius and consisting of a self-supporting, rotating pillar or mast pivoted at its base, the pillar or mast supporting an inclined jib or boom secured at the base of the pillar."

(h) Amendment to Rule 200 (d).

"(d) (AI) A footwalk shall be placed along the entire length of the bridge on the motor side and a short platform twice the length of the trolley *placed at one end of the girder on the opposite side,* with a *vertical* clearance of at least six feet six inches (6'6") where the design of the building or crane permits, but in no case shall there be less than four feet (4') clearance. *For hand operated cranes the footwalk shall not be required to be installed on the bridge of the crane but there shall be a repair platform equal in strength and design to that required for motor operated cranes, installed on the wall of the building or supported by the crane runway at a height equal to the lower edge of the bridge girder to facilitate necessary repairs.*"

(i) Amendment to Rule 200 (g) 6.

"Toe boards shall be constructed in a permanent and substantial manner of metal, wood, or other material equivalent thereto in strength. Where of wood, toe boards shall be at least equal in cross section to *one inch* by six inches (*1"* x 6"); where of steel, at least one-eighth inch by six inches (⅛" x 6"); where of other construction, at least equal to the requirements for steel. Perforations up to one-half inch (½") are permissible in metal toe boards."

(j) Amendment to Rule 203 (d).

"203 (d) (AI) An automatically operated bell or other effective warning device which shall operate at all times while the crane is traveling shall be provided on all gantry cranes. *In addition, each trolley or similar part of a gantry crane shall be equipped with a mechanically operated bell or other effective warning device in all cases where persons may be endangered by the movement of such trolley or similar part. This manual signal shall be used as a warning signal and is not intended to relieve the operator from his responsibility in handling the load.*"

(k) Amendment to Title of Part 8.

"Part 8—Jib, *Pillar* and Portable Floor Cranes, Crabs and Winches."

(l) Amendment to Paragraph Following Title of Part. 8.

"The following special requirements for jib, *pillar* and portable floor cranes, crabs and winches shall not be construed as exclusive of any of the general requirements made in Part I of these regulations. In cases of direct conflict, these requirements shall govern."

(m) Amendment to Rule 213 (a).

"(a) (AI) Side pulls shall not be made with jib *or pillar* cranes. The arm *or boom* shall be directly over the load when making a lift."

4. Supplementary Interpretations of Child Labor Act and Amendments to Regulations Affecting the Employment of Minors.

(a) Interpretation of "Heavy Work in Building Trades" as used in Section 5 of Act 177 of 1915.

"That 'heavy work in building trades' as used in Section 5 of Act 177 of 1915 be specifically determined to include:

1. Carrying or handling of heavy lumber
2. Hod carrying
3. Concrete mixing and mortar mixing by hand
4. Wheeling sand, cement, lime, mortar, gravel mixed concrete or other similar heavy materials
5. Digging or removing any heavy stones or rock
6. Pile driving by hand
7. Handling or carrying any heavy material such as pipe, sanitary and heating fixtures.

(b) Definition of "Heavy Rolls Driven by Power" as used in Section 5 of Act 177 of 1915.

"That the term 'heavy rolls driven by power' as used in Section 5 of Act 177 of 1915 be determined to include any roll weighing fifty (50) pounds or more.

Also, that the employment of minors under sixteen years of age on rolls weighing less than fifty (50) pounds which are not provided with a feed table of sufficient length to prevent contact with the rolls, is prohibited. And further provided, that the rolls be guarded by enclosures that will permit stock to be fed but prevents fingers of employes from entering the nip point."

(c) Amendment to Rule M-11.

"The employment of minors under 18 years of age at installing and removing electric light and power meters, and doing inside wiring is prohibited except that where minors between the ages of 16 and 18 are acting as assistants to trained electricians or electrical engineers over 21 years of age, they may be so employed. This exception, however, only applies to work on *voltages up to and including 220 volts.*"

(d) Amendment to Rule M-13.

"That the employment of minors under 18 years of age in tanning establishments where such employment specifically pertains to the tanning process is prohibited. *This includes such work as that performed in a beam house, filling vats with hides, dipping hides and cleaning vats.*"

(e) Amendment to Rule M-27.

"That minors under 16 years of age shall be prohibited from engaging in the occupation of heating and passing rivets. Minors between the ages of 16 and 18 shall not be permitted to engage in such occupations at a distance of more than ten feet (10′) above the ground level unless a scaffold equipped with guard rails and toe boards is provided in accordance with the regulations of the Department for scaffolds." (As Amended).

5. Amendments to Industrial Lighting Regulations.

TABLE 1

"(a) Change "coal and ash handling" from Classification 3 to Classification 4.

(b) Change "locations where there are live electrical parts" from Classification 4 to Classification 5.

(c) Change "grinding clay products" from Classification 3 to Classification 4.

(d) Change "fine assembly" from Classification 6 to Classification 7.

(e) In Classification 6 change the phrase "weaving light colored silk or woolen textiles" to *sewing or* weaving light colored *materials.*"

TABLE 2

(a) Under Leather Manufacturing change the item "matching, grading, cutting, scarfing, sewing (dark goods)" from a minimum of *3* foot candles with 5 to 10 foot candles recommended to a minimum of *5* foot candles with 10 to 20 foot candles recommended.

(b) Under Machine Shops change the item "bench, machine work, assembling (fine) fine automatic machines, fine grinding, fine buffing and polishing" from a minimum of *3* foot candles with 10 to 20 recommended to a minimum of *5* foot candles with 10 to 20 recommended.

(c) Under Shafting, Pulleys and Other Mechanical Power Transmission change from a minimum of *0.5* foot candle with 2 to 5 foot candles recommended to a minimum of *1* foot candle with 2 to 5 candles recommended.

(d) Under Toilet and Wash Rooms change from a minimum of *0.5* foot candle with 2 to 5 foot candles recommended to a minimum of *1* foot candle with 2 to 5 foot candles recommended.

(e) Under Tanneries change the item "de-hairing, de-hairing forms, pressing, tacking boards, tanning paddle vats, putting-on-machines, steam dryers, coloring and dyeing, measuring machines, blooding" from *0.5* foot candle with *2* to *5* foot candles recommended to a minimum of *2* foot candles with *5* to *10* foot candles recommended.

(f) Under Candy Manufacturing change the minimum of *1* foot candle with *2* to *5* foot candles recommended to a minimum of *2* foot candles with *5* to *10* foot candles recommended.

(g) Under Clothing change the item "cutting (light)" from a minimum of *1* foot candle with *2* to *5* foot candles recommended to a minimum of *3* foot candles with *5* to *10* foot candles recommended. Change the item "cutting (dark)" from a minimum of *3* foot candles with *5* to *10* foot candles recommended to a minimum of *5* foot candles with *10* to *20* foot candles recommended.

(h) Under Structural Steel Fabrication change from a minimum of *0.5* foot candle with *2* to *5* foot candles recommended to a minimum of *3* foot candles with *5* to *10* foot candles recommended."

6. Rule Prohibiting Spiral or Winding Stairways in Buildings.

"That the construction of winding or spiral stairways in buildings where persons are employed is prohibited."

7. Amendments to Elevator Regulations.

(a) New paragraph (h) of Article 6.

"No freight compartment shall be installed under any passenger elevator.

(b) Amendment to Rule 227 (c) (EI).

"All passenger elevators except hydraulic, *which are not equipped with a magnetic brake shall, after January 1, 1929,* be provided with such brake as required for new installations.

(c) Additional Paragraph to Rule 232.

"(c) (AI) Cargate contact shall be mounted on the car in such a position as to require the closing of the car gate while operating the car from either the car switch or push button circuit."

(d) Amendment to Rule 245 (i).

"(i) (AI) *Upon the installation or renewal of any cable* a metal tag shall be placed on all cable fasteners *on* which shall be stamped the size and material of the cable and the date of installation or renewal."

(e) Amendment to Rule 248 (b).

"248 (b) (NI) *All* direct connected drum and traction types of elevators shall be equipped with upper and lower limit switches regardless of car travel or speed. Above a car speed of seventy-five (75') feet per minute, or over a car travel of two (2) stories or twenty-five (25') feet, all other electric freight elevators *having magnetic brakes* shall be provided with upper and lower limit switches. Limit switches shall be located in the elevator shaftway and shall automatically cut off the current, apply the brake and stop the machinery. A stopping switch may also be mounted on the elevator car in addition to limit switches in the shaftway, and so arranged as to be actuated by stationary inclines placed in the shaftway at the upper and lower limits of travel. *A sequence relay shall be installed in connection with limit switches of all electric rope control freight elevators, so connected as to require the centering of the controlling mechanism before the elevator car can be placed in operation.* Direction switches will be permitted in lieu of limit switches on the traction type of freight elevators."

(f) Amendment to Part 1, Article 1 (a).

"These rules and regulations shall apply to all elevators, escalators, dumwaiters and hoists, located in places other than cities of the first and second classes, *except that builders hoists shall comply with the requirements contained in the Scaffolds Regulations for such hoists.*"

(g) Amendment to Rule 227 (b).

"(b) (EI) All electric passenger elevators *installed prior to July 1, 1916 shall, after January 1, 1929,* be provided with top and bottom shaftway limit switches so connected that the functioning of either switch, will automatically shut off the car, apply the brake and stop the machinery. Passenger elevators of the winding drum type shall be provided with at least one additional type of automatic terminal stop such as machine automatics or stop balls on the operating ropes or cable. Other types of automatic terminal stops may be used provided that upon test they provide equivalent protection."

(h) Amendment to Rule 251 (d).

"(d) (NI) An emergency switch shall be installed in every electric elevator car *where the hoisting machine is equipped with an electric brake,* except automatic control. Such emergency switch shall operate to open a main line switch independent of the car control circuit **wiring."**

(i) Amendment to Rule 254 (a).

"(a) (NI) Single or double belted, or silent chain drive elevators shall not be installed or used to carry loads in excess of 5,000 pounds or for travels of more than *two* stories *or twenty-five (25′) feet."*

8. Amendments to Ladder Regulations.

(a) Amendment to Rule 101 (d).

"(d) (AI) Splice plates shall be of the same *width as the side rails* and shall be placed on the outside of the side rails. *All splice plates shall be made of metal not less than three-eighths inch (⅜″) in thickness and shall be chamfered on the ends. The length of splice plates for metal side rails shall be not less than four (4) times the width of the side rails and not less than three (3) bolts or rivets shall be used on each side of each joint. The length of splice plates for wood side rails shall be not less than eight (8) times the width of the side rails and not less than four (4) bolts or rivets shall be used on each side of each joint.*

All bolts or rivets shall be not less than one-half inch (½″) nor more than five-eighths inch (⅝″) in diameter. *All bolts or rivets in both metal and wood side rails shall be staggered in position so as to place the strain on different parts of side rails at joints. The heads of all bolts and rivets shall be on the outide of side rails. They shall be countersunk or of the button type. Rivet ends shall be finished in button shape like the heads. Bolt ends shall be chamfered and shall not extend more than the depth of the chamfer beyond the nut. Hexagon nuts shall be used on all bolt ends. All wood side rails shall have all bolt or rivet ends countersunk with a washer between each nut or rivet end and the rail."*

(b) Amendment to Rule 101 (g).

"(g) (AI) Ladders over thirty feet (30′) in length shall be provided with cages or wells of adequate dimensions except when the ladder is built in zig-zag sections and provided with platforms between sections.

(NI) *Cages or wells shall extend from the top of the ladder to a point seven feet (7′) above the base. They shall be substantially built of metal of a cross section not less than that specified for metal side rails of fixed ladders and securely fastened to the ladder. The inside shall be clear of projections. Cages or wells shall extend not less than twenty inches (20″) nor more than twenty-four inches (24″) from the face of the ladder. They shall be not less than twenty-four inches (24″) in width.*

(NI) Platform between sections of fixed ladders shall have a minimum depth of twenty-four inches (24″) and a minimum width equal to the combined widths of the ladders leading to and from the platform. All platforms six feet (6′) or more above the ground shall have all open sides guarded with standard railings and toe boards except those immediate sections which give access to the ladders."

(c) Amendment to Rule 106 (d). "A Ladders."

"(d) (AI) *Trestle ladders* shall be so spread that the width of the *trestle* at the bottom, inside to inside, is equal to or greater than *five and one-half inches (5½″) per foot of length of ladder."*

(d) Amendment to Rule 106 (e). "Extension Trestle Ladders."

"(e) (AI) *Base Ladders* of extension trestle ladders shall be so spread that the width of the *trestle* at the bottom, inside to inside, is equal to or greater than *five and one-half inches (5½″) per foot of length of ladder."*

(e) Amendments to Rule 106 (e). "A Ladders and Rule 106 (d) "Extension Trestle Ladders."

> "Bearings shall be equivalent in strength and wear to an ash bearing one inch by two inches (1" x 2"). Bearings shall be straight grained and free from knots. They shall be mortised through the sides and shall have a tenon not less than five-eighths inch by two inches ($\frac{5}{8}$" x 2"), secured to the side with a screw or wire nail. The bearings shall be three inches (3") from the top of the side rail. Bearings shall be eighteen inches (18") on centers. Top side of rails shall be cut on bevel to prevent spreading. Hinges shall be bolted or riveted to side rails." (As amended.)

NEW REGULATIONS

The new Regulations for Power, Foot and Hand Presses (Cold Metal Working) were approved.

INTERPRETATIONS

1. Interpretation of Paragraph (p) 317 of Boiler Regulations.

> "That the use of a screw-down combination check and stop valve will not meet the requirements of paragraph (p) 317 of the Pennsylvania Boiler Regulations for the reason that this requirement provides for separate and distinct stop and check valves. Where these separate and distinct stop and check valves are provided in the same housing such devices will be accepted provided that the operation of each is entirely independent of the other."

2. Interpretation of Electric Regulations to Permit Accessibility to Transformer and Switch Rooms.

> "Where it is required to place transformer and switching vaults in rooms the doors of which shall be locked to all except those specifically authorized and furnished with a key, it is permissible to locate a duplicate key in an enclosure outside of the transformer or switching room or vault. This enclosure shall be of a type which will only make the key available by breaking the glass cover. A sign shall be placed on or immediately adjacent to this enclosure which reads: 'FOR EMERGENCY PURPOSES ONLY' ".

In accordance with the recommendation of the Industrial Board, I hereby promulgate these regulations effective as of November 1, 1926.

R. H. LANSBURGH,
Secretary of Labor and Industry.

NOTE: Amendments, where they occur as additions to present rules, are indicated in italics.

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED

MONTH	1922			1923			1924			1925			1926		
	FATAL	NON-FATAL	TOTAL	FATAL	NON-FATAL	TOTAL	FATAL	NON-FATAL	TOTAL	FATAL	NON-FATAL	TOTAL	FATAL	NON-FATAL	TOTAL
January	152	11 951	12,103	223	16,710	16,933	233	15,280	15,513	200	15,339	15,539	150	12,815	12,965
February	171	10,580	10,751	221	15,276	15,497	181	14,812	14,993	171	14,208	14,379	149	11,958	12,107
	323	*22,531*	*22,854*	*444*	*31,986*	*32,430*	*414*	*30,092*	*30,506*	*371*	*29,547*	*29,918*	*299*	*24,773*	*25,072*
March	172	12,582	12,754	222	15,653	15,875	212	15,989	16,201	158	15,517	15,675	185	15,606	15,791
	495	*35,113*	*35 608*	*666*	*47,639*	*48,305*	*626*	*46,081*	*46,707*	*529*	*45,064*	*45,593*	*484*	*40,379*	*40,863*
April	104	10,185	10,289	196	16,689	16,885	151	13,931	14,082	180	14,251	14,431	146	14,249	14,395
	599	*45,298*	*45,897*	*862*	*64,328*	*65,190*	*777*	*60,012*	*60,789*	*709*	*59,315*	*60,024*	*630*	*54,628*	*55,258*
May	116	9,572	9,688	226	17,384	17,610	157	13.940	14,097	170	14,523	14,693	172	14,521	14,693
	715	*54,870*	*55,585*	*1,088*	*81,712*	*82,800*	*934*	*73,952*	*74,886*	*879*	*73,836*	*74,717*	*802*	*69,149*	*69,951*
June	140	10,532	10,672	188	17,433	17,621	175	14,324	14,499	194	15,656	15,850	163	15,233	15,396
	855	*65,402*	*66,257*	*1,276*	*99,145*	*100,421*	*1,109*	*88,276*	*89,385*	*1,073*	*89,494*	*90,567*	*965*	*84,382*	*85,347*
July	124	10,263	10,387	221	17,749	17.970	185	14,917	15,102	178	16,440	16,618	195	15,586	15,781
	979	*75,665*	*76,644*	*1,497*	*116,894*	*118,391*	*1,294*	*103,193*	*104,487*	*1,251*	*105,934*	*107,185*	*1,160*	*99,968*	*101,128*
August	117	11,871	11,988	216	18,452	18.668	187	14,661	14,848	188	15,141	15,329	184	16,513	16,697
	1,096	*87,536*	*88,632*	*1,713*	*135,346*	*137,059*	*1,481*	*117,854*	*119,335*	*1,439*	*121,075*	*122,514*	*1,344*	*116,481*	*117,825*
September	138	12,307	12,445	173	15,504	15,677	167	14,230	14,397	141	14,428	14,569			
	1,234	*99,843*	*101,077*	*1,886*	*150,850*	*152,736*	*1,648*	*132,084*	*133,732*	*1,580*	*135,503*	*137,083*			
October	201	14,912	15,113	207	17,380	17,587	180	15,839	16,019	155	13,982	14,137			
	1,435	*114,755*	*116,190*	*2,093*	*168,230*	*170,323*	*1,828*	*147,923*	*149,751*	*1,735*	*149,485*	*151,220*			
November	260	14,824	15,084	163	15,532	15,695	194	13,389	13,583	133	12,273	12,406			
	1,695	*129,579*	*131,274*	*2,256*	*183,762*	*186,018*	*2,022*	*161,312*	*163,334*	*1,868*	*161,758*	*163,626*			
December	195	14,786	14,981	156	14,261	14,417	187	14,018	14,205	141	12,612	12,753			
Totals	*1,890*	*144,365*	*146,255*	*2,412*	*198,023*	*200,435*	*2,209*	*175,330*	*177,539*	*2,009*	*174,370*	*176,379*			

NOTE:—The figures in italics represent the cumulative totals by month under each classification.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

DIRECTORY OF OFFICES

MAIN OFFICES

Harrisburg: ....Office of the Secretary,
Industrial Board,
Workmen's Compensation Board,
Bureau of Employment,
Bureau of Industrial Relations,
Bureau of Industrial Standards,
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Statistics,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Bureau of Women and Children,
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,

BRANCH OFFICES

Allentown: ....Lehigh Valley State Employment Office,
529 Hamilton Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
304 Colonial Building.

Altoona: ....Cooperative State Employment Office,
Post Office Building.
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Commerce Building.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
Central Trust Building.

Dubois: ....Bureau of Rehabilitation,
311 Deposit National Bank Building.

Erie: ....State Employment Office,
109 West Ninth Street.

Franklin: ....State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
316 Franklin Trust Building.

Greensburg: ....State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
309 Coulter Building.

Harrisburg: ....State Employment Office,
Second and Chestnut Streets.

Johnstown: ....State Employment Office,
219 Market Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
910 U. S. National Bank Building.

Kane: ....Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Kane Trust and Savings Building.

Lancaster: ....Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building.
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Woolworth Building.

McKeesport: ....Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building.

Meadville: ....Bureau of Inspection,
Masonic Building.

New Castle: ....Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A., West Washington Street.

Oil City: ....Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building.

Philadelphia: ....State Employment Office,
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
1519 Arch Street.
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Workmen's Compensation Board,
Manhatten Building, Fourth and Walnut Streets.
State Employment Office for Women,
Bureau of Women and Children,
1924-26 Chestnut Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
1004 Commercial Trust Building.

Pittsburgh: ....Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Fulton Building.
State Employment Office,
622 Grant Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
401 Park Building.

Pottsville: ....Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
1 Ulmer Building.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
Baird Building.

Reading: ....State Employment Office,
108 North Fifth Street.

Scranton: ....State Employment Office,
116 Adams Avenue.
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
Union National Bank Building.

Sunbury: ....State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
Sunbury Trust and Safe Deposit Building.

Wilkes-Barre: ....Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Coal Exchange Building.

Williamsport: ....Bureau of Inspection,
707 First National Bank Building.
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
311 First National Bank Building.
Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building,
343 West Fourth Street.

York: ....Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Central National Bank Building.

Note—State Employment offices are conducted in cooperation with the United States Employment Service.

DEPARTMENTAL STATISTICS FOR SEPTEMBER WILL BE PUBLISHED IN NOVEMBER BULLETIN.

LABOR & INDUSTRY

Volume XIII Number 11

NOVEMBER
1926

Featuring

Children In Industry

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
Department of Labor & Industry
HARRISBURG

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Published monthly by

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

RICHARD H. LANSBURGH, *Secretary.*

VOL. XIII NOVEMBER, 1926 NO. 11

Contents

Page

Foreword 3

Minors in Our Industry Means Opportunity to Them and to Us 5
R. E. MILLER, Vice President, in Charge of Production, Hamilton Watch Company, Lancaster

The Regulation of Street Trades in Philadelphia 8
HENRY J. GIDEON, Director, Bureau of Compulsory Education, Board of Public Education, Philadelphia

Eliminating the Illegal Employment of Children in the Canning Industry 12
HARRY D. IMMEL, Supervising Inspector, Lancaster District

The Rural Community Child Labor Problem in Industrial Home Work 14
ORA HARNISH GUINIVAN, Home Work Supervisor, Bureau of Women and Children

A Summary of an Analysis of Compensated Accidents to Minors for the Year 1924 17
ELIZABETH S. ZIEGLER, Bureau of Statistics

An Accident Prevention Plan for Children in Industry 22
BEATRICE MCCONNELL, Assistant Director, Bureau of Women and Children

Behind the Scenes in Junior Placement 24
RUTH J. WOODRUFF, Employment Supervisor, Philadelphia Public Schools

The Employer and the Continuation School Pupil 29
GRACE R. D. CONDON and LENA B. WHITNEY, Coordinating Teachers, Philadelphia Continuation Schools

The Observance of the Child Labor Law from the Point of View of the School Authorities 36
J. Y. SHAMBACH, Director, Attendance Bureau, Department of Public Instruction

The Observance of the Child Labor Law from the Point of View of the Factory Inspector 39
J. O. LARSON, JR., Department of Labor and Industry

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Richard H. Lansburgh, *Secretary*
S. S. Riddle, *Deputy Secretary*

BUREAU OF INSPECTION

Cyril Ainsworth, *Director*
T. J. Gould, *Assistant Director*

BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

W. H. Horner, *Director*
M. G. Lehman, *Assistant Director*

BUREAU OF REHABILITATION

S. S. Riddle, *Director*

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT

Robert J. Peters, *Director*

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS

J. M. Sandel, *Director*

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

David Williams, *Director*

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

William J. Maguire, *Director*
Tolbert C. K. Smee, *Assistant Director*

BUREAU OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Charlotte E. Carr, *Director*
Beatrice McConnell, *Assistant Director*

DEPARTMENTAL SERVICE

W. A. Riddle, *Executive Secretary*

INDUSTRIAL BOARD

Richard H. Lansburgh, *Chairman*
Mrs. Samuel Semple,
Joseph H. Willits,
T. J. Gillespie,
John A. Phillips,
J. M. Sandel, *Secretary*

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

T. Henry Walnut, *Chairman*
Paul W. Houck,
J. L. Morrison,
Richard H. Lansburgh, *ex-officio*
J. C. Detweiler, *Secretary*

STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE BOARD

Richard H. Lansburgh, *Chairman*
Samuel S. Lewis, *State Treasurer*,
Einar Barfod, *Insurance Commissioner*.

STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE FUND

Frederick E. Bedale, *Manager*.

FOREWORD

Pennsylvania has approximately 50,000 children under 16 years of age who are employed in industry. This does not mean that these 14 and 15 year old children have entered industry on the same status as adult workers. The State has regulated their hours of employment, limited the types of operations at which they may work and given the Department of Labor and Industry authority further to regulate their employment where their health and welfare are involved. Neither does this mean that these children have discontinued their connection with the educational authorities of the State, for they are required to attend school eight hours a week during the school session.

More than a ten-year period has passed since the enactment of Pennsylvania's Child Labor Law brought about the official supervision of the child who works. During that period a steadily increasing sympathy with and understanding of the purpose of the law have been created among employers. Also school and labor authorities have developed and improved their technique for the enforcement of the regulations in those cases where either lack of knowledge or wilful violation of the law occurs. Scientifically worked out schemes where possible, the trial and error method where necessary, have been used slowly but steadily to bring the child labor conditions of the State to the point where the actual standards can be said to equal and frequently to surpass the legal standards.

The purpose of the Bureau of Women and Children in assembling the following articles has been to bring out the methods which school and labor officials, as well as employers, have found most effective in raising standards of work for children. These articles show up frankly some of our most serious child labor problems, but show them up in relation to carefully thought out schemes for their solution. We can indeed feel optimistic regarding the child labor situation in Pennsylvania if our problems are to be met consistently in the spirit of these articles which present the positive, constructive efforts which employers, school, and labor authorities cooperatively have made toward the common end of better working conditions and better opportunities for children in industry.

CHARLOTTE E. CARR, *Director,*
Bureau of Women and Children.

MINORS IN OUR INDUSTRY MEANS OPPORTUNITY—TO THEM AND TO US

By R. E. Miller,

Vice-President, in Charge of Production, Hamilton Watch Company, Lancaster, Pennsylvania

The manufacturing company with which I have the honor of being associated and for whose production results I am held responsible believes in ACCURACY. In fact, the basic quality of its product, the Hamilton Watch, is accuracy of performance. Accuracy and durability are built into its product during the nine long months required to build it. It is natural, therefore, that since we believe in accuracy, and build accuracy into our product, we must first of all build that essential quality of accuracy into our workers—the twelve hundred workers employed here—and into the machines and tools which coordinate in making over 600 high-grade timepieces a day.

The art of making high-grade watches is rather a distinctive one in America. There are but six companies engaged in such manufacture, and only one of these is in Pennsylvania. Fundamentally, our problems are the same as other manufacturers, in so far as the human element, or using a broad term "labor problem," is concerned. But practically our problem differs from others in that we must build all our own machinery and tools and train all our own employes. In other words, we must build from the ground up. Again the very nature of the work—holding high-grade watch parts to an exceedingly close standard of precision—makes it a distinctive industry in the time required for the worker to learn how to do such accurate work.

A Hamilton Watch consists of approximately 170 parts. These parts, in process of being manufactured and assembled into a completed watch, go through a total of 3,600 operations spread over a period of seven months to a year. At present writing there are about 165,000 watches in process of manufacture. (There is a problem for your manufacturing inventory clerk to puzzle over—165,000 x 170!) And these parts are held to a tolerance of from plus or minus one-thousandth part of an inch to plus or minus one ten-thousandth part of an inch. The preceding paragraphs give our problem briefly and in a very general way.

Before you can manufacture any article you must have a plant, machinery, tools, materials, and most important of all—workers. And if you plan properly for the continuation of that manufacturing you must plan for and build your workers for the future. We can't build our workers of the future from those who have already been in the service twenty-five, thirty, and forty years. They have their place and it is an important one, but the younger generation must carry on.

Present-day writers are devoting considerable time and space to discussions of the so called "Revolt of Modern Youth." It is a singular fact, however, that while most of the articles discussed, ad infinitum, the way in which the youth of the land employ their leisure time and conduct their social proclivities, none of the articles seem much concerned with the how, why, and wherefore of the individual youth's progress along industrial or commercial lines. It is right there that I believe organized industry is rendering a real service to the youth of the nation, in offering them an opportunity to learn a profitable trade which should and will serve them for years to come. In short, America wants apprentices—not because apprentice labor is at the time profitable to industry, but because industry's future is dependent on the training of more skilled workers.

The organization of industry supposedly spelled the death knell of the arts and crafts idea, which Ruskin delineated so faithfully. The worker seemingly became but a cog in a very big machine. Labor organized to prevent that individual from becoming too automatic a cog. With the organization of industry came the application of scientific and engineering knowledge and research to industry, and the development of machine and automatic processes. The worker feared this still further, believing that machinery would replace him. In a broad sense it did, but it brought the dawn of an era of tremendous opportunity, which meant the employment of more workers than ever before at higher wages and with shorter working hours. No sane person would today question the advance for the worker himself in this mechanical age. Automobiles may be a luxury, but when there is one auto for every six of the population of the United States who can contend they are a rich man's privilege? But why all this lengthy preamble to telling us how the Hamilton Watch Company is training its workers to insure its future?

Because we have at the Hamilton Watch factory the somewhat anomalous condition of using more machine processes and automatic machinery all the time and at the same time desiring very definitely to teach productive trades—arts and crafts, if you please—under a well-organized factory system! We employ about 135 boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 18 years. We endeavor of course to use the utmost care in the selection of our employes—and we always have a long list of applicants for jobs. Aside from certain necessary physical qualifications such as good eyesight, steady nerves and manual dexterity, we want workers who possess patience. Patience in learning, and sticktoitiveness in applying the knowledge gained; for learning watchmaking with its 3,600 attendant operations is rather tedious.

The intelligence tests of the practical psychologist have not greatly helped us in our problem of selection; for their tests are based on quickness of perception, and we often find that the person of slow, methodical, even phlegmatic disposition learns best—at least learns more permanently.

Having employed the boy or girl, we adopt one of two courses. If we size him up as exceptionally able to grasp the work and succeed in it we place him in our training school under the competent direction of an experienced teacher—a watchmaker who also possesses the ability to impart knowledge. The student-watchmaker is given a variety of work and his aptitude for the work is carefully observed. When the worker shows a particular dexterity in one of the many classes of operations that constitute watchmaking, we enable him to specialize in that line of work until he acquires a degree of proficiency which warrants placing him in the department of manufacture for which he has shown particular skill. All of that sounds very simple, quick and easy but it has been only after a very great deal of study of the apprentice problem that we have evolved it in its present practical form.

The most recent innovation along this line has been our cooperating with the Lancaster City School Board—Vocational Training Department—in helping to work out their Cooperative Industrial Education Plan. This is a plan somewhat similar to that adopted and used successfully by the Public Schools of York, Waynesboro, and other cities in the State.

Briefly, it means the employment on a half-time basis, two weeks on and two weeks off, of a selected group of boys from the Junior High Schools. They spend two weeks alternately in the school and factory, thus combining the academic with very practical vocational training. The individual and the parent or guardian sign an agreement with the manufacturing concern employing the boy to devote 4,800 hours, or the equivalent of 96 work weeks, to learning his trade in our factory school. That means that we will have two working years in which to teach the boys our operations. Of course we pay the boy while he is learning—a wage of ten cents an hour to start with and an increase on a definite scale after each 800 hours of work is completed.

The value of the plan to us, and to the boy, is that he is going to give us time enough to teach him a valuable trade, and because he has had enough time to learn that trade he probably will, or at least should, learn it more thoroughly. How often manufacturers talk with an applicant for a job—say a young man of twenty—who between the age of 16 and 20 has had at least a half dozen jobs, is master of no trade, and even when given a job will jump at a dollar or two more per week offered somewhere else. To the lad of 16 to 21, unless he is married or has other dependents, a job with steady employment at good wages matters but little. He is an opportunist and the grass always looks greener in the next field. The result is a lot of half-baked, restless mechanics, valuable to few industries and least of all to themselves, for they have laid no foundation for their future.

We believe the Cooperative Industrial Education Plan will work out well in Lancaster. The school authorities are handling it with intelligence of a practical nature, and we, along with other manufacturers, are cooperating to the fullest extent.

In closing, may I say that we believe that the plans outlined above will help solve a labor turnover problem, expensive alike to industry and the worker, that it will help to build substantial citizens who possess a valuable trade. There are kinks to be ironed out and the system will be improved, but at least the plan is beyond the purely experimental stage. Of the 1,200 employes of this company, two hundred have been in our employment from 15 to 35 years, and almost a fourth of the employes are stockholders in this business—those on the Service Honor Roll by gift of stock outright, and others by acquiring stock at a lower than market price. Possibly these are some reasons why the factory has not known a shut down for over 15 years. And we are still building men, machines, and watches for the future.

THE REGULATION OF STREET TRADES IN PHILADELPHIA

By Henry J. Gideon

Director, Bureau of Compulsory Education, Philadelphia

> Section 3607.—"No male minor under twelve years of age, and no female minor, shall distribute, sell, expose or offer for sale any newspaper, magazine, periodical, or other publication, or any article of merchandise of any sort, in any street or public place. No male minor under fourteen years of age, and no female minor, shall be suffered, employed, or permitted to work at any time as a scavenger, bootblack, or in any trade or occupation performed in any street or public place. No male minor under sixteen years of age, and no female minor, shall engage in any occupation mentioned in this section before six o'clock in the morning, or after eight o'clock in the evening of any day." The School Law, May 18, 1911, P. L. 309, as amended 1915.

When the Child Labor Law of Pennsylvania was enacted by the General Assembly in 1915, the police were named in the Act, with the Commissoner of Labor and Industry and the attendance officers of the several school districts, as enforcing officials in order to especially provide an agency for the enforcement of the street trade section of the Act.

Shortly after the law became operative Judge Raymond MacNeille, now President Judge of the Municipal Court sitting in the Juvenile Division of the Municipal Court, called a conference of the circulation managers of the Philadelphia newspapers and invited to be present representatives of the Bureau of Compulsory Education, the Department of Labor and Industry, and the Department of Public Safety. The purpose of the conference was to consider ways and means of assisting the police of Philadelphia to suppress violations of the street trade section of the law. Judge MacNeille was inspired to call the conference by his personal observations of the effects of street life at night on the newsboys and street vendors brought to his court. This meeting resulted in the organization of an emergency corps to clear the streets of Philadelphia of newsboys and other street traders who were employed at night in violation of the law.

For several months factory inspectors, assigned by the Department of Labor and Industry, attendance supervisors of the Bureau of Compulsory Education, police officers in plain clothes from the Department of Public Safety, and a number of probation officers of the Juvenile Court joined forces in an organized effort to improve the street trade conditions in this city. At the same time thousands of cards were distributed among the children in the public and parochial schools informing them briefly of the provisions of the law. As a result of these efforts the streets of Philadelphia at night were soon cleared of these youthful vendors.

The understanding was that, after the preliminary campaign conducted by the agencies enumerated above, the Department of Public Safety was to assume responsibility for the enforcement of the law. Accordingly, the Superintendent of Police assigned two plain clothes men to this duty and issued general orders that newsboys and other street vendors should not be permitted to work in violation of the provisions of the Child Labor Law. However, the following year the United States entered the World War and, in the feverish activity to meet the grave problems arising from the war, the street trade regulations were apparently forgotten. From 1917 to 1921, inclusive, the street trade section of the Child Labor Law failed of enforcement.

Public interest was again aroused in 1921 when the Public Education and Child Labor Association of Pennsylvania employed two investigators who reported several hundred boys ranging from seven to fourteen years of age engaged in selling in the central section of the city between eight o'clock in the evening and one o'clock in the morning. Conditions were found to be so serious that this Association, acting conjointly with sixteen other civic and social welfare agencies of the city, petitioned The Board of Public Education to assign to the Director of the Bureau of Compulsory Education the responsibility for the enforcement of the street law in Philadelphia. The social agencies were impelled to take this action by their conviction that the enforcement of the street trades law was a function that properly belonged to the public school authorities and not to the police. The Board answered the petition by authorizing the Director to assign attendance officers to the regulation of street trades in this city after eight o'clock at night. No organized effort was made to provide a similar service during the day.

Experience in this field during the past three years has shown conclusively that the attendance officers, who are brought into daily contact with children at the home and in the school, are the officials best equipped to undertake this enforcement service. While the police can be of material aid in giving incidental help in the enforcement of the law, they are not trained or organized to render an effective enforcement service dealing with children.

One attendance officer is engaged in this work full time at night throughout the year; the use of an automobile enables him to cover a large area of the city every evening. Street trading occurs at night only where large crowds of people gather and it is possible, with an automobile, to reach all such places in Philadelphia in three evenings. In addition to the nightly service of the regularly assigned officer, periodical city-wide inspections at night are made simultaneously by the entire staff of supervisors and attendance officers who visit every busy section of the city.

Children found engaged in selling in violation of the law are not arrested, except in rare cases of repeated offenses, but are questioned by the officer for the purpose of ascertaining the child's name, age, residence, school attended, grade, and parent's names. The time and place of the violation are also noted as well as the name of the newspaper or article on sale. The following day the details of the violation are forwarded to the attendance officer assigned to the school which the child attends. The attendance officer interviews the child in the principal's office and subsequently calls at the home and interviews the parents. Usually this action is sufficient to prevent further offenses. For a second offense the parent and child are either summoned to the Central Office of the Bureau for a formal interview or, in flagrant cases, legal proceedings are instituted in Court against the parents. Occasionally it is necessary to have the child appear in Juvenile Court.

The policy of the Bureau is not only to suppress violations as they occur but also to acquaint parents and children with the law so that they do not offend through ignorance. Something in the way of constructive work is undertaken by the Bureau in dealing with newsboys who are deprived of illegal employment on the streets at night. If a boy is anxious to work, a position which he can legally accept is found for him through the Junior Employment Service. Many boys have been thus assisted. Furthermore, when a family is visited and it is found that the child has been working at night trying to supplement an inadequate family income, assistance is given the family by an appeal for help through the proper channel. Officers work on the principle that if something is taken away from a needy family its equivalent should be assured, if possible, through a legitimate source. Almost every case has a strong human interest which leads the worker to do more than merely say to the boy "you must not."

The Sesquicentennial Exposition which has brought huge crowds of people to Philadelphia and thus furnished many opportunities for street trading, has increased immeasurably the difficulties in the enforcement of the law in the southern section of the city. Not only newsboys but also bootblacks and vendors of peanuts, cakes, and other articles of food, have been found violating the law.

Recently, in order to correct the newsboy situation, especially within the Exposition grounds officials of the Department of Labor and Industry of Philadelphia requested the representatives of the Bureau of Compulsory Education to join them in a conference with the circulation managers of the Philadelphia newspapers. This conference prepared the way for meetings with the distributors who deliver the papers to the newsboys on the street. Enforcing officials have already met the distributors of all but one of the Philadelphia papers. The sincere cooperation of the circulation managers and the fixing of responsibility upon the distributors for strict observance of the law will no doubt reduce the street trade offenses in Philadelphia to a minimum. This will be especially true when conditions become normal through the closing of the Sesquicentennial Exposition.

In many large cities minors engaged in street trading must be licensed and wear a badge. Several years ago the writer had the opportunity to observe such a system in the City of London. It seemed to work out satisfactorily. The success attained in Philadelphia, in handling the street trades situation without badge or license, leads us to express the hope that the law may be satisfactorily enforced without a formal system of registration.

ELIMINATING THE ILLEGAL EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN IN THE CANNING INDUSTRY

By Harry D. Immel

Supervising Inspector, Lancaster District, Department of Labor and Industry

With the solution this year of the child labor problem in Pennsylvania canneries, the Department of Labor and Industry has written something new into the history of industrial regulation in this Commonwealth. It was the Bureau of Women and Children which brushed precedent aside and cut the red tape of interstate exchange of records, necessary to the success of the undertaking.

In the southeastern corner of the state, in an area embracing York, Lancaster, Adams, and Franklin Counties, is a rich agricultural section which produces nearly all the vegetables commercially canned in Pennsylvania. From the very nature of the industry the cannery must be located within almost a stone's throw of where the vegetables are raised. From the nature of the industry also, there must be a working force as large as can be brought together, and over a very brief season. The product is too perishable to permit the slightest delay in handling.

Right there arises the principal labor problem, of which the child labor problem is an offshoot. The canneries, about 50 of them, are set down in farming localities where summer labor is already at such premium that not infrequently productive farms are abandoned because help cannot be obtained to cultivate them. There are women and girls who, in spite of this, might work in the canneries in preference to laboring on the farms, but the same locality happens to be the center of the cigar making industry which offers year-round employment quite as attractive to this class of workers.

So the canners, many of them, turn naturally to migratory labor, and for years labor agents have been supplying Polish workers from Baltimore and some Italians from Philadelphia. Whole families, for the duration of the canning season, occupy the labor camps provided at the canneries. Away from the closer child labor restrictions of the city, thrift dictated to these mothers and fathers the turning to account of the work of their children of whatever ages in the canneries. An employer at his wit's end to get workers of any sort was not inclined to balk at this practice when he felt that the success of his obtaining the adult workers depended upon it. Most any canner was willing to concede that there was no profit for him in the labor of children under legal working age.

More stringent labor inspection could eliminate the employment of minors under 14. There was, however, the other, and an exceedingly difficult problem, of obtaining the required school certificates for minors of working ages. This, of course, related to Maryland minors only, as it was comparatively easy to get age and school attendance data for children from Philadelphia. What was needed was vacation certificates, issued by the school district in which the cannery was located, for each working minor between 14 and 16 years, and the age cards called for by child labor regulations for those between 16 and 18. The canning season is at an end about the time the fall school term in rural localities begins, so that the matter of continuation school, fortunately, could be passed over.

An exhaustive survey conducted by the staff of the Bureau of Women and Children, assisted by the factory inspectors of the Lancaster district, in the closing weeks of the canning season last year, put the Department in possession of all information required. It was admitted that child labor violations had been going on for years as the general inspection force had been unable adequately to cope with the situation. The canners, through the Pennsylvania Canners' Association, in which they all are enrolled, expressed entire willingness to cooperate. They admitted that they were fearful of losing their imported adult laborers should the age limit on child labor be strictly enforced, but recognized the justice of this enforcement of the law. But they expressed the belief that the Department, since it required working certificates for minors of working age, should show them how to get such certificates.

This latter task, which promised immense difficulties, the Bureau of Women and Children undertook. A conference with officials of the Attendance Bureau of the Department of Public Instruction developed a form for a preliminary certificate covering the minor's physical examination, proof of age, school record in another state, and the labor the minor would perform. These blanks were made available to the minors, desiring to work in Pennsylvania canneries, early in the season, in order that the necessary information could be secured before leaving for the labor camp. The Maryland authorities were most cooperative, not only did the school officials agree willingly to fill out the necessary records of school attendance and to help the children obtain the necessary proof of age, but the Maryland Department of Labor and Statistics agreed to provide all physical examinations free of charge. It remained only for the canner to endorse that portion of the form relating to employment, and there was then provided a preliminary certificate acceptable to the Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction for issuance of an employment certificate. For minors between 16 and 18, of course, only a birth or baptismal certificate need be presented for issuance of the age card.

Summing up, the canners had overestimated the sentiment of their adult workers with reference to under-age employment. The migratory laborers came to the labor camps this summer with the distinct understanding that their children under 14 years could not work and they came in the same numbers and as willingly as they ever had come before. The minors between 14 and 16 brought their preliminary blanks and those between 16 and 18 their birth certificates, and the required certificates of the Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction were issued. Last year there were 250 children in the cannery labor camps and the survey of the Bureau of Women and Children disclosed 119 of them working illegally. Inspections made in the canneries this summer disclosed no child labor violations. The children under legal working age were in the camps in about the same numbers as in previous seasons. The parents cannot leave them, so they bring them along. Instead of being at work in the canneries, they were found this summer either at play about the labor camps, or, if of suitable age, engaged in such light tasks as cleaning up about the living quarters or attending to smaller children. It is quite possible that occasional violations occurred when no inspector was present to check them. But if they have, they are very definitely stamped as violations and cannot survive the new order of things. Every canner now knows exactly what is required and is pledged to back the Department to the limit in enforcement. Every parent worker knows that children under 14 years may not work in the canneries, and that those between 14 and 18 must have proper credentials to work.

It would be hard to say whether the canners or the Department of Labor and Industry gained most by the elimination of child labor from the canneries. It gave to the canners a knowledge that illegal child labor was not necessary to their operation. They this season took a new pride in their industry. Its lesson to the Department of Labor and Industry is that the impossible is only something that somebody has not yet accomplished—an old enough truth, but one needing occasional demonstration to keep its inspiration fresh in mind.

THE RURAL COMMUNITY CHILD LABOR PROBLEM IN INDUSTRIAL HOME WORK

By Ora Harnish Guinivan

Field Supervisor Bureau of Women and Children
Department of Labor and Industry

The problem of eliminating illegal child labor in industrial home work in the small town and rural community differs somewhat from that in the city, though in both places it is a matter of education. The employer and home worker must be shown the value of protecting children from exploitation and overwork.

For the most part the employers in the smaller communities have comparatively few home workers. While some employ more than fifty home workers, by far the larger number employ less than twenty, and many not more than five. Usually these employers not only know the home worker, but her home and family as well.

With the employer's personal knowledge of the home conditions he can usually determine by a few questions whether the children have been assisting with the home work. While the obtaining of this knowledge is comparatively easy, the elimination of the illegal child labor is not so simple. Most mothers in these communities resent any one telling them what their children may or may not do, especially if it is a person whom they have known for a long time. Of course the employer can discontinue giving work to any family where he suspects or knows of child labor. But this is not a practicable proposition when, as is often the case, there is a shortage of labor. Then too, he runs the risk of having the ill-will not only of the family but of the whole community.

Because of these conditions the conscientious employer welcomes the enforcement of the home-work regulations and the visits of a state investigator. When he knows that his homes will be visited by a representative of the state he can more easily insist that no children be permitted to work illegally in the homes. He can tell his workers that both he and they are responsible to the state for carrying on home work in accordance with the law.

The investigator going into these homes acts as a moral support to the employer. She explains to the mother the necessity of children having exercise and fresh air after sitting in school the greater part of the day. She also shows her the moral danger of children having a disregard for law when they are permitted or encouraged to work illegally. One very conscientious mother felt that if she allowed her children to assist occasionally with home work it would do them no harm. When the investigator suggested that this was encouraging the children to disregard law the mother said, "I had not thought of that. I shall not permit them to do it any more."

Not only is the mother taught the necessity of regard for law, but is shown how much more beneficial to the children it is for them to assist with the lighter household duties. These are educational and permit of variety and exercise.

One mother, who had been permitting her children to do home work illegally, has worked out a plan whereby these children take turns preparing vegetables, dusting the house, washing the dishes, and doing many little chores about the home. While the children are doing these things, the mother is engaged in her industrial home-work task.

When a home is visited where the children are doing the greater part of the home work and there is barely a pretense that the adult members of the family are doing it, the employer is notified that he must at once discontinue giving work to that home. In one family visited, the father and mother both worked in a factory. The children 9, 11, and 13 years of age were found taking care of a garden, doing most of the house work, and still spending from four to five hours a day on work which the parents brought from the factory. The man in charge of this factory knew of the illegal employment of the children, but did not wish to refuse the family home work for fear the parents would leave his factory. When he was notified by the investigator that he must discontinue giving home work to that family he agreed to do so at once. This illustrates the way an investigator can help the employer legalize his home work.

When the investigator finds the mother is getting more home work than she can do without the assistance of the children, the employer is notified to send less work into that home. If this is a financial hardship to the family the case is reported to local authorities for assistance. In one case where children seven and nine years of age were found stripping tobacco to assist a widowed mother to support a family of five, the employer was asked to supply the mother with less tobacco and to give a kind for which the highest rate was paid. The employer consented to do this.

There are a few exceptions where cooperation by the home worker cannot be secured even after a visit by the investigator. In these cases, when upon a second investigation the children are still permitted to do home work, the employer is instructed to discontinue giving work to that home. In addition every other employer in the community is informed that no more home work may be sent to this home unless permission has first been secured from the Department of Labor and Industry.

The removing by state order of home work from a family in a small community because of persistent child labor in that home has a far reaching effect. Everyone interested in home work in that neighborhood hears of it. One mother when asked if her children ever assisted with home work said, "Not since they have been so strict about the children working. I do not want to take a chance of having my work taken away from me."

While the statement cannot be made that child labor has been entirely eliminated from home work in the small town and rural community, it can be said that it has been greatly reduced and in the very near future we believe it will be eliminated.

A SUMMARY OF AN ANALYSIS OF COMPENSATED ACCIDENTS TO MINORS FOR THE YEAR 1924

By Elizabeth S. Ziegler,
Bureau of Statistics
Department of Labor and Industry

That Pennsylvania might have authentic information regarding accidents to minors, examination has been made of the records of the nearly 10,000 accidents to young persons under 21 years of age which were compensated during the year 1924. Each accident involved a disability period lasting more than ten days, and was compensated in accordance with the provisions of the Pennsylvania Workmen's Compensation Act. This preliminary summary contains only a few outstanding points of the complete report, which will be published subsequently in the form of a special bulletin.

Age and Sex of Minors

There were 9,970 minors compensated for injuries sustained during the course of employment, 9,197 or 92.8 per cent boys, and 773 or 7.8 per cent girls. More than one-fourth of these minors were less than 18 years of age: 27.6 per cent of the boys, and 40.0 per cent of the girls. Nearly 300 were not 16 years of age. For the purposes of the study the minors were divided into three age groups, children 14 and 15 years old, minors 16 and 17 years old, and minors 18, 19, and 20 years of age. as follows:

	Number	Per cent
Total under 21 years	9,970	100.0
14 and 15 years	270	2.6
16 and 17 years	2,582	25.9
18, 19, 20 years	7,118	71.5

Extent of Disability

The extent of disability from injuries to minors varied little from that to adults, except that fatalities of minors were proportionately one-half of those to adults. An equal proportion of accidents resulted in permanent disability in both groups. From injuries of temporary duration adults lost an average of 43 days, whereas minors lost 35 days. Death resulted in 1.2 per cent, permanent disability in 4.3 per cent, and temporary disability in 94.5 per cent of the accidents to minors.

Location and nature of injury

More than one-half of the minors sustained injuries to hands, arms and fingers. These injuries comprised 86.9 per cent of permanent disablements, whereas 58.2 per cent of the injuries to the trunk resulted in death. Crushes and fractures resulted in more deaths; and amputation in more permanent disablements than other types of injury. Infection developed in 6.3 per cent of the cases.

Industries

Table 1 shows the industries in which adults and minors were injured.

TABLE 1. INDUSTRIES IN WHICH MINORS AND ADULTS WERE INJURED

INDUSTRIES	TOTAL		ADULTS		MINORS	
	Adults	Minors	Men	Women	Boys	Girls
	Per cent distribution	Per cent distribution	Per cent distribution	Per cent distribution	Per cent distribution	Per cent distribution
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing	40.4	49.3	38.8	51.7	46.6	80.5
Mining and quarying	35.8	29.1	37.6	.2	31.6	----------
Construction and contracting	9.4	7.1	10.0	.5	7.7	.2
Hotels and restaurants	.7	.6	.4	12.0	.4	4.0
Jobbers and warehouses	.7	.8	.6	1.2	.8	.4
Mercantile establishments	2.6	4.1	2.2	13.0	3.7	8.2
Municipalities and state	1.0	.3	1.1	2.0	.3	.4
Transportation and public utilities	6.9	6.4	7.0	3.3	6.7	2.1
Miscellaneous	2.5	2.3	2.3	16.1	2.2	4.3
Number of workers injured	68,804	9,970	67,349	1,455	9,197	773

TABLE 2. CAUSE OF INJURIES TO MINORS AND ADULTS

CAUSE OF INJURY	TOTAL		ADULTS		MINORS	
	Adults	Minors	Men	Women	Boys	Girls
	Per cent distribution	Per cent distribution	Per cent distribution	Per cent distribution	Per cent distribution	Per cent distribution
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Machinery	14.0	22.0	12.4	25.8	19.4	53.0
Vehicles	17.6	22.1	17.2	2.5	23.8	2.1
Explosions, electricity, hot and corrosive substances	6.2	5.7	6.2	5.5	5.7	5.2
Falls of persons,	10.7	8.0	10.6	32.6	7.9	9.6
Stepping on or striking against objects	4.3	5.1	4.3	9.0	5.0	6.7
Falling objects	14.9	7.4	16.4	3.9	7.9	1.6
Handling objects	21.4	19.9	21.8	15.4	20.2	15.8
Hand tools	8.0	6.8	8.2	2.7	7.1	3.9
Miscellaneous	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.6	3.0	2.1
Number of workers injured	68,804	9,970	67,349	1,455	9,197	773

Nearly one-half (49.3 per cent) of the compensated accidents to minors occurred in manufacturing, but only 40.4 per cent of the adults were injured in these industries. Metal production was the cause of one-half of the accidents that occurred to minors in manufacturing. Relatively more adults than minors were injured in mining and quarrying: 35.8 per cent of the adults, and 29.1 per cent of the minors. Practically all of these accidents occurred in the mining of coal.

CAUSE OF ACCIDENTS

Table 2 shows the causes of accidents to adults and minors.

Vehicles

Vehicles, charged with 22.1 per cent of the accidents, injured as many minors as machinery. Vehicles killed one-third, almost twice as many as machinery. Cars and engines injured 15.1 per cent, more than 8 of every 10 of these accidents occurring in the coal mining industries, the majority taking place below the surface of the mines. Four-fifths of the permanent disablements sustained by minors in the anthracite coal mining industry and one-half of those in the bituminous coal mining industry were caused by cars and engines.

Machinery

Of the 22.0 per cent of the accidents due to machinery, more than four-fifths were due to power working machines. Only 8 deaths, but 58.2 per cent of the permanent disablements of minors, were attributed to these machines: 54.6 per cent of the permanent disability of the minors 18, 19, and 20 years old, 64.8 per cent of those 16 and 17 years of age, and all five of the youngest, the children 14 and 15 years old. Nearly 9 of every 10 girls and more than 5 of every 10 boys who sustained permanent injuries were hurt by machines. Of the 168 accidents in the metal industry resulting in permanent disability, 73.2 per cent were due to this cause. Power working machines caused 26.7 per cent of the accidents to 14 and 15 year old minors, 23.6 per cent to those 16 and 17 years old, and 16.4 per cent to those 18, 19, and 20 years of age. Presses, cutting machines, rolls, and winding and twisting machines accounted for more than two-fifths of the accidents; winding and twisting machines injuring most frequently children under 16 years of age. Nearly one-half of the accidents from presses, and almost two-thirds of the permanent disablements happened in the metal industry. Metal production also caused 55.0 per cent of cutting machine accidents, and 56.0 per cent of the abrasive casualities. Three-fifths of the power-working-machine accidents occurred at the point of operation, and 85.2 per cent in connection with the actual operation, the setting up of work, and the starting and the stopping of the machines.

Handling objects

The handling of objects, the third most frequent cause of accidents, was responsible for 19.9 per cent of the accidents to minors. Comparatively few, however, resulted in permanent disability, or fatality. One-third happened in the metal industries. Many injuries, especially those to girls and the minors less than 16 years of age, were cuts, slivers, and infections derived from working on objects, athough the great single kind of work in which the injured were engaged was lifting and carrying objects.

Falling objects

As many minors were killed by falling objects as by cars and engines,—27 or 23.1 per cent. More than three-fourths occurred in coal mining. Most of these were due to falls of roof, face, or rib, inside of the mines. Death resulted from 3.6 per cent of the accidents, a percentage three times as high as the average fatality rate from all causes.

Other causes

Explosions, electricity, and hot and corrosive substances caused 17.1 per cent of the deaths, ranking second to falling objects with a fatality rate of 2.5 per cent. Permanent disability was also high, with 3.5 per cent of the accidents from this cause. Most of the accidents caused by falls of persons occurred in construction and contracting, metal production, and in the anthracite coal mining industry. The majority caused disability of temporary duration, but the three permanent disablements were unusually severe. Nearly half were falls on level. More than one-half of the hand-tool casualties were resultant from tools slipping or glancing. These caused few permanent injuries. Stepping on or striking against objects was the only cause with no deaths, and likewise resulted in very few severe injuries.

WAGES

Median average weekly wages paid to minors injured were $10.57 for the youngest group, $17.89 for those 16 and 17 years of age, and $24.70 for minors 18, 19, and 20 years old, that is nearly one-half of the youngest children worked for less than $10.00 a week, one-half of the middle-age group for less than $18.00, and approximately one-half of the oldest group of minors for less than $25.00.

Compensation Awaraded

Compensation awarded minors injured was based on 60.0 per cent of the average weekly wage earned before injury. This percentage is subject to a fixed minimum of $6.00 and maximum of $12.00 a week. The following table shows the relation of compensation payments to the average wages of minors.

	Less than 60.0 per cent of wages	60.0 per cent of wages	More than 60.0 per cent of wages
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Total	61.6	34.1	4.3
14-15 years	4.1	48.9	47.0
16-17 years	36.7	55.5	7.8
18-19-20 years	72.9	25.2	1.9

When it is said that 61.6 per cent of the minors injured received a compensation award of less than 60.0 per cent, or three-fifths of their wages, it is meant that on applicantion of the law, 61.6 per cent of the minors injured received the maximum compensation award of $12.00 a week, since they earned $20.00 or more. On the other hand, it was found that 4.3 per cent of the minors received more than 60.0 per cent of their wages, which means that so many earned before their injury $10.00 or less a week, and consequently received the minimum compensation award of $6.00, or, if they earned less than $6.00, they received an award in the exact amount of their wages. The remaining 34.1 per cent, who received 60.0 per cent of their full wages, earned between $10.01 and $19.99. Of the youngest group, 4.1 per cent, of the middle-age group, 36.7 per cent, and of the oldest minor group, 72.9 per cent received awards less than 60.0 per cent of their average weekly wages; whereas the percentages of the three age groups receiving more than 60.0 per cent of their wages were, in the same order: 47.0 per cent, 7.8 per cent, and 1.9 per cent.

Average payments per case were: fatalities $1,496, permanent disablements, $636, and temporary injuries, $40. For permanent injuries sustained from accidents, minors received only two-thirds of the compensation awarded adults. The average permanent injury of an adult was compensated in the amount of $968, whereas the average permanent injury of a minor, who has a longer expectancy of life, was compensated with $636, a minor thus receiving 34.3 per cent less than an adult. Adults, in general, were the victims of more severe permanent injuries, therefore incurring more weeks' compensation. Notwithstanting this, minors were not compensated as adequately as adults for permanent losses, and cannot be under the existing law, because of their lower wages on which compensation awards are based.

* * * *

The nature of the leading findings of the first complete study of accidents to minors undertaken by the Department of Labor and Industry indicates the need for more complete and current information regarding accidents. The steps taken by the Department as the result of this study are described in the following article by Beatrice McConnell.

AN ACCIDENT PREVENTION PLAN FOR CHILDREN IN INDUSTRY

By Beatrice McConnell
Assistant Director, Bureau of Women and Children
Department of Labor and Industry

Industrial-accident-prevention work for minors under 18 years of age differs from accident-prevention work for all other industrial workers chiefly in that where the employment of minors is judged to be unduly hazardous, it may be prohibited by regulation The making and enforcing of these regulations is the responsibility of the Department of Labor and Industry, and constitutes an important phase of its accident-prevention work for minors under 18 years of age.

In spite of the fact that the State has protected the worker under 18 with regulations purposed to safeguard his person, accident reports filed with the Department of Labor and Industry reveal the fact that an alarming number of these youthful workers are being injured in the course of their employment.

Only through studies such as "An analysis of Compensated Accidents to Minors for the year 1924" which is summarized in the preceding article of this Bulletin can the Department of Labor and Industry obtain the basic information necessary to develop a scientific accident program for the employed minors of the State. One of the great drawbacks of any statistical study, however, is that current information is rarely available for tabulation. Records a year or more old must of necessity be used; in the meantime, the whole situation may have changed materially along with changes in Department regulations and attendant methods of administration and enforcement. Also, the cases are too old to permit of satisfactory investigation where further information is desired.

The analysis of 1924 compensable accidents for minors under 21 years of age showed that more than one-fourth, or nearly 3000, of these were incurred by minors under 18 years of age. It also showed that machinery was one of the danger spots for employed minors, nearly one-fourth of all compensable accidents to minors under 18 years of age being caused by machinery. In addition the accident records revealed the fact that the hazard of machine accidents was proportionately greater than the hazard of other accidents, two-thirds of the machine accidents to minors under 18 resulting in permanent disabilities.

In view of these findings the Bureau of Women and Children realized the need of an even more detailed analysis of compensable machine accidents to minors under 18 years of age, to determine whether the hazard on certain machines was sufficient to warrant an extension of the age limit for legal employment on such machines.

The Bureau found that the specific facts necessary for determining the actual working hazard of a machine could not be obtained from the accident reports. The exact type of machine could not always be determined, nor was it always apparent whether the machine was power driven, or whether its operation came within the specified duties of the minor. Apprentices under supervision may operate machines that are forbidden to minors under other conditions, and the accident reports did not show whether or not the minors were apprentices.

The insufficiency of the data available from accident reports together with the seriousness of minors' accident as revealed in the analysis made by the Bureau of Statistics has resulted in the formulation of a program by the Department of Labor and Industry, which it is hoped will be productive of constructive accident prevention for employed minors. Since July 15, 1926, copies of all accident reports for minors under 18 years, have come to the Bureau of Women and Children where they are carefully scrutinized as to the nature of the employment, hours of work, prohibited occupations, etc. Cases where any irregularity or illegality is indicated are referred to the Bureau of Inspection for investigation and necessary action. Reports incomplete in matters of hours, nature of employment, type of machine, etc., are referred to the Bureau of Compensation where they are returned to the employer for further information.

From these current accident reports and the supplementary investigations certain definite results are being achieved.

1. Data is being obtained which will indicate specific machines and operations needing further investigation as a basis for determining the need for additional regulations.

2. Through the special inspections made, many cases of actual or potential illegal employment are being detected and immediately corrected.

3. This inspection offers an opportunity for teaching safety in guarding, and plant housekeeping, which should be productive of accident prevention in the future.

4. The immediate investigation and check up on these minors' accidents provides a means of securing information, hereto unavailable, regarding the status of minors injured while employed at a prohibited machine or occupation, information particularly valuable since illegally employed children are excluded from compensation benefits under the Pennsylvania Compensation Law.

In establishing regulations for the employment of minors at specified operations or machines it is not the idea of the Department of Labor and Industry to close any avenues of opportunity for the boy or girl under 18 years of age who seeks employment. The basic principle underneath all such regulations is to make industry safe for the youthful worker, and to give him every oportunity for work without undue danger to his "life or limb, or injuries to his health or morals."

BEHIND THE SCENES IN JUNIOR PLACEMENT

By Ruth J. Woodruff

Employment Supervisor, Philadelphia Public Schools

No person longs more wholeheartedly for omniscience than does the placement secretary for juniors on a busy day as applicant succeeds applicant at his desk. The eager and the indifferent, the intelligent and the dull, are equally in need of the most careful consideration. There is the boy who slumps down in his chair and states laconically that he wants to "push a pen." His school record indicates that he has completed a four-year commercial course with poor success. This problem in motivation may be followed by one of child exploitation. A conscientious girl of fourteen expresses her need for as highly paid work as possible in order to help her mother who now earns "all the profit." Further inquiry reveals that the mother cleans by the day because the receipts of the father's upholstering business are entirely consumed by the costs of his materials. It would indeed be a joy if, in addition to divining at a

---

Placement work for young peole has had a period of rapid growth during the past ten years. Its present position in relation to the guidance movement is described in the volume *Vocational Guidance and Junior Placement,* 1925, Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington. This volume contains a detailed description of guidance placement activities in 12 cities of the United States, including the Pennsylvania cities, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

glance the one best job for each boy or girl, the placement worker might also assume the powers of a fairy godmother and endow the timid with confidence, the assertive with graceful manners, the less competent with skill. Unhappily placement workers have no miraculous powers and must work usually with very meager information and the commonplace tools of commonsense and persistence.

The goal to be sought at present is that there might be at hand before each interview a complete school record, a medical examination record, a report of a mental test, and perhaps a summary of the facts disclosed by a visit to the home. Except in placement offices serving very special groups as the mentally or physically handicapped, all of this information can be gathered only in exceptional cases. In fact, the information gained from an interview, supplemented by a school record, that is a brief statement of grades repeated and the final grade reached when leaving school, must suffice in most cases.

Mental ability may often be gauged roughly from the school record. The interview is relied upon for three important kinds of information, previous working experiences, family background, and personal interests and abilities.

A record of the work done at previous positions, of wages, and especially of promotions won, is indicative of probable success or failure in similar work. A record of forty low paid jobs in two years reveals the ability to get oneself hired but in all other respects points to failure. An employment record that is often encountered among girls may show less rapid change but nevertheless consistant failure. The remedy for this frequently lies in bursting the clerical bubble, not an easy task even among those so obviously unfit for that work that they call it "credical" work, and "clergical" work. One girl's jobs, on the other hand, showed such exceptional self direction that in spite of her sixth grade education, she was referred to a position as copyholder. In a few weeks time, she advanced to proof-reading at a much higher wage, and her later progress has been exceptionally good. Although, generally speaking, it is comparatively easy to replace a young person in a line of work at which he has been successful, this is not always so because of the uniqueness of the jobs held. One youngster said that in New York she had experience in "painting saints-little Lords, Miss," and that she would like the same type of work again. Unfortunately in this instance a Michael Angelo job, even of a very humble sort, could not be found.

An informal discussion of circumstances at home may usually be guided by an adept interviewer to reveal the nationality of the applicant's parents, the occupations and general health of members of the family, and an inkling of the family income. Such a knowledge of the general social and economic level of the family and of its nationality group, helps greatly in deciding, for example, whether John—————should be urged to continue his high school course with the help of earnings from a part-time job or had better become reconciled to giving up the struggle and going to work. The fact that Anna————must help to care for an insane father, whom the mother refuses to have committed to a hospital, may mean that a job in quiet surroundings is to be preferred to a better paid one where the work is more hectic.

It is much harder to obtain a definite clue to a young person's interests and ambitions than to ask what job he held last and why he left it. Many times it is impossible to get beyond a demand for clerical work or a vague request for "any job, not on a machine, that pays $—a week." Occasionally, a boy or girl discloses an interest in drawing or in mathematics that is supported by real ability. As a rule, however, a taste for radio construction or for embroidery merely helps the placement worker to build up the general picture of the person and does not give a direct clue to a particular occupational fitness. Since young people from fourteen to eighteen years of age, the usual age of applicants at junior employment bureaus, are in the midst of the adolescent period, one is not surprised to meet a lad with a passion for tatooing or girls who are zealous Ghandists and willing to compromise their principles against using money to the extent of taking a job that they may repay a debt.

A placement worker often tries to do more in the course of an interview than arrive at a tentative estimate of an applicant's fitness, and to refer him to the best opening available at the time. Experience has shown that advice and information, given at the time of launching upon one's first job may make a lasting impression. It is an amusing surprise to hear a young man recommend his trade to other boys, admittedly in the words of the placement worker who started him off on his apprenticeship several years before. Besides interpreting jobs and their possibilities to applicants, it is frequently necessary to make suggestions for improving their appearance and manners. In the present decade, it would be futile to suggest that a girl going to work forget cosmetics, and yet it is possible to induce her to use them more artistically with the bait of better wages or the chance of finding work in a pleasanter workroom among more refined associates. Talks at the evening office hour, with young people already at work, gives an opportunity or suggesting night school courses and stimulating recreations that would increase their general efficiency and earning power. It is the custom in some offices to urge an applicant who has been placed to come in and talk over any difficulties at the evening office hour before deciding to leave his position. These interviews show how readily discouraged an adolescent is and how gullibly he accepts the time-worn complaints of the old worker to the new.

From the discussion thus far it would appear that junior placement work is confined within the four walls of the placement office. That this is the heart of the work is obvious. Nevertheless, a good service can be built up only with the development of a multitude of contacts with employers and with the establishing of definite avenues of cooperation with the schools and social agencies. Several junior placement offices limit their office interviews to the morning hours and one evening office hour each week in order to release the workers time for these other activities. Many offices make it a practice to visit all employers, with whom young people are placed, either immediately after or just before referring the first applicants. A number of junior employment bureaus visit many firms in particular industries to collect enough information about these industries so that the placement workers may have representative and fairly complete pictures of what these industries offer. In all contacts with employers, it is the accepted practice to keep the interest of clients uppermost. Although every effort is made to fill employers' orders promptly, a placement worker first considers the needs of an applicant quite independently of the calls he may have at the time. If the desired opening is listed with the office so much the better; if it is not, telephone or personal soliciting is resorted to.

The relationship with schools varies greatly from office to office. Some restrict their activities to telephone consultations with teachers about applicants and to occasional talks to classes and assemblies. In one city, on the contrary, a worker from the placement office meets each week the teachers of occupational civics, of both elementary and high schools, to help them keep up to date with occupational information and with employment conditions. This is but one phase of the cooperation in that city. In another city the placement office definitely assumes the responsibility of following up the graduates of each high school and of reporting back to the principals periodically such facts as the higher educational institutions entered or the work undertaken by each graduate. In a third city the placement workers report at regular times each week to junior and senior high schools to interview students who intend to leave school and also members of the graduating classes and others whom teachers refer especially. The advantages of interviewing in the schools are two-folds: it is possible to talk over the implications of school leaving, and to give information as to the requirements of the occupation in which the student is most interested, before the break is made; and secondly, there is advantage to both placement worker and teacher in the knowledge gained from frequent discussion of mutual problems.

Today the larger placement bureaus in the United States probably work in closer contact with the schools than with any other group. Not many years ago social and civic organizations held this position. Such organizations initiated several of the bureaus and have bee strong supporters of others. Their usefulness to each other is evident. Young people under the guardianship of social agencies are often in need of the information and the placement service of a junior employment bureau. Placement bureaus call upon the social agencies daily when faced with such problems as extreme poverty, sickness, and juvenile delinquency. An instance in point was that of two girls who applied one morning at the junior placement office of a large city, each girl carrying a heavy suit case Although the girls said they were past sixteen years of age the could present no proof of age. In addition, their stories did not quite fit together. The help of the Travellers Aid Society was enlisted and in a few hours the girls, both high school students fourteen and fifteen years old, respectively, were returned to their families in a nearby city. Equally effective, although less spectacular, is the help given in smoothing out conflicts that arise from antagonisms between foreign born parents and American born children.

The goal toward which junior placement work is striving is the building up of a scientific system of personnel distribution. It is just as essential that young people be informed of the conditions in the workers' market, and be helped in finding the work in which they will be most useful, as it is for an individual industry to organize a personnel department to help in developing a more efficient working force. And just as training and personnel work in private businesses function in close cooperation, it is natural that schools and junior placement work should bear the same relation to each other. In working towards its goal this field of placement work will probably find specialization one of its greatest assets. Experiments are already under way in the field of placement for such groups as those handicapped by heart disease, by arrested tuberculosis, and by mental defects. Almost as necessary as specialization is the need for the pooling of information and for concerted action in the preparation of studies of occupations. In junior employment work today there can be no chant of:

"Me that 'ave been what I've been,
Me that 'ave gone where I've gone,
Me that 'ave seen what I've seen—"

On the contrary, there is a real urge toward new methods and new experiments.

THE EMPLOYER AND THE CONTINUATION SCHOOL PUPIL

By Grace R. D. Condon
Coordinating Teacher,
Girls Trade and Continuation School,

and

Lena B. Whitney
Coordinating Teacher,
McCall Continuation School,
Philadelphia

The pupils of a continuation school present problems that challenge not only the school and the home, but the employer as well. No solution of such problems is possible without close cooperation between the home and the school, and equally close cooperation between the school and the employer. The work of the coordinating teacher plays a very important part in the solution of these problems, for it is her function to interpret the school, the home, the employer, and the child, each to the others.

This function involves the making of adjustments between school and employment, between the child and the school, the child and the home, the home and the school. This paper, however, deals only with adjustments between school and employment.

The coordinating teacher visits places of employment, observes the boys and girls at their work, and confers with those in charge of them. As a result many adjustments favorable both to the child and the employer are frequently made possible.

1. The school has given instruction and drill in subjects needed by pupils to enable them to do better work on the job or to secure a promotion.

2. Adjustments of the job to the pupil's particular ability have been made.

3. The health of the young worker is frequently a subject for conference with employers

Changes in position have been arranged when it has been shown that they were necessary to the health and comfort of the child.

4. Visits are also made whenever any question arises concerning the application of the Child Labor Act to particular cases, as to kinds of work permitted, length of working day or the provisions of the Compulsory Education Laws.

5. Investigation of cases of dismissal for cause have frequently brought about a reconsideration of the case and the re-instatement of the pupil.

6. Many employers have given valuable assistance to the schools in their endeavor to give to the young workers an ethical industrial viewpoint. They have willingly given a second trial to the child who has too hastily given up a job through discouragement, or because of a disagreement with a fellow worker. They have given sympathetic consideration even in cases where the boy or girl has been seriously at fault.

The following cases are indicative of the types of adjustments that are being made.

Case 1.

Helen M. had completed a short course in stenography and typing before she entered our school. She was a bright girl, doing good work, but timid and self-conscious. She was employed in the office of a large hardware firm as a junior stenographer. She came to school one day and told that she had been demoted from her position as clerk to that of messenger service because she had been too nervous to take dictation, and that she had broken down and cried when the man who was dictating had told her to "send him a real stenographer." She was greatly distressed, feeling that her training would be wasted unless she could have another opportunity to do stenographic work.

Having ascertained that Helen could take dictation rapidly, the coordinating teacher called on the business manager. He sent for Helen's card and found that no record had been made of the incident, that there was no official demotion. He said that the matter probably had been forgotten by the man who had found her unsatisfactory, and he was very willing to assign Helen to an office where the work was less hurried. Helen remained with this firm after leaving the school, and has now a good position there. This man's understanding and cooperation helped her to overcome a very real handicap of shyness and selfconsciousness.

Case 2.

Frederick's case was referred to the coordinating teacher because of a speech defect. He was employed by an advertising company as outside messenger. In the interview, the boy disclosed the fact that he was disheartened because another boy had been promoted to a junior clerkship which Frederick thought he deserved. A visit to the employer revealed the fact that the higher position meant meeting the public, which with Frederick's speech defect was impossible for him. The boy's work, otherwise was entirely satisfactory.

The employer was informed that it had been arranged that Fsederick would attend the speech clinic. The report of the examination at the clinic was given to the employer. Shyness seemed to be the cause of much of the stammering. The employer agreed to give the boy any time needed for the correction of this defect, and a position in the office where Frederick would have opportunities to talk with employes, and so help him prepare for the desired position.

Case 3.

Joseph was having considerable difficulty in getting employment because he was slightly lame. He was sent to a jewelry store in answer to a call for an inside messenger. The employment manager was well pleased with Joseph, but felt that he could not employ him because of his physical defect.

A visit to the employer resulted in the transfer of another boy to the vacancy for which Joseph had applied, thus creating a vacancy which Joseph could fill satisfactorily in spite of his lameness.

Case 4.

Catherine B. had reached the third year in high school, but had gone to work in a department store because her father could no longer afford to provide her with the necessary carfare and equipment. She was working as a messenger, but was fully capable of doing work of a higher type. A conference with the employment manager led to her promotion to a part-time clerical job, in which she could earn as much by working on Saturdays and after school as she had earned in a week as messenger, thus making it possible for the girl to return to high school. This was one of our early cases, and Catherine has been graduated from high school and at present is filling a position with the same firm.

Case 5.

James was employed as a clerk with a bonding firm. His family was moving to another city, but James wished to retain his position because of the promotional opportunities. He felt, however, that he could not do so on his present salary. His employer was informed as to the types of office work the boy was studying in the continuation school, and how he could use them in the office. The boy's financial obligations were also discussed. The employer became interested in James. He not only agreed to give the boy more general office work, but also to pay him more.

James visited the school recently and reported that he was very happy, that he was doing the work of a senior clerk and that his employer was paying his tuition at an evening business school.

Case 6.

Anna S. was employed in a factory where she was earning only five dollars a week. She was twenty-three pounds underweight, and was white and listless. When advised to drink milk, she said frankly that her mother could not afford to buy it. A home visit verified this statement. The mother was a widow, who did day's work, but could only work two or three days a week because of badly crippled hands. There were two younger children. The mother would not accept assistance of any kind. Her statement "We will never take anything we cannot pay for" was almost an article of faith with her. A visit to the employer resulted in an immediate increase of salary, that made it possible for Anna to buy the milk she required. She gained ten pounds during the year.

Case 7.

Louis' case was referred to the coordinating teacher because of failing health due to the type of work in which he was engaged. The boy worked in a leather factory at a job that required him to sit for the greater part of the time. As a result of an interview with the foreman, Louis's time was divided between factory work and outside messenger work. The boy improved in health after the change was made.

Case 8.

Alice H. complained that the work on a small hand press caused her severe pain in her hand. The hand was very badly swollen. The employer at the request of the teacher willingly changed her position to that of inspectress and the condition improved at once.

Case 9.

In response to a letter from Harry's mother concerning his absence from continuation school, an investigation was made which revealed the fact that conditions of distress obtained in the home. Because of this, Harry had represented himself as past sixteen years of age and was therefore working illegally. The case was presented to his employer, with the result that Harry was allowed to retain his position at the same wage with continuation school privileges.

Case 10.

Rebecca W. a messenger in a department store, suffered from a broken arch in her right foot. When this was brought to the attention of the employment manager her position was at once changed to one in which she could be seated for the greater part of the time.

Case 11.

William was discharged because of unbecoming behavior toward his employer. In the interview with the coordinating teacher, the boy realized the seriousness of the situation, but contended that the employer provoked his actions. William seemed very anxious to be reinstated, because he liked the type of work and felt that he had made good. A former visit to this employer had established a cooperative relationship between the school and the employer, and it took but a telephone conversation to confirm the boy's statements and bring about the reinstatement of the boy in his former position.

Case 12.

Martha R., employed by a large advertising firm, suffered from a tumor in her cheek, requiring an immediate operation. The firm cooperated with us in winning the father's consent to this operation, and not only paid Martha's entire salary while she was in the hospital, but provided a vacation period for her immediately afterward, so that she need not return to work until fully recovered.

Case 13.

Charlotte's father came to the school in great distress to ask our help in finding his daughter who had not been home for three days. He did not want to report the matter to the police department, as he feared that Charlotte might be arrested. A visit to the cigar factory where she worked revealed the fact that she had left the factory in the company of an older woman and that this woman was also missing from home. The manager said he believed some of the girls in her department knew their whereabouts, but that they had remained silent when questioned. He gave the coordinating teacher permission to interview the forewoman, who proved to be a former continuation school pupil. Her appeal to the girls, stressing the father's anxiety and willingness to forgive his daughter, brought the desired information. The girl was returned to her father and was re-employed by the firm.

Case 14.

Joseph had been employed as messenger and general helper in a large drug store, but was discharged because Mr. T., another employer, had accused him of borrowing money and not returning it.

Joseph claimed that he had paid the money to another man, asking him to give it to Mr. T.

The coordinating teacher secured an interview with Mr. J., the owner, and the other persons concerned.

Joseph's statements were confirmed and he was reinstated in his position.

Case 15.

Josephine had been dismissed by her employer for a petty theft. A visit to her very unlovely home revealed the fact that she had stolen the money to provide the refreshments for a party at the home of another girl. Her mother never permitted her to bring any young friends into the house, and had decided to put Josephine in a reform institution as the result of her theft and consequent dismissal from her job. When the employer heard the story he agreed to re-employ Josephine and permit her to pay back the money in weekly instalments. Josephine's reaction was peculiar in this case—she seemed to have no feeling of having done wrong. Her chief regret seemed to be that "after all the trouble, the boys we asked never came to the party." We tried to get her mother's permission to let her join a settlement club but were not successful.

Case 16.

Mary W., had brought to school literature of a more than doubtful character. She said it had been given to her by a young woman at the mill where she worked and that there was a great deal of such literature circulating throughout the factory. A visit to the owner led to a conference with the business manager, the employment manager, and the superintendent of the department in which the girl worked. The woman asknowledged passing the "poems" around, but denied any intention of wrong doing. She promised readily, however, not to offend again. Notice was given to the entire factory that prompt dismissal would follow any further distribution of this kind of reading matter, and a young woman interested in social work, was given charge of the noon recreation period.

Case 17.

Lawrence was employed by an advertising concern which did its own printing. The boy was a messenger, and a student in the printing group in the continuation school. As a result of an interview, between the coordinating teacher and his employer, the boy was placed in the composition room where he did very satisfactory work.

Case 18.

Morris was employed as an apprentice by a manufacturing jeweler. The boy was dissatisfied with his position, because he merely ran errands, swept the work-room and arranged tools. He felt that Mr. S.. the foreman, disliked him and therefore would not teach him to make jewelry.

A visit to Mr. S. disclosed the fact that he expected Morris to "pick up the trade" through observation. Quite a lengthy interview was necessary to make Mr. S. understand the value of systematic training. But he finally consented to permit Morris to work for a part of each day with one of the jewelers.

Today, Morris proudly wears a scarf pin of his own design, which he made from a coin.

Records of cases of adjustments such as these are so numerous that only a few representative ones have been given. Equally numerous are the cases in which the schools have made adjustments to meet the employment needs of the boys and girls.

Requests have been made by employers that instruction be given in stencilling and in the use and care of the mimeograph. One employer asked that tabulation and abbreviation for order blanks on the typewriter be taught. Several have asked that practice be given in typing special kinds of form letters, the use of lined paper for typing, and the making out of deposit slips where checks are used. A number of employers have requested that boys be given instruction in printing. In some instances this has involved simply a change from one group to another; in others it has involved a change of schools. Requests have been made for the transfer of pupils to the commerce group and from the wood-working to the metal-working group. Frequent requests have been made for training in the correct use of the telephone, for training in the proper placing of the voice. Others have asked that the teacher talk to particular pupils who have not measured up to their jobs in matters of promptness, industry, and courtesy. But the list is far too long to be given in full.

In most instances the schools have been able to comply with the requests made by employers.

While the number of cases that might have been given far exceeds the number that have been recorded here, the latter affords convincing proof of the fact that, in Philadelphia, the employers with their splendid cooperation are attempting to do their share, just as the school is endeavoring to do its part, in the development of these young adventurers in industry into healthy, happy, efficient citizens.

Each year one week is set aside for "Employers' Week." At this time the employers and the public are invited to visit the schools to see the boys and girls at work and to offer suggestions as to ways in which the schools may be of greater usefulness to these boys and girls. During this week inspiring talks are given to the pupils by employers who, having made good themselves, are willing to help these continuation school boys and girls to make good, too. Year by year the responses to the invitations to "Employers Week" are increasing in number—further evidence of the desire of the employers of minors in Philadelphia to cooperate with the continuation school.

THE OBSERVANCE OF THE CHILD LABOR LAW FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF THE SCHOOL AUTHORITIES

By J. Y. Shambach, *Director*
Attendance Bureau,
Department of Public Instruction

The Child Labor Act of May 13, 1915 became effective January 1, 1916. Since that time considerable progress has been made in establishing an understanding of the requirements of this Act and in solving many of the problems that arose as a result of the Act. Wherever a thorough understanding has been effected most of the problems have been solved readily. This has been true particularly among firms and persons who have a large number of employes.

Since a definite child accounting system has been introduced into the public schools of Pennsylvania and since several agencies have coordinated their efforts, there has been a marked decrease in the number of sessions of absence due to illegal employment of minors. During the school year 1922-23 there were 196,728 sessions or 98,364 days of absence from the public schools of Pennsylvania due to illegal employment. During the school year 1924-25 this number had dropped to 101,073 sessions or 50,536 1-2 days, only slightly more than 50 per cent of the number in 1922-23. This number is still too large, even though there was a net enrollment of 1,830,748 pupils in the public schools of the State during the school year 1924-25. It is hoped that in the near future absences from school due to illegal employment will either be negligible or eliminated entirely.

In a number of cases the children who were absent from school because of illegal employment could have secured employment certificates to legalize their absence if employers had rigidly complied with the legal requirement that minors between the ages of 14 and 16 years shall have issued for them employment certificates before they may be legally employed. An investigation in Philadelphia has shown that more violations of the Child Labor Law occur during the months of September and October than during any other two months of the school term. A corresponding condition exists in a number of other districts. During June, July, and August a number of children secure employment by representing themselves to be past 16 years of age. In many instances such procedure means a larger income for the minors. When school opens these misrepresentations become apparent when the children do not appear in school. In a large city, particularly, it takes some time to investigate all cases if the parents or the employers fail to cooperate as they should or if the parents have moved to a new section of the city.

Employers should protect themselves against misrepresentations of age by demanding from each minor between the ages of 16 and 18 years the age certificate required by Rule M-21 of the Department of Labor and Industry, and issued by the responsible local school official. Age certificates and employment certificates are issued by a district superintendent or by a supervising principal in a school district having such an official. In a district having no superintendent or supervising principal, the secretary of the school board may issue these certificates. The official authorized to issue certificates may deputize in writing any other public school official to issue employment certificates, permits, and age certificates.

Employers should take proper measures to protect themselves against illegal employment of all kinds. It should be a simple matter to adopt a satisfactory plan for such protection if the employer, the responsible school official, the parent, and the minor cooperate as they should. Compensation insurance does not protect the employer against injury or death of a child employed illegally. Action may be instituted under the common law against an employer if an illegally employed child is injured. Section 22 of Act No. 177, approved May 13, 1915, P. L. 286, provides specifically that if a person shall cease to employ a minor illegally as soon as his attention is called to such illegal employment "such person, by thus ceasing to employ or permit such minor to work, shall not be released from any of the fines or penalties provided in this Act for the employment or work of a minor contrary to law."

Before employing any minors between the ages of 14 and 16 years during school hours the employer shall have on file a general employment certificate, properly issued for such a minor by the responsible school official. Before permitting a minor between the ages of 14 and 16 years to work in or about any establishment or in any occupation before or after school, on Saturday or at any other vacation period the employer shall have on file a vacation employment certificate that has been properly issued for such a minor.

No minor shall engage in industrial employment during the vacation period or during the time that school is in session, either before 6 A. M. or after 8 P. M. If a minor between the ages of 14 and 16 years wishes to work before and after school the time that he is employed plus the time that he attends school shall not exceed more than 9 hours in any one day nor more than 51 hours in any one week. No minor under 14 years of age shall be employed or permitted to work in, about, or in connection with any industry or any occupation except as a employe engaged in farm work or in domestic service in a private home or as his own proprietor in street trades under specified restrictions. No minor under 14 years of age may engage legally in any kind of employment during the time when the school which he should attend is in session.

All minors between the ages of 14 and 16 years employed in Pennsylvania who reside in other states are bound by the same restrictions as apply to minors who are residents of this State. Under such circumstances, certificates may be issued for non-resident minors by the responsible school official in the district in this State in which the minor wishes to work. A corresponding statement regarding age certificates applies to minors between the ages of 16 and 18 years. Attendance at a continuation school in the State of residence will satisfy the requirements of the Pennsylvania law.

There are various dangerous, unhealthful, and morally unwholesome employments forbidden in the Child Labor Act for minors of specified ages. Whenever there is any doubt as to the validity of employing a person under 18 years of age in a given occupation, the Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg, will be very glad to inform the prospective employer whether such occupation is prohibited by law. Local factory inspectors, supervising inspectors, and the State Department of Labor and Industry have been of much service to school officials and employers in determining whether a given occupation is prohibited beause it is hazardous or for other reasons. Lists of prohibited occupations will be furnished upon request by the State Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg.

All forms for employment certificates, permits or age certificates are forwarded upon request by the Attendance Bureau, State Department of Public Instruction to the issuing officer in each school district of the State.

The Child Labor Law provides that the following requirements shall be met by each person who employs minors between the ages of 14 and 16 years. He shall:

1. Issue a signed statement that a minor will be given employment. The form for this statement will be furnished to the

minor upon request by the superintendent, the supervising principal of the public schools, the secretary of the school board, or the deputized public school official in the district in which the minor resides.

2. Post in a conspicuous place in his establishment a printed copy of Section 4 of Act 177, approved May 13, 1915, relating to hours of labor and list or lists of all minors employed under the age of 16 years. This section of the Act and forms for the list of minors will be furnished upon application by the State Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg.

3. Furnish upon request the employment certificates and list of minors for inspection by State factory inspectors, school attendance officers, or other authorized officials.

4. Acknowledge in writing to issuing officer on the form attached to the employment certificate, the receipt of a vacation or general employment certificate within three days after the beginning of employment.

5. Return by mail the vacation or general employment certificate to the issuing officer immediately on termination of employment if demanded by minor for whom certificate was issued, otherwise within three days after termination of said employment.

6. Send all minors between the ages of 14 and 16 years employed by him to a continuation school for at least 8 hours a week, provided there is such a school in the school district in which the minors are employed or in the school district in which they reside.

7. Send to the superintendent of schools, supervising principal, or secretary of his school district the name, age, place of residence, and name of parent or guardian of each minor between the ages of 14 and 16 years in his employ. This shall be done before the first day of October in each year and quarterly thereafter on forms furnished, upon request, by the district superintendent of schools or other local responsible school official.

THE OBSERVANCE OF THE CHILD LABOR LAW FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF THE FACTORY INSPECTOR

By J. O. Larson, Jr.,

Department of Labor and Industry

The inspector of the Department of Labor and Industry is the representative of the Department in the field, whose duty it is to see that the laws of the Commonwealth delegated to the Department for enforcement are observed. The Child Labor Law is one of the many laws that the inspector must enforce with the same effort, interest and integrity.

The major difficulty in the enforcement of a law is a lack of understanding of the purpose for which the act was passed, or a failure to understand fully the administrator's purpose and method The inspector is not performing his duties in the proper manner if in calling upon the owner of an establishment he approaches him in a mandatory or overbearing spirit. As a representative of the Department of Labor and Industry his aim is to be of real service to the employers with whom he comes in contact and to explain the practical working of the various laws, departmental rules and regulations applicable in each particular case.

In the enforcement of the Child Labor Law the inspector's purpose is not to keep the child worker out of industry, but to visit the various establishments with the view of ascertaining whether the child is properly and legally employed. This the inspector determines in accordance with the various provisions of the Child Labor Act which has for its main purpose the safeguarding of the child worker by providing for the health, safety, and welfare of the minor. And in so doing the Act prohibits the employment of minors in certain establishments and occupations, and for certain specified groups restricts the hours of work, and regulates the conditions of the employment.

The inspector, when visiting an establishment, asks for the number of child workers employed. Learning this, he asks to see the employment certificates, and proof of age cards. No minor 14 or 15 years of age may be employed or permitted to work unless he has the proper employment certificate, and no minor 16 or 17 years of age may be employed without having on file the age certificate card as official proof of his age. The inspector takes these employment certificates and proof of age cards with him as he makes his inspection trip through the plant, stopping to check the employment certificate or age card with each minor. In checking the employment certificate with the minor he will determine whether or not the child worker is engaged at the occupation for which the certificate was issued. A child under 16 is not permitted to work at an occupation different from the one for which he was employed and his employment certificate issued. If the management wishes to employ the child at a different occupation a new employment certificate must be obtained from the school authorities.

If an inspector feels that an employe, working at an occupation prohibited to a child under 18, appears to be younger than the 18 years he claims to be, he may require from the employer or person permitting the minor to work, a proof of age within 10 days' time, or his dismissal from the occupation. It is of prime importance to the employer that a minor be not permitted to work at an occupation prohibited by law. In case of accident a minor engaged in illegal employment does not come under the Compensation Law and, therefore, redress must come either by means of the courts or through private settlement.

When the inspector has finished his inspection he returns the employment certificates and proof of age cards to the employer for his file. These certificates should be filed in alphabetical order and be readily accessible. It is often the case that when an inspector calls at an establishment and asks for these certificates that they cannot readily be found and occasionally one may even be lost. This is due to lack of proper filing. Should a minor be injured, one of the first things that the inspector asks for, while investigating the accident and its cause, is the employment certificate or the proof of age card. And if they cannot be located the employer is caused much unnecessary inconvenience. The employer should, therefore, make certain that all employment certificates and proof of age cards are in his files and properly and correctly arranged.

The Child Labor Act requires that abstracts of the law and the schedule of hours for minor employes be posted in such a place that they will be readily accessible to all minors employed in the establishment. The schedule of hours must show the name of each minor, the age, the starting time, stopping time for lunch, time of resuming work after lunch, the stopping time, total number of hours employed each day, the total number of hours employed each week, and the hours the minor attends continuation school.

In too many cases the inspector has found that abstracts and schedules were not posted. These schedules must be posted and be kept up to date.

Copies of the Child Labor Law and Departmental Regulations Affecting the Employment of Minors are furnished by the Department of Labor and Industry upon request. Every employer who has any question or problem relative to the Child Labor Law in his establishment should feel at liberty to call upon the Department for any explanation of the various sections of the Child Labor Law. The Department of Labor and Industry constantly welcomes the opportunity to aid the employer by thoroughly explaining the several laws and regulations which it enforces. In return for such service the Department only asks for cooperation on the part of the employer in their observance.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Regulations:

- Bakeries
- Boilers
- Brewing and Bottling
- Canneries
- Cereal Mills, Malthouses, and Grain Elevators
- Compressed Air Apparatus
- Cone Pulleys and Their Belts
- Cranes and Hoists
- Dry Color Industry
- Electric Safety Regulations
- Elevators, Escalators, Dumbwaiters, and Hoists
- Emergency Lighting
- Employment of Minors
- Employment of Women
- Explosives (Plants Manufacturing or Using)
- Foundries
- Head and Eye Protection
- Industrial Home Work
- Industrial Lighting
- Industrial Sanitation
- Labor Camps
- Ladders
- Laundries
- Lead Corroding and Lead Oxidizing
- Machine Tools
- Mechanical Power Transmission
- Mines Other than Coal Mines
- Motion Picture Machine Operation
- Nitro and Amido Compounds (Safe Practices for the Manufacturer of)
- Paint Grinding
- Pitts and Quarries
- Plant Railways
- Polishing and Grinding
- Power, Foot, and Hand Cold Metal Presses
- Printing and Allied Industries
- Railings, Toe Boards, Open Sided Floors, Platforms, and Runways
- Safe Practices Recommendations
- Scaffolds

Stationary Engines
Textile Industries
Tunnel Construction and Work in Compressed Air
Window Cleaning
Wood Working Machinery

Special Bulletins:

1. Union Wage Scale and Hours of Labor—1924
2. Proceedings of the State-wide Safety Conference—1924
3. Industrial Home Work in Pennsylvania—1923
4. Labor Laws—1924
5. Labor Laws—1925
6. Hernia as a Compensable Accident—1925
7. Compilation of Elevator, Machinery, and Transmission Accidents for 1924
8. State-wide Safety Conference—1925
9. Union Wage Scale and Hours of Labor—1925
10. Conference on Women and Children in Industry
11. Industrial Home Work and Child Labor
12. Workmen's Compensation Laws
14. The Department of Labor and Industry, Its Organization and Operation
15. Types and Functions of Safety Organizations and the Preparation and Use of Accident Statistics

Workmen's Compensation Board Decisions
Workmen's Compensation Court Decisions

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

DIRECTORY OF OFFICES

MAIN OFFICES

Harrisburg: ....Office of the Secretary,
Industrial Board,
Workmen's Compensation Board,
Bureau of Employment,
Bureau of Industrial Relations,
Bureau of Industrial Standards,
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Statistics,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Bureau of Women and Children,
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,

BRANCH OFFICES

Allentown: ....Lehigh Valley State Employment Office,
529 Hamilton Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
304 Colonial Building.

Altoona: ....Cooperative State Employment Office,
Post Office Building.
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Commerce Building.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
Central Trust Building.

Dubois: ....Bureau of Rehabilitation,
311 Deposit National Bank Building.

Erie: ....State Employment Office,
109 West Ninth Street.

Franklin: ....State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
316 Franklin Trust Building.

Greensburg: ....State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
309 Coulter Building.

Harrisburg: ....State Employment Office,
Second and Chestnut Streets.

Johnstown: ....State Employment Office,
219 Market Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
910 U. S. National Bank Building.

Kane: ....Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Kane Trust and Savings Building.

Lancaster: ....Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building.
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Woolworth Building.

McKeesport: ....Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building.

Meadville: ....Bureau of Inspection,
Masonic Building.

New Castle: ....Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A., West Washington Street.

Oil City: ....Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building.

Philadelphia: ....State Employment Office, (Main Office),
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
1519 Arch Street.
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Workmen's Compensation Board,
Manhatten Building, Fourth and Walnut Streets.
State Employment Office for Women,
Bureau of Women and Children,
1924-26 Chestnut Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
1004 Commercial Trust Building.

Pittsburgh: ....Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Fulton Building.
State Employment Office,
622 Grant Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
401 Park Building.

Pottsville: ....Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
1 Ulmer Building.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
Baird Building.

Reading: ....State Employment Office,
108 North Fifth Street.

Scranton: ....State Employment Office,
116 Adams Avenue.
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
Union National Bank Building.

Sunbury: ....State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
Sunbury Trust and Safe Deposit Building.

Wilkes-Barre: ....Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Coal Exchange Building.

Williamsport: ....Bureau of Inspection,
707 First National Bank Building.
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
311 First National Bank Building.
Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building,
343 West Fourth Street.

York: ....Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Central National Bank Building.

Note—State Employment offices are conducted in cooperation with the United States Employment Service.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF STATISTICS

REVIEW OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT

Reports from State Employment office in 14 Pennsylvania cities show that 14,365 persons applied for work, 11,615 employment openings were listed, 10,359 persons were referred to positions, and 8,780 men and women received positions during the 5 week period covered by the September report. Comparison of the report with data for September, 1925, also a 5 week period, shows increases in 1926 for each group. Applicants for work were 1.6 per cent higher; requests from employers for workers gained 22.1 per cent; 6.4 per cent more persons were sent to fill positions; and 353, or 4.2 per cent, more placements were made. The supply of available workers was inadequate in a number of industry groups. Demand for workers exceeded the supply in agriculture, food products, leather, lumber and woodworking, paper and printing, mines and quarries, and textiles. The employment offices have been unable to supply a sufficient number of workers in lumber and woodworking, mines and quarries, and textiles for the past few months; and the shortage in some cities of skilled workers for these industries is acute.

September reports from manufacturing establishments and construction companies compared with last month show a net increase in employment of 1.9 per cent. The employment increase for manufactories alone was 1.7 per cent while the gain for construction companies was 12 per cent. Total payrolls for all companies were only 2.2 per cent higher than August and average earnings but 0.3 per cent higher.

The employment gain in plants manufacturing electrical machinery and apparatus is the outstanding feature of the September reports. In this group of 18 companies, 4 reported slightly decreased employment but gains in employment for the others ranged from 10 to 50 per cent. One firm in this group hired nearly 2,000 new employes during the last few months which represents an employment increase of 150 per cent.

The automobile industry has shown a continuous decline in employment for the last 5 months. Reports from 20 identical firms in this group show 15.5 per cent less employes in September than in April.

The 11 per cent loss in weekly earnings in the shipbuilding industry is due entirely to a minimum amount of overtime work in September compared to August when average wages were higher than normal because of extensive overtime work.

Employment and wage gains in the clothing industry were confined largely to the Philadelphia districts. Other sections of the State showed litte change from August. Production in the hat making industry showed a decided advance in September and average weekly earnings for 85 per cent of the employes were $5.32 higher than in August. Woolens and worsteds show increased employment but the gain is due to plant extentions and return to winter schedules after summer lay-offs. Cuts in working hours were prevalent and, of course, lowered average earnings. Increased employment in textile dye works was reported by 5 of the 10 companies.

Gains in employment for the glass industry were reported by a majority of firms and two companies reported substantial additions to working forces.

Employment in the construction industry reacted favorably in September after a trace of depression during August. Street and highway construction was below other groups because unusually heavy rains prevented extensive road construction work. September is the high month of 1926 for employment, payroll, and average earnings in the construction industry.

The furniture industry presented an optimistic outlook. Employment increased 5 per cent, the number of working hours were increased, and the intervention of several holidays did not prevent average weekly earnings from jumping nearly $2.00 higher than in August.

The Labor Day holiday was very generally observed and this had the effect of lowering average weekly earnings. The employment reports for the month of September except for a few isolated instances reflect a favorable employment condition and seem to justify prevalent expressions of business optimism and a belief in a continuance of present prosperity.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND COMPENSATION COSTS

A total of 233 fatal accidents were reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation during the month of September, 1926. Included in the September total are 44 deaths in the bituminous mine disaster at Clymer, Pennsylvania, on August 26. These, of course, make September the high month of 1926 for the number of fatal accidents reported. Construction, coal mines, and quarrying and mining other than coal mining are the three industry groups that show more fatal accidents in September than in August. Coal mines show an increase of 59; construction, an increase of 3; and quarries and non coal mines, an increase of 1. Contracting reported the same number of fatalities as in August. Manufacturing industries grouped show 1 fatality less in September and all other industry groups show decreases except hotels and restaurants which reported the second fatality for the year in September.

The total of fatal accidents occurring to workmen during the course of their employment in Pennsylvania was 1,577 for the first 9 months of 1926. Non-fatal accidents reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation during the same period numbered 132,347. These accident totals compared with records for the corresponding months of 1925 show a reduction in 1926 of 3 fatal and 3,156 non-fatal accidents.

Some noteworthy reductions in accident totals have been made by several industry groups. Changed classifications between years prevent perfectly accurate comparisons but close approximations reveal some interesting changes. Manufacturing industries show more than a 5 per cent reduction. Bituminous coal mining is 8 per cent less in non-fatal accidents. Transportation and public utility companies are 16 per cent lower. The construction industry shows a reduction in number of fatalities but a slight increase in non-fatal accidents. Accidents in trading establishments have increased tremendously over last year. Accidents for this industry show increases of 130 per cent in fatal accidents and more than 17 per cent in the number of non-fatal injuries.

Analyses of causes of accidents showed that power transmission, horse vehicles, hand trucks, handling objects, hand tools, and hot and corrosive substances were the cause groups showing considerably less accidents than last year. Cause groups that showed increases were pumps, compressors and prime movers, cars and engines, motor vehicles, electricity, falls of persons, and stepping upon or striking against objects. Better reporting of the causes of accidents is indicated by a 20 per cent reduction in the miscellaneous cause group.

It is difficult to estimate the probable accident total for the year 1926. Considering, however, that anthracite mines were not in operation during the last 4 months of 1925 but are now making daily tonnage production records, it is quite likely that the summary accident report for the year 1926 will show an increase over 1925 in the number of both fatal and non-fatal accidents reported, due to increases in anthracite coal mining accidents and to the two disasters, one in February and one in August, 1926, in the bituminous coal fields.

Accidents in Pennsylvania's manufacturing industries, however, are still decreasing.

Compensation agreements were approved or awards made in 5,483 cases during the month of September. The monetary obligation incurred because of awards or agreements on these cases amounted to $1,227,013 distributed as follows:

179 fatal cases	$622,938
290 permanent disability cases	$287,105
5,014 temporary disability cases	$317,000

Fatal compensation is much higher for September than usual because the item includes agreements for compensation for 40 of the 44 bituminous mine fatalities at Clymer. These 40 agreements were prepared and filed at the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation within 20 days of the date of the disaster. The promptness with which the company officials acted in the payment of compensation to the dependent families was very commendable. In the four other cases one left no dependents, another left dependents in a foreign country, and in two cases appointment of guardians is necessary before compensation agreements can be executed. Dependency for these 44 cases totaled 138 including dependent mothers, widows, and children. One particularly sad situation was noted in the execution of these agreements. One woman whose husband was killed in the disaster also lost two unmarried sons in the same accident. The widow was left with 4 dependent children and as partial dependency of the family was established in the cases of each son 3 separate agreements were executed. This constitutes a record case in the annals of theWorkmen's Compensation Bureau.

NOTE: The statistical tables containing data for September appear in this bulletin. The October number of "Labor and Industry" appeared with statistical tables omitted. This arrangement is made in order to bring the issuance of the monthly bulletin more nearly up to date.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF STATISTICS

ACTIVITIES OF STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES
SEPTEMBER, 1926
(FIVE WEEKS)

Industries	Persons applying for positions			Persons asked for by employers			Persons sent to positions			Persons receiving positions			Number of employers served		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
GRAND TOTAL	14,365	9,850	4,515	11,645	8,035	3,616	10,359	7,790	2,569	8,780	6,730	2,050	4,436	2,485	1,951
Total: Industrial Group[1] (Skilled workers)	4,411	3,010	1,401	3,189	2,024	1,165	2,589	1,874	715	2,060	1,527	533	1,224	810	414
Building and construction	902	902	--------	623	623	--------	622	622	--------	509	509	--------	227	227	--------
Shipbuilding	71	71	--------	41	41	--------	48	48	--------	39	39	--------	23	23	--------
Chemical and allied products	2	2	--------	2	2	--------	1	1	--------	1	1	--------	1	1	--------
Clay, glass and stone products	--------	--------	--------	2	2	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Clothing	88	--------	88	45	2	43	30	--------	30	22	--------	22	18	--------	18
Textiles	141	56	85	173	62	111	74	35	39	71	33	38	46	19	27
Food and kindred products	107	27	80	253	38	215	113	18	95	93	15	78	51	16	35
Leather, Rubber and composition goods	16	5	11	30	9	21	14	5	9	8	5	3	6	2	4
Lumber, woodwork and furniture goods	8	8	--------	51	51	--------	8	8	--------	8	8	--------	5	5	--------
Paper and printing	44	11	33	78	10	68	40	6	34	33	5	28	15	5	9
Metals and metal products	954	917	37	786	663	123	675	636	39	573	539	34	249	231	18
Mines and quarries	62	62	--------	166	166	--------	58	58	--------	57	57	--------	4	4	--------
Transportation and public utilities	374	320	54	166	131	29	194	173	21	143	123	20	110	106	13
Hotels and restaurants	283	105	178	207	60	147	161	67	94	120	52	68	109	46	63
Wholesale and retail	264	115	149	247	52	105	143	54	89	127	40	81	99	44	55
Miscellaneous	1,095	409	686	325	112	213	408	143	265	256	95	161	253	81	172
Total: Other groups	9,954	6,840	3,114	8,456	6,011	2,445	7,770	5,916	1,854	6,720	5,203	1,517	3,212	1,675	1,537
Professional and technical	741	394	347	294	160	134	312	200	112	224	140	84	185	106	70
Agricultural	41	41	--------	51	51	--------	43	43	--------	39	39	--------	26	26	--------
Semi-skilled	2,586	1,387	1,199	1,795	692	1,103	1,567	828	739	1,155	631	524	982	459	523
Unskilled	4,991	4,738	253	4,966	4,841	125	4,663	4,551	112	4,220	4,126	94	1,035	950	85
Casual and day workers[2]	1,595	286	1,315	1,350	267	1,083	1,185	294	891	1,082	267	815	984	134	850
August, 1926	9,955	6,941	3,014	6,805	5,010	1,765	6,604	5,049	1,555	5,442	4,226	1,216	2,935	1,642	1,293
July, 1926	9,273	6,674	2,599	6,659	4,991	1,668	6,364	4,790	1,574	5,370	4,126	1,244	2,976	1,705	1,271
June, 1926 (5 weeks)	12,661	9,048	3,613	7,845	5,571	2,274	8,085	5,990	2,095	6,857	5,150	1,707	------[3]	------[3]	------[3]
September, 1925 (5 weeks)	14,139	10,009	4,130	9,541	7,011	2,530	9,735	7,325	2,410	8,427	6,414	2,013	--------	--------	--------
September, 1924 (4 weeks)	10,372	6,965	3,407	5,930	4,349	1,581	6,088	4,628	1,460	5,232	4,014	1,218	--------	--------	--------
September, 1923 (4 weeks)	17,101	14,164	2,930	15,788	12,884	2,904	12,346	10,508	1,838	11,364	9,715	1,649	--------	--------	--------
Per cent of applicants placed, September, 1926	61.	68.	45.	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Per cent of openings filled, September, 1926	--------	--------	--------	75.	83.	57.	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Per cent referred to positions, placed, September, 1926	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	85.	86.	80.	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------

---

[1] New classification adopted, July 1, 1926.

[2] The placement of each casual and day worker is recorded for only one placement per week.

[3] Comparative data not available.

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN PENNSYLVANIA

Group and Industry	No. of Plants Reporting	Number of wage earners—week ended			Total weekly wages—week ended			Average weekly earnings—week ended		
		Sept. 15, 1926	Aug. 15, 1926	Per cent Change	Sept. 15, 1926	Aug. 15, 1926	Per cent Change	Sept. 15, 1926	Aug. 15, 1926	Per cent Change
ALL INDUSTRIES (46)	882	302,761	297,033	+ 1.0	$7,716,087	$7,543,081	+ 2.2	$25.49	$25.41	+ 0.3
METAL MANUFACTURERS:	292	157,051	155,238	+ 1.2	4,272,633	4,231,852	+ 1.0	27.21	27.26	— 0.2
Automobiles, bodies, and parts	20	8,129	8,585	— 5.3	212,224	231,305	— 8.2	26.11	26.95	— 3.1
Car construction and repair	20	20,367	20,720	— 1.7	570,340	594,389	— 4.0	28.00	28.69	— 2.4
Electrical machinery and apparatus	18	9,730	8,053	+20.8	216,610	181,043	+10.6	22.26	22.48	— 1.0
Engines, machines, and machine tools	39	11,970	11,847	+ 1.0	334,124	344,420	— 3.0	27.91	29.07	— 4.0
Foundries and machine shops	58	9,599	9,516	+ 0.9	275,342	270,126	+ 1.9	28.68	28.39	+ 1.0
Heating appliances and apparatus	15	3,898	3,851	+ 1.2	113,221	105,827	+ 7.0	29.05	27.48	+ 5.7
Iron and steel blast furnaces	12	13,207	12,689	+ 4.1	356,704	336,955	+ 5.9	27.02	26.55	+ 1.8
Iron and steel forgings	12	3,510	3,601	— 2.5	79,882	87,700	— 8.0	22.76	24.35	— 6.5
Steel works and rolling mills	36	41,708	41,845	— 0.1	1,200,153	1,155,682	+ 3.8	28.71	27.62	+ 3.9
Structural iron works	17	5,265	5,363	— 1.8	138,516	143,513	— 3.5	26.31	26.77	— 1.7
Miscellaneous iron and steel products	26	20,019	20,363	+ 2.7	560,846	542,768	+ 3.3	26.81	26.65	+ 0.6
Shipbuilding	3	5,930	6,097	— 2.7	148,105	171,180	—13.5	24.98	28.08	—11.0
Hardware	8	1,821	1,806	+ 0.8	45,093	44,688	+ 0.9	24.76	24.74	+ 0.1
Non-ferrous metals	8	908	904	+ 0.4	21,353	22,221	— 3.9	23.52	24.58	— 4.3
TEXTILE PRODUCTS:	170	54,242	52,610	+ 3.1	1,149,810	1,111,579	+ 3.4	21.20	21.13	+ 0.3
Carpets and rugs	10	2,948	2,866	+ 2.9	68,622	66,106	+ 3.7	23.28	23.09	+ 0.8
Clothing	33	5,183	4,977	+ 4.1	96,814	88,583	+ 9.3	18.68	17.80	+ 4.9
Hats, felt and other	9	4,335	4,305	+ 0.7	138,406	119,407	+15.0	31.94	27.76	+15.1
Cotton goods	17	4,413	4,419	— 0.1	99,266	96,667	+ 2.7	22.49	21.88	+ 2.8
Silk goods	42	19,146	18,245	+ 4.9	342,416	340,876	+ 0.5	17.88	18.68	— 4.3
Woolens and worsteds	14	5,283	4,909	+ 7.6	118,226	114,765	+ 3.0	22.38	23.38	— 4.3
Knit goods and hosiery	38	11,033	11,117	— 0.8	230,907	239,772	— 1.2	21.47	21.57	— 0.5
Dyeing and finishing textiles	19	1,901	1,772	+ 7.3	49,103	45,258	+ 8.5	25.83	25.54	+ 1.1
FOODS AND TOBACCO:	113	23,876	23,620	+ 1.1	486,354	477,120	+ 1.9	20.37	20.20	+ 0.8
Bakeries	37	4,692	4,631	+ 1.3	133,676	131,638	+ 1.5	28.49	28.43	+ 0.2
Confectionery and ice cream	23	5,806	5,761	+ 0.8	122,614	120,158	+ 2.0	21.12	20.86	+ 1.2
Slaughtering and meat packing	15	2,159	2,077	+ 3.9	61,712	59,978	+ 2.0	28.58	28.88	— 1.0
Cigars and tobacco	33	11,210	11,151	+ 0.6	168,352	165,352	+ 1.8	15.01	14.83	+ 1.2
BUILDING MATERIALS:	71	21,622	20,708	+ 3.9	618,370	592,285	+ 4.4	28.73	28.60	+ 0.5
Brick, tile, and terra cotta products	29	4,648	4,503	+ 3.2	117,042	114,073	+ 2.6	25.18	25.33	— 0.6
Cement	14	7,967	8,020	— 0.7	250,840	249,744	+ 0.4	31.48	31.14	+ 1.1
Glass	24	8,125	7,401	+ 9.8	229,045	208,295	+10.0	28.19	28.14	+ 0.2
Pottery	4	782	784	— 0.3	21,443	20,173	+ 6.3	27.42	25.73	+ 6.6
CONSTRUCTION AND CONTRACTING:	36	7,478	6,674	+12.0	219,144	177,892	+23.2	29.31	26.65	+10.0
Buildings	24	4,191	3,671	+14.2	140,017	106,069	+32.0	33.41	28.89	+15.6
Street and highway	3	1,272	1,252	+ 1.6	27,090	27,667	— 2.1	21.30	22.10	— 3.6
General	9	2,015	1,751	+15.1	52,037	44,156	+17.8	25.83	25.22	+ 2.4
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS:	38	10,233	9,948	+ 2.9	271,195	272,115	— 0.3	26.50	27.35	— 3.1
Chemicals and drugs	21	1,300	1,248	+ 4.2	34,080	33,478	+ 1.8	26.22	26.83	— 2.3
Explosives	3	510	461	+10.6	13,768	12,468	+10.4	27.00	27.05	— 0.2
Paints and varnishes	9	1,188	1,246	— 4.7	29,181	30,171	— 3.3	24.56	24.21	+ 1.4
Petroleum refining	5	7,235	6,993	+ 3.5	194,166	195,998	— 0.9	26.84	28.03	— 4.2
MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES:	162	28,350	28,235	+ 0.4	698,572	685,232	+ 1.0	24.63	24.27	+ 1.5
Lumber and planing mill products	28	4,306	4,306	0.0	89,501	89,830	— 0.4	20.79	20.86	— 0.8
Furniture	21	2,492	2,370	+ 5.1	59,980	53,170	+12.8	24.07	22.43	+ 7.3
Leather tanning	18	5,730	5,629	+ 1.8	146,504	139,554	+ 5.0	25.57	24.79	+ 3.1
Leather products	9	543	492	+10.4	11,158	10,127	+10.2	20.55	20.58	— 0.1
Boots and shoes	22	4,020	4,099	— 1.9	77,421	77,045	+ 0.5	19.20	18.80	+ 2.4
Paper and pulp products	19	5,016	5,035	— 0.4	124,423	125,124	— 0.6	24.81	24.85	— 0.2
Printing and publishing	39	3,894	3,852	+ 1.1	129,200	129,449	— 0.1	33.20	33.61	— 1.2
Rubber tires and goods	3	928	972	— 4.5	27,347	27,205	+ 0.5	29.47	27.99	+ 5.3
Novelties and jewelry	3	1,430	1,480	— 3.4	32,933	33,728	— 2.4	23.03	22.79	+ 1.1

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Accidents Occurring During Course of Employment Reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation

ACCIDENT REPORTS RECEIVED

1926	Fatal	Permanent Disability	Temporary Disability	Total
January	150	138	12,677	12,965
February	119	123	11,835	12,107
March	185	202	15,401	15,791
April	146	143	14,106	14,395
May	172	165	11,356	11,693
June	163	142	15,091	15,396
July	195	174	15,412	15,781
August	184	158	16,355	16,697
September	233	181	15,685	16,099
Total	1,577	1,426	130,921	133,924
1925				
October	159	159	13,823	14,141
November	133	131	12,112	12,406
December	143	144	12,168	12,755
*Grand Total	26,277	9,121	1,935,208	1,970,606

AGREEMENTS APPROVED

1926	Fatal	Permanent Disability	Temporary Disability	Total
January	150	287	5,818	6,285
February	105	257	4,479	4,841
March	161	334	5,862	6,357
April	134	339	6,296	6,769
May	147	264	5,826	6,237
June	143	321	6,077	6,541
July	125	279	5,769	6,173
August	176	281	6,535	6,992
September	170	290	5,014	5,483
Total	1,320	2,052	51,705	55,677
1925				
October	140	338	6,396	6,873
November	173	253	6,917	6,343
December	132	333	5,341	5,806
*Grand Total	21,245	19,573	707,722	748,519

Compiled from Records in the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation

COMPENSATION AWARDED AND PAID

1926	AWARDED Total Compensation Awarded	Fatal Compensation Awarded	Permanent Disability Compensation Awarded	Temporary Disability Compensation Awarded
January	$1,043,269	$362,749	$288,235	$392,285
February	860,267	320,937	223,523	315,807
March	1,227,873	491,084	357,591	379,198
April	1,097,350	359,512	319,392	418,416
May	1,032,140	406,243	278,324	347,573
June	1,059,713	368,385	304,730	386,598
July	949,519	330,891	242,675	375,953
August	1,174,190	528,537	260,857	374,796
September	1,227,043	622,938	287,105	317,000
Total	$9,694,564	$3,824,276	$2,562,432	$3,307,656
1925				
October	$1,008,291	$366,893	$274,930	$366,408
November	1,049,036	472,598	210,207	366,231
December	1,029,383	358,989	301,817	368,577
*Grand Total	$118,347,178	$58,176,131	$23,832,902	$36,338,145

1926	PAID Total Compensation Paid	Fatal Compensation Paid	Permanent Disability Compensation Paid	Temporary Disability Compensation Paid
January	$962,679	$275,824	$294,570	$392,285
February	768,985	262,555	190,623	315,807
March	1,115,853	398,655	338,000	379,198
April	1,015,851	299,268	298,137	418,416
May	863,508	249,517	266,418	347,573
June	1,025,039	383,923	254,518	386,598
July	949,691	298,707	266,031	375,953
August	863,901	238,184	250,921	374,796
September	859,437	308,133	234,301	317,009
Total	$8,415,944	$2,714,766	$2,393,522	$3,307,656
1925				
October	$819,209	$286,098	$165,743	$366,408
November	920,541	279,680	274,630	360,231
December	866,702	226,604	271,521	368,577
*Grand Total	$70,231,813	$24,405,174	$18,488,494	$36,338,145

*PERMANENT INJURIES

1926	Loss of Legs		Loss of Arms		Loss of Hands		Loss of Feet		Loss of Eyes	
	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded
January	11	$28,475	3	$7,740	19	$37,807	15	$28,355	53	$79,579
February	11	26,685	7	18,060	13	26,166	11	19,538	26	41,000
March	14	36,706	11	25,844	27	50,497	24	43,786	51	78,677
April	9	23,170	6	15,480	20	38,614	21	39,064	51	76,027
May	11	26,789	10	25,723	19	39,555	19	32,650	44	68,685
June	14	34,800	10	24,970	18	35,361	17	29,862	53	78,254
July	8	20,212	6	14,191	18	34,737	11	18,249	41	60,409
August	9	20,055	8	17,639	24	47,577	12	20,953	43	68,692
September	14	35,012	6	14,793	20	43,391	11	19,768	48	75,013
Total	101	$252,597	67	$167,350	178	$353,705	141	$252,225	410	$620,387
1925										
October	11	$25,601	6	$14,909	17	$35,668	14	$25,030	52	$78,462
November	4	10,062	0	13,629	10	20,650	12	22,804	33	45,587
December	8	19,577	9	21,965	27	58,148	19	28,455	57	81,764
*Grand Total	1,178	$2,367,226	815	$1,785,343	2,582	$4,629,155	1,507	$2,452,785	6,295	$8,637,646

**PERMANENT INJURIES—(Continued)

1926	Loss of Fingers		Loss of Phalanges		Miscellaneous		Total	
	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	Amt. Awarded	Amt. Paid
January	140	$18,520	92	$18,143	19	$39,625	$288,235	$294,570
February	141	48,547	106	18,402	12	24,722	223,523	190,623
March	150	52,856	96	18,804	21	47,421	357,591	338,000
April	146	51,185	129	22,297	21	53,555	319,392	298,137
May	109	38,187	80	15,895	11	20,840	278,324	266,418
June	146	50,354	111	19,284	16	31,815	304,730	254,518
July	116	40,602	113	22,577	14	31,788	242,675	266,031
August	117	40,610	109	19,887	10	25,444	260,857	250,921
September	127	40,877	107	20,709	19	36,612	287,105	234,304
Total	1,192	$412,138	934	$175,098	143	$321,822	$2,562,432	$2,393,522
1925								
October	130	42,278	130	23,123	33	29,850	274,930	165,743
November	113	39,426	106	20,779	17	37,270	210,207	274,630
December	139	46,957	136	22,098	7	22,853	301,817	271,521
*Grand Total	4,902	$1,675,135	4,116	$768,699	620	$1,510,013	$23,832,902	$18,488,494

*Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916. **Multiple losses separated respectively.

NOTE: The above table presents changes in a number of items from similar tables previously published. The changes have been made as information received subsequent to the publication of former tables made such corrections necessary.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Accidents Occurring During Course of Employment Reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation During September, 1926.

Cause	Total of All Industries		Construction				Contracting		Chemicals and Allied Products		Clay, Glass and Stone Products		Clothing Manufacture		Food and Kindred Products		Leather, Rubber and Composition Goods		Lumber, Wood and Their Products		Paper and Printing Industries		Textiles	
			Building		Other																			
*	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F
Total of All Causes	223	15,866	8	839	8	513	4	594	4	212	1	455	1	139	6	542	---	131	2	321	---	232	---	236
Machinery	6	1,625	---	22	1	30	---	31	---	14	---	49	---	62	---	64	---	33	---	94	---	74	---	88
Boilers	---	18	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---
Pumps, Compressors & Prime Movers	1	49	---	2	---	3	---	2	---	5	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	2	---	2	---	2	---	1
Transmission	3	7	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1
Elevators	7	78	1	6	---	1	---	5	---	1	---	1	---	4	1	5	---	1	---	2	---	3	---	5
Cranes and Derricks	8	352	1	21	1	17	---	51	---	8	---	7	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---
Cars and Engines	35	1,973	---	3	1	7	---	17	---	5	---	36	---	---	---	9	---	2	---	8	---	5	---	1
Motor Vehicles	14	749	---	26	1	45	1	29	---	22	---	8	1	5	2	78	---	1	---	20	---	10	---	6
Horse Vehicles	2	146	---	1	---	3	1	17	---	5	---	7	---	1	---	32	---	---	1	12	---	1	---	1
Hand Trucks	---	363	---	9	---	3	---	15	---	3	---	30	---	---	---	12	---	6	---	8	---	14	---	10
Water Craft	---	25	---	---	---	3	---	11	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Handling Objects	3	2,915	---	164	---	120	---	114	1	46	---	134	---	15	---	136	---	26	1	46	---	41	---	29
Hand Tools	1	1,491	---	69	---	46	---	71	---	15	---	21	---	8	---	40	---	16	---	33	---	9	---	13
Electricity	13	99	---	2	2	3	---	2	---	---	---	3	---	1	---	1	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---
Explosives and Explosions	58	154	---	4	1	4	---	4	---	1	---	5	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	2
Hot and Corrosive Substances	---	580	---	20	---	28	---	23	---	20	---	22	---	6	---	24	---	13	---	4	---	8	---	9
Falling Objects	6	750	1	88	---	42	2	54	1	14	1	32	---	3	---	23	---	3	---	23	---	15	---	9
Falling Objects (Mines & Quarries)	52	1,306	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Fall of Persons	17	1,631	5	205	1	80	---	76	---	29	---	45	---	22	2	69	---	14	---	34	---	29	---	44
Stepping Upon or Striking Against Objects	---	1,026	---	179	---	67	---	54	---	13	---	26	---	11	---	25	---	9	---	10	---	14	---	11
Miscellaneous Causes	7	520	---	18	---	11	---	17	2	7	---	22	---	1	1	17	---	2	---	13	---	5	---	6

Cause	Metals and Metal Products														Coal Mines			
	Total		Blast Furnaces and Steel Works		Rolling Mills		Foundries and Machine Shops		Fabrication		Car Repair Shops		Automobile Service Stations		Anthracite		Bituminous	
*	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F
Total of All Causes	24	3,698	3	190	7	713	3	643	8	1,284	1	711	2	157	54	3,002	78	1,893
Machinery	5	775	1	11	2	141	---	161	1	343	1	106	---	13	---	57	---	79
Boilers	---	6	---	---	---	2	---	2	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	2	---	---
Pumps, Compressors & Prime Movers	---	5	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	1	---	2	---	---	---	6	---	5
Transmission	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---
Elevators	2	11	1	1	1	---	---	3	---	7	---	---	---	---	1	6	---	3
Cranes and Derricks	5	184	---	12	1	56	1	36	3	61	---	17	---	2	---	11	---	10
Cars and Engines	2	212	---	13	1	26	---	6	1	26	---	138	---	3	6	649	13	552
Motor Vehicles	2	115	---	1	---	4	---	3	---	21	---	13	2	73	---	4	---	5
Horse Vehicles	---	3	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	3	---	3
Hand Trucks	---	156	---	9	---	26	---	28	---	55	---	38	---	---	---	3	---	3
Water Craft	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Handling Objects	---	787	---	31	---	169	---	153	---	293	---	129	---	12	---	520	---	219
Hand Tools	---	356	---	18	---	54	---	48	---	111	---	101	---	24	---	325	---	215
Electricity	3	33	1	2	---	10	1	5	1	9	---	5	---	2	2	21	---	18
Explosives and Explosions	---	14	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	9	---	2	---	1	11	68	44	16
Hot and Corrosive Substances	---	255	---	34	---	45	---	81	---	51	---	30	---	14	---	24	---	17
Falling Objects	1	240	---	20	---	54	1	45	---	92	---	27	---	2	---	48	---	16
Falling Objects (Mines & Quarries)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	29	706	20	565
Fall of Persons	3	270	---	21	1	66	---	27	2	102	---	49	---	5	3	239	---	72
Stepping Upon or Striking Against Objects	---	188	---	9	---	41	---	27	---	71	---	35	---	5	---	178	---	49
Miscellaneous Causes	1	84	---	6	1	16	---	16	---	29	---	17	---	---	1	131	1	46

Cause	Transportation				Public Utilities		Quarries and Mines Other Than Coal		Miscellaneous Industries		Hotels and Restaurants		Trading				State and Municipal	
	Steam Railroads		Other										Retail		Wholesale			
*	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F
Total of All Causes	12	736	2	190	8	233	7	241	4	654	1	130	3	471	---	132	6	272
Machinery	---	4	---	2	---	6	---	15	---	82	---	12	---	15	---	6	---	11
Boilers	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2
Pumps, Compressors & Prime Movers	---	1	---	---	1	5	---	1	---	3	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---
Transmission	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---
Elevators	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	9	1	2	---	7	---	5	---	---
Cranes and Derricks	---	6	---	4	---	4	1	10	---	6	---	---	---	6	---	1	---	2
Cars and Engines	11	303	1	26	---	7	1	35	---	16	---	---	---	11	---	3	---	6
Motor Vehicles	---	8	---	64	---	22	---	9	3	60	---	4	1	103	---	21	3	58
Horse Vehicles	---	---	---	2	---	1	---	1	---	24	---	---	---	16	---	2	---	11
Hand Trucks	---	50	---	6	---	3	---	---	---	7	---	1	---	9	---	7	---	2
Water Craft	---	---	---	6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Handling Objects	---	104	---	27	1	34	---	45	---	116	---	29	---	94	---	38	---	31
Hand Tools	---	50	---	12	---	44	---	34	---	37	---	12	1	29	---	9	---	27
Electricity	1	---	---	3	5	7	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2
Explosives and Explosions	---	1	---	---	---	7	---	7	---	12	---	1	---	1	---	---	2	3
Hot and Corrosive Substances	---	21	---	1	---	13	---	6	---	26	---	16	---	13	---	---	---	11
Falling Objects	---	17	---	12	---	15	---	10	---	31	---	3	---	18	---	10	---	24
Falling Objects (Mines & Quarries)	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	35	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Fall of Persons	---	56	---	11	1	38	1	23	1	99	---	35	---	89	---	11	---	41
Stepping Upon or Striking Against Objects	---	22	---	5	---	15	---	5	---	48	---	11	---	45	---	19	---	13
Miscellaneous Causes	---	31	---	9	---	10	---	4	---	50	---	4	---	13	---	---	1	28

*F=Fatal. N F=Non-Fatal.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Accidents Occurring During Course of Employment Reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation During the First Nine Months of 1926.

Cause	Total of all Industries		CONSTRUCTION				Contracting		Chemicals and Allied Products		Clay, Glass and Stone Products		Clothing Manufacture		Food and Kindred Products		Leather, Rubber and Composition Goods		Lumber, Wood and Their Products		Paper and Printing Industries		Textiles		METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS														COAL MINES				TRANSPORTATION				Public Utilities		Quarries and Mines Other Than Coal		Miscellaneous Industries		Hotels and Restaurants		TRADING				State and Municipal	
			Building		Other																				Total		Blast Furnaces and Steel Works		Rolling Mills		Foundries and Machine Shops		Fabrication		Car Repair Shops		Automobile Service Stations		Anthracite		Bituminous		Steam Railroads		Other										Retail		Wholesale			
•	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F
Total of All Causes	1,577	132,347	67	8,334	50	3,455	49	3,459	32	2,138	17	3,980	5	1,302	31	4,049	6	1,140	16	3,114	8	1,926	6	2,247	226	33,504	38	1,513	50	5,752	31	6,136	55	11,177	36	7,407	7	1,519	346	19,540	333	17,523	131	6,646	24	1,513	45	2,144	32	1,989	45	5,018	2	1,005	36	4,276	13	1,276	57	2,679
Machinery	50	12,797	1	244	1	218	1	105	1	87	---	344	--	609	5	371	--	260	3	902	1	579	1	830	25	5,921	1	42	5	951	5	1,280	10	2,840	3	748	--	60	1	382	3	749	----	23	---	17	---	59	2	109	3	619	--	64	2	184	---	31	---	90
Boilers	9	83	---	2	---	1	---	3	1	3	---	2			---	3	--	1	---		--	1	--		3	35	---	1	2	8	---	5	---	7	1	9	--	2	3	6	----	2	----	6	---	2	---	3	---	4	---	3	--	2	---	2	2	---	---	6
Pumps, Compressors & Prime Movers	6	471	---	46	---	30	---	39	3	51	---	13	--		---	15	--	5	---	10	--	8	--	5	2	52	---	6	2	12	---	11	---	15	---	3	--	5	----	41	----	38	----	6	---	5	1	27	---	12	---	28	--	1	---	8	---	1	---	40
Transmission	5	97	---	---	---	1	---	3	---	10	---	6	--	1	---	5	--	1	---	2	--	4	--	10	----	37	---	1	---	4	---	10	---	18	---	3	--	1	1	4	----	4	----	---	---	---	---	3	1	4	---	1	--	---	1	1	---	---	---	---
Elevators	27	572	2	52	1	8	---	11	---	12	1	10	--	25	2	48	--	11	---	16	1	19	--	28	5	83	1	2	2	4	---	12	2	50	---	7	--	8	3	39	2	21	----	2	1	5	1	6	---	4	3	60	1	24	3	55	---	31	1	2
Cranes and Derricks	67	2,412	6	156	5	145	5	307	3	76	1	45	--	1	---	26	--	7	---	18	1	16	--	6	35	1,588	8	126	11	411	5	353	10	471	1	201	--	20	----	67	----	51	2	61	2	27	1	33	2	67	1	49	--	1	2	27	---	14	1	14
Cars and Engines	521	16,456	1	98	2	85	2	100	1	69	1	339	--	3	---	45	--	18	---	68	--	37	--	1	51	2,129	9	129	13	221	4	61	5	250	20	1,467	--	21	58	4,304	57	5,203	121	3,058	9	189	---	55	9	301	3	132	--	----	2	104	2	30	2	45
Motor Vehicles	102	6,212	8	347	9	227	5	270	1	141	1	71	1	25	7	513	--	23	4	150	--	99	--	55	10	1,068	---	8	---	36	1	40	5	235	---	87	4	660	1	27	----	53	----	115	5	512	3	225	1	56	11	652	--	13	9	758	3	226	23	580
Horse Vehicles	11	1,10[illegible]	---	45	---	42	4	116	---	32	---	26	--	2	1	259	--	1	2	119	--	11	1	4	1	19	---	1	---	1	---	7	1	9	---	1	--	----	1	27	1	41	----	2	---	10	---	11	---	17	2	233	--	2	---	164	---	22	1	174
Hand Trucks	6	2,911	---	107	---	39	---	112	---	54	---	311	--	12	1	87	--	37	---	80	--	105	--	61	2	1,199	---	54	---	234	---	188	1	431	1	201	--	1	----	20	----	14	---	331	---	46	1	31	---	11	---	90	--	8	---	77	1	61	1	9
Water Craft	9	103	---	---	1	12	3	42	--	3	---	---	--	---	---	---	--	---	---	---	--	---	--	---	1	10	---	---	---	5	---	---	1	5	---	---	--	---		1	----	2	---	---	2	22	---	---	---	3	---	2	--	---	2	---	---	2	---	4
Handling Objects	15	25,610	1	1,719	---	731	---	665	1	509	2	1,185	--	170	3	978	1	254	1	603	2	356	--	341	15	8,006	3	286	3	1,520	1	1,701	3	2,835	5	1,494	--	179	4	3,356	3	1,924	2	1,014	---	216	1	416	---	368	---	915	--	229	1	930	1	381	4	334
Hand Tools	11	12,267	---	726	2	350	1	818	---	198	---	217	--	65	---	501	--	87	---	306	1	97	--	113	4	3,001	---	111	---	387	1	403	1	778	1	1,056	1	239	1	2,205	2	2,090	1	561	---	79	--	232	---	251	1	279	--	94	1	364	---	57	---	207
Electricity	64	818	1	22	5	19	1	3	---	4	1	17	--	3	---	10	--	5	---	2	--	9	1	3	19	220	1	10	1	43	2	33	6	97	---	40	--	6	6	121	9	189	1	5	2	39	26	96	---	9	---	11	--	1	1	7	---	3	---	8
Explosives and Explosions	181	1,226	1	[illegible]	3	23	5	38	5	13	1	19	--	3	1	17	1	6	---	4	--	3	--	8	4	156	2	17	---	14	---	24	1	59	---	11	1	31	72	474	71	199	----	7	1	3	2	37	5	43	3	46	--	21	4	14	---	1	2	24
Hot and Corrosive Substances	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	97	2	[illegible]	1	89	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	1	171	1	96	---	36	--	82	2	88	15	2,113	2	275	7	265	2	719	1	437	3	327	--	87	9	192	2	162	----	138	---	24	---	113	---	32	5	193	1	154	---	83	2	17	2	109
Falling Objects	[illegible]	6,851	[illegible]	577	5	396	14	442	6	119	2	296	1	45	---	197	--	57	3	175	--	104	--	81	10	2,565	1	157	4	563	1	163	1	881	---	408	--	36	----	304	1	142	----	153	---	57	1	157	2	95	---	220	--	82	1	186	---	71	2	189
Falling Objects (Mines & Quarries)	[illegible]	[illegible]	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	166	4,555	173	5,061	---	---	---	---	---	---	7	317	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	14
Fall of Persons	117	11,001	36	1,671	11	301	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	117	--	[illegible]	7	572	1	161	---	273	2	216	1	352	25	2,590	8	171	6	537	1	316	6	847	1	610	--	79	9	1,133	4	669	3	698	2	150	6	410	3	170	6	817	--	246	5	754	1	178	8	478
Stepping Upon or Striking Against Objects	[illegible]	[illegible]	--	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	292	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	--	250	--	65	---	[illegible]	--	114	--	212	2	1,750	---	61	---	362	1	258	1	612	---	346	--	65	2	1,242	1	488	----	200	---	54	---	147	---	60	2	349	--	90	1	417	---	115	2	157
Miscellaneous Causes	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	113	---	100	[illegible]	64	[illegible]	166	1	12	3	175	1	24	---	75	--	33	--	48	6	947	2	52	2	160	1	179	---	317	---	205	1	25	9	737	4	431	1	266	---	56	2	80	---	53	5	277	--	23	1	151	1	85	8	265

*F.=Fatal N F =Non-Fatal.

LABOR & INDUSTRY

Volume XIII
Number 12

DECEMBER
1926

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
Department of Labor & Industry
HARRISBURG

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Published monthly by

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

RICHARD H. LANSBURGH *Secretary.*

VOL. XIII DECEMBER, 1926 NO. 12

Contents

	Page
Agreement Settlements in Workmen's Compensation Cases, RICHARD H. LANSBURGH, Secretary of Labor and Industry	3
Compensation vs. Safety	7
The Service Rendered by the Bedding Section Laboratory, ... ROBERT HOUTZ, Bureau of Inspection	17
Accidents to Working Women in Pennsylvania Compensated in the Year 1924 . . . . ELIZABETH S. ZIEGLER, Bureau of Statistics	21
More Than a Thousand Days Without a Lost-Time Accident . . J. M. SANDEL, Director, Bureau of Industrial Standards	26
Guards for Tumbling Barrels	29
Industrial Safety Organization . . . . LEWIS A. DEBLOIS (A review by Cyril Ainsworth)	30
Summary of Recent Decisions of Workmen's Compensation Board . . . . Prepared by HENRY TEMIM, Staff Workmen's Compensation Board	32
Five-year Comparative Statement of Accidents Reported	37
Directory of Offices	38

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Richard H. Lansburgh, *Secretary*
S. S. Riddle, *Deputy Secretary*

BUREAU OF INSPECTION

Cyril Ainsworth, *Director*
T. J. Gould, *Assistant Director*

BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

W. H. Horner, *Director*
M. G. Lehman, *Assistant Director*

BUREAU OF REHABILITATION

S. S. Riddle, *Director*

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT

Robert J. Peters, *Director*

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS

J. M. Sandel, *Director*

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

David Williams, *Director*

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

William J. Maguire, *Director*
Tolbert C. K. Smee, *Assistant Director*

BUREAU OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Charlotte E. Carr, *Director*
Beatrice McConnell, *Assistant Director*

DEPARTMENTAL SERVICE

W. A. Riddle, *Executive Secretary*

INDUSTRIAL BOARD

Richard H. Lansburgh, *Chairman*
Mrs. Samuel Semple,
Joseph H. Willits,
T. J. Gillespie,
John A. Phillips,
J. M. Sandel, *Secretary*

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

T. Henry Walnut, *Chairman*
J. L. Morrison,
Paul W. Houck,
Richard H. Lansburgh, *ex-officio*
J. C. Detweiler, *Secretary*

STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE BOARD

Richard H. Lansburgh, *Chairman*
Samuel S. Lewis, *State Treasurer,*
Einar Barfod, *Insurance Commissioner.*

STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE FUND

Frederick E. Bedale, *Manager.*

AGREEMENT SETTLEMENTS IN WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION CASES

By Richard H. Lansburgh
Secretary of Labor and Industry

In discussing the merits of agreement settlements in workmen's compensation cases it will be necessary first to trace procedure under agreement settlements in the State of Pennsylvania.

Cases first come to the attention of the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation through the filing with that Bureau of an accident report covering the accident. Supplemental reports are received which indicate whether the accident has caused disability of sufficient duration or of such character as to make the accident compensable under the law. Supplemental report forms are sent out from the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation with names and file numbers typed thereon, so that the reporting agency need merely indicate whether the disability was such as to make the accident compensable. Accident reports that indicate that cases are compensable are placed in a follow-up file to await receipt of the forthcoming agreement for the payment of compensation. In case this agreement is not forthcoming, the bureau writes to the employer or to the insurance carrier to ascertain the reason why the agreement has not been received; and in all disputed cases the injured employe is informed of his rights under the law and is assisted in filing a claim petition if that is necessary. In all cases coming to the attention of the Department, where accidents reports are not received, adjusters of the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation see that the proper claim petitions are filed. All claim petitions, or other petitions filed in disputed cases, take the case out from under the agreement system and place it before a referee.

In approximately 94 per cent of the cases in which compensation is paid, the payments are made voluntarily by agreements executed between the injured employe and the employer or the insurance carrier under the provisions of the Act, and never come before referees for adjudication of any kind. In 3 per cent of the cases, an agreement is executed, but reviewed by a referee for cause at a later date. These agreements, in order to be legal, must be approved by the Department, and they are carefullly checked before being approved, in order to determine whether the injured person is securing the full benefit of the law. The effectiveness of the agreement system is dependent upon the effectiveness of this checking.

In cases of dismemberment, charts of the member affected are sent by the Bureau to claimants for checking where any doubt exists as to the exact character of the injury, or the extent of the dismemberment. These charts are of such a nature that the claimant can indicate readily thereon the extent of dismemberment.

The filing of the agreement does not terminate the possibility of the case's becoming disputed. Cases in which disputes arise while compensation is being paid or in which payments are arbitrarily discontinued are investigated by adjusters connected with the Bureau and, wherever possible, proper adjustment is made without the bringing of the cases before a referee. Usually these adjustments can be secured, but frequently the cases come before referees for modification or review of the agreement, or for termination of payments.

In fatal accident cases the compensation due is always calculated by the Compensation Bureau; and the agreement which is submitted is never approved until the amounts to be paid under this agreement are checked. There are frequent investigations by adjusters in the Bureau, who check to see that all possible dependents under the law are covered by the agreement.

Receipts covering all compensation payments must be filed with the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, and the final receipt is required when disability terminates, or statutory periods expire and compensation payments cease. The final receipt must give the date when disability terminated, the total amount paid, and the wage at which the injured person returned to work. The claimant thus has the opportunity of checking in the records of the Bureau, the data on which the case is finally closed. With this information at hand, the Bureau may determine whether the injured person has received the full amount of the compensation payable and whether there is any liability on the part of the employer for the further payment of compensation, due to partial disability because of the loss of earning power as a result of the accident.

Cases where compensation has been paid under the terms of the agreement properly executed and approved, and final payment made, can be reopened within five hundred weeks after the tenth day of total disability, should there be a recurrence of the disability due to the original accident. As indicated above, agreements for the payment of compensation do not become binding until approved by the Compensation Bureau. Approval notices are mailed to the claimant and defendant in all compensation cases where executed agreements are approved.

The questions at issue concerning the desirability of such a system are largely the following: first, whether the injured employe is adequately protected; second, what the cost of administration of such a system is as contrasted with the system where all cases go before referees or similar officials for consideration.

Consideration of the first question brings to light several variables that must be kept in mind in arriving at a final decision. It is manifest that an agreement system which does not provide for adequate checking of the agreements is likely, in the long run, to result to the detriments of the individual employe. He manifestly is likely to have less knowledge of the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Law and the governing decisions under it than large employers or insurance carriers. On the other hand, if there be spread throughout the state the very definite knowledge that there is state machinery for reconsideration of payments under the Compensation Act, with numerous offices conveniently situated, in which any complaint will receive prompt attention, it follows that the injured employe need have no detailed knowledge of the Compensation Act, but merely of the place to which he should bring his claim or complaint. Furthermore, when large insurers and insurance carriers realize that every agreement that is prepared is carefully scrutinized by the State Department, and that facilities are provided by the State Department to bring up for review any case which seems to have been settled contrary to law or facts, it is unlikely that many attempts will be made to cause employes to sign agreements which are contrary to the provisions of the law. Of course, there is always the difficulty of securing sufficient appropriations to provide for the necessary checking clerks and adjusters to satisfactorily operate the agreement system, but in view of the fact that the agreement system is less costly than other systems, it is necessarily true that such funds will more readily be secured than will the funds to provide the personnel for the more costly system. The costs of a referee system are extremely high. In Pennsylvania in the year of 1925 about six per cent of all compensation cases were brought before the referees on some type of petition. The cost of rendering decisions on this six per cent of the cases was about the same as the cost of handling the other 94 per cent of the cases. If hearings are to be adequate, they will always be costly, because they will be held before high-salaried men and because high-salaried expert stenographers must be available to take testimony and transcribe it. Hearings held less cheaply have all the disadvantages of the agreement system and other disadvantages besides. Not the least of these is the fact of the expense to the claimant and to the defendant. Particularly important is the cost to the claimant in loss of wages while attending hearings where compensation is slight. Furthermore, compensation in self-evident cases can be paid much more promptly under the agreement system.

Perhaps one test of the efficiency of the agreement system is the percentage of cases which go before a referee. Another test is the percentage of cases in other states which are appealed to higher authority after having been heard by the first official. It is interesting to note that in the state of New York, in the year of 1925, seven per cent of all cases heard were appealed to the Industrial Board, the higher authority; whereas in Pennsylvania, where only six per cent of the cases were heard by referees, there were still eight per cent of this six per cent appealed to the higher authority, the Workmen's Compensation Board, after hearing before the referee. It will thus appear that about the same percentage of referees' decisions are unsatisfactory to one side or the other, regardless of whether they be decisions which are made in the first instance or whether they be decisions in contested cases only.

In determining the relative cost of agreement systems and other systems, I will compare the state of Pennsylvania with the neighboring state of New York, taking the year 1925 as a base. There is intended no criticism of the state of New York. It is only being used as a basis of comparison of the cost of the two systems. In the state of New York, in the year ending June 30, 1925, according to the report of the industrial commissioner, there were closed 116,542 cases. The cost of administering these cases, taking into account only salaries, was slightly over $588,000.00,* or slightly over five dollars per case. This does not include the cost of appeals to the Industrial Board. In the state of Pennsylvania in the same year there were approved compensation agreements or awards in 80,261 cases under the provisions of the Pennsylvania Compensation Law.

The cost in salaries was $186,567.00 in Pennsylvania for the operation of the compensation system in 1925, exclusive of the cost of final appeal to the Workmen's Compensation Board, analogous to the New York Industrial Board. This is an average of $2.33 per case, as compared to $5.00 per case in New York. However, the average cost for salaries of the 5,580 cases heard before referees in Pennsylvania, was $16.63, hence six per cent of the cases, those which were disputed, because of the thorough hearings they were given, cost fifty per cent of the payroll of the system.

It is thus seen that under the agreement system funds are readily available to consider with the utmost thoroughness all cases where there is real dispute. The $16.63 referred to does not even include the clerical cost of the Bureau in turning the cases over to the referees for action and following them up later. It is the straight salary cost involved in hearing the cases.

The total amount of expense in connection with the administration of the Workmen's Compensation Law in New York state in the year ending June 30, 1925 was $933,103.91,* as contrasted with the total cost, including all items in Pennsylvania of $272,348.90.

---

*State of New York—Report of the Industrial Commissioner, 1925, Page 33 August 30-31st.

COMPENSATION VS. SAFETY

Efforts to promote safety and organization for safety in industry occasionally fail because some employers cannot be induced to cooperate in accident-prevention work. They attempt to justify their refusal to organize for safety by claiming that compliance with the requirement to insure their industrial accident liability fulfills any legal or moral obligations that might be incurred on their part because of accidents to their employes. They then have no further interest nor feel responsibility in the matter. Fortunately for the life, limb and dependent families of workers in Pennsylvania's industries, this type of employer is seldom found. Nevertheless, such a group does exist and must be reached if safe practices are to be universally applied. It was to refute their arguments and to show the fallacy of their position that the following tables, showing the relation of compensation to wages, were prepared. The significant facts disclosed by the tables merit the close scrutiny of anyone interested in the relationship of compensation to wages.

Temporary total disability accidents compensated during the first six months of 1926 were used in the preparation of these tables. All cases were used in which the disability was of temporary duration and for which compensation payments terminated during the period indicated. There were 34,317 of such cases during the first six months of 1926. Fatal and permanent disability cases were excluded because wage loss cannot be measured exactly in such cases.

Table No. 1, shows that the average weekly wage earned by the 34,317 injured employes was $30.10. The rate of compensation is based on 60 per cent of average weekly wages but it may in no case exceed $12.00 per week. This limitation automatically reduces the basic weekly wage for determination of compensation payments to $20.00 per week. In other words compensation payments represent in most cases an average return of 38.8 per cent of wages for the compensable period rather than 60 per cent.

The table shows that of 34,317 injured employes, 5,255 or 15.3 per cent, earned less than the maximum $20.00 weekly wage upon which compensation payments are based while 29,062, or 84.7 per cent, earned more than $20.00 per week. This means that by far the greater number of employes injured in industry suffer a wage loss greatly in excess of 40 per cent. Then too, the wage loss for the ten-day waiting period during which no compensation is paid must be considered. The total amount of compensation paid during this period for temporary disability cases was $2,100,452. The computed amount of wages lost was $6,826,018. Thus, there is a net wage loss totalling $4,725,556, or $137.70 per case during an average period of disability lasting seven weeks.

Surely here are facts to interest those least active in safety work. What does the loss of 1,587,445 man days mean to industrial production? What disorganizing and retarding influence do 34,317 injuries have on the workers in industry? How are markets affected by a $4,725,556 loss in buying power? All this within the short span of six months and it is a constantly repetitive process. Furthermore, who is making up this wage deficit in taxes and contributions for beneficent purposes? The following tables, for these reasons are worthy of mature consideration .

TABLE NO. 1.

Temporary total disability accidents in all industries compensated during the first six months of 1926, showing the relation of compensation to wages.

Weekly Wage Groups	Number of Cases	Total Weekly Wages	Average Weekly Wages	Actual Days Lost	Total Wages Lost	Total Compensation Paid	Average Compensation Paid Per Week	Per cent of Average Weekly Wages Paid in Compensation	Per cent of Total Wages Lost Paid in Compensation	Per cent Distribution
TOTAL,	34,317	$1,032,837 52	$30 10	1,587,445	$6,826,018	$2,100,452	$11 67	38.8	30.8	**100.0**
Under $6,	49	207 60	4 24	2,355	1,425	1,129	4 24	100.0	79.2	0.1
$6 and under $10,	247	2,006 05	8 12	9,585	11,116	6,308	6 20	76.4	56.7	0.7
$10 to $20 Inclusive,	4,959	84,494 06	17 04	239,980	584,182	274,527	10 10	59.3[1]	47.0	14.5
Over $20 to $25 Inclusive,	7,620	176,527 07	23 17	333,322	1,103,332	443,409	12 00	51.8	40.2	22.2
Over $25 to $30 Inclusive,	7,986	225,296 87	28 21	343,756	1,385,337	458,649	12 00	42.5	33.1	23.3
Over $30 to $35 Inclusive,	4,150	135,954 83	32 76	181,285	848,418	251,511	12 00	36.6	29.6	12.1
Over $35 to $40 Inclusive.	3,981	148,253 75	37 24	192,496	1,024,063	263,079	12 00	32.2	25.7	11.6
Over $40 to $45 Inclusive.	2,571	110,548 55	43 00	128,273	787,975	179,728	12 00	27.9	22.8	7.5
Over $45 to $50 Inclusive,	1,367	65,826 16	48 15	77,798	535,139	110,199	12 00	24.9	20.6	4.0
Over $50 to $55 Inclusive,	557	29,578 20	53 10	29,626	224,719	41,849	12 00	22.6	18.6	1.6
Over $55 to $60 Inclusive,	341	19,935 21	58 46	20,581	171,872	29,662	12 00	20.5	17.3	1.0
Over $60 to $65 Inclusive,	173	10,841 68	62 67	9,622	86,171	13,449	12 00	19.1	15.6	0.5
Over $65 to $70 Inclusive,	136	9,059 96	66 62	5,959	56,694	7,971	12 00	18.0	14.1	0.4
Over $70 to $75 Inclusive,	84	6,088 00	72 48	5,014	51,896	7,210	12 00	16.6	13.9	0.2
Over $75,	96	8,219 53	85 62	7,793	95,295	11,772	12 00	14.0	12.4	0.3

[1] Includes some cases previous to January 1, 1920, when compensation was based on 50 per cent of wages.

TABLE NO. 2.

Temporary total disability accidents, in the construction and contracting industries compensated during the first six months of 1926, showing the relation of compensation to wages.

Weekly Wage Groups	Number of Cases	Total Weekly Wages	Average Weekly Wages	Actual Days Lost	Total Wages Lost	Total Compensation Paid	Average Compensation Paid Per Week	Per cent of Average Weekly Wages Returned by Compensation	Per cent of Total Wages Lost Returned by Compensation	Per cent Distribution
TOTAL,	4,245	$144,858 65	$34 16	226,603	$1,102,890	$313,064	$11 87	34.7	28.4	100.0
Under $6,										
$6 and under $10,	12	99 55	8 30	440	523	276	6 00	72.3	52.8	.3
$10 to $20 Inclusive,	298	5,160 83	17 32	14,444	35,739	17,098	10 44	60.0	47.8	7.0
Over $20 to $25 Inclusive,	931	21,674 57	23 28	48,202	160,306	66,684	12 00	51.5	41.6	21.9
Over $25 to $30 Inclusive,	982	27,666 82	28 17	50,495	203,218	69,980	12 00	42.6	34.4	23.1
Over $30 to $35 Inclusive,	396	13,020 91	32 88	19,784	92,919	27,364	12 00	36.5	29.4	9.3
Over $35 to $40 Inclusive,	468	17,458 85	37 31	24,304	129,540	34,102	12 00	32.2	26.3	11.0
Over $40 to $45 Inclusive,	360	15,555 67	43 21	21,665	133,736	31,249	12 00	27.8	23.4	8.5
Over $45 to $50 Inclusive.	343	16,727 24	48 77	22,052	153,626	31,594	12.00	24.6	20.6	8.1
Over $50 to $55 Inclusive,	197	10,598 30	53 80	9,532	73,276	13,102	12 00	22.3	17.9	4.7
Over $55 to $60 Inclusive,	66	3,881 83	58 82	5,195	43,644	7,821	12 00	20.4	17.9	1.6
Over $60 to $65 Inclusive,	63	3,938 31	62 51	3,903	34,881	5,650	12 00	19.2	16.2	1.5
Over $65 to $70 Inclusive,	82	5,434 48	66 27	3,368	31,876	4,428	12 00	18.1	13.9	1.9
Over $70 to $75 Inclusive,	25	1,799 63	71 99	1,620	16,629	2,366	12 00	16.7	14.2	.6
Over $75,	22	1,841 66	83 71	999	11,971	1,350	12 00	14.3	11.3	.5

TABLE NO. 3.

Temporary total disability accidents in Manufacturing Industries compensated during the first six months of 1926, showing the relation of compensation to wages.

Weekly Wage Groups	Number of Cases	Total Weekly Wages	Average Weekly Wages	Actual Days Lost	Total Wages Lost	Total Compensation Paid	Average Compensation Paid Per Week	Per cent of Average Weekly Wages Returned by Compensation	Per cent of Total Wages Lost Returned by Compensation	Per cent Distribution
TOTAL,	14,565	$405,056 32	$27 81	585,148	$2,324,721	$746,310	$11 61	41.7	32.2	100.0
Under $6,	15	69 45	4 63	611	403	297	4 63	100.0	73.7	0.1
$6 and under $10,	112	926 90	8 28	3,849	4,554	2,435	6 24	75.4	53.5	0.8
$10 to $20 Inclusive,	2,578	43,840 75	17 01	105,304	255,881	114,464	10 08	59.3[1]	44.7	17.7
Over $20 to $25 Inclusive,	3,986	91,833 07	23 04	161,765	532,431	211,688	12 00	52.1	39.8	27.4
Over $25 to $30 Inclusive,	3,381	94,116 39	27 84	134,446	534,667	174,750	12 00	43.1	32.7	23.2
Over $30 to $35 Inclusive,	1,834	59,969 09	32 70	70,836	330,891	99,426	12 00	36.7	30.0	12.6
Over $35 to $40 Inclusive,	1,323	49,534 48	37 44	54,356	290,722	70,954	12 00	32.1	24.4	9.1
Over $40 to $45 Inclusive,	644	27,440 47	42 61	26,029	158,424	36,004	12 00	28.2	22.7	4.4
Over $45 to $50 Inclusive,	356	17,139 64	48 15	14,593	100,393	19,089	12 00	24.9	19.0	2.4
Over $50 to $55 Inclusive,	128	6,772 72	52 91	4,561	34,021	5,723	12 00	22.7	16.8	0.9
Over $55 to $60 Inclusive,	99	5,763 73	58 22	3,679	30,624	4,634	12 00	20.6	15.1	0.7
Over $60 to $65 Inclusive,	44	2,767 16	62 89	2,026	18,175	2,523	12 00	19.1	13.9	0.3
Over $65 to $70 Inclusive,	16	1,071 67	66 98	658	6,296	867	12 00	17.9	13.8	0.1
Over $70 to $75 Inclusive,	28	2,027 71	72 42	1,821	18,829	2,658	12 00	16.6	14.1	0.2
Over $75,	21	1,783 09	84 91	674	8,151	798	12 00	14.1	9.8	0.1

[1] Includes some cases previous to January 1, 1920, when compensation was based on 50 per cent of wages.

TABLE NO. 4.

Temporary total disability accidents in the Anthracite Coal Mining Industry compensated during the first six months of 1926, showing the relation of compensation to wages.

Weekly Wage Groups	Number of Cases	Total Weekly Wages	Average Weekly Wages	Actual Days Lost	Total Wages Lost	Total Compensation Paid	Average Compensation Paid Per Week	Per cent of Average Weekly Wages Returned by Compensation	Per cent of Total Wages Lost Returned by Compensation	Per cent Distribution
TOTAL,	2,550	$93,471 41	$36 66	162,639	$851,758	$233,929	$11 92	32.5	27.5	100.0
Under $6,	1	5 00	5 00	21	15	8	5 00	100.0	53.3	[1]
$6 and under $10,										
$10 to $20 Inclusive,	79	1,457 56	18 45	9,101	23,985	12,190	10 27	55.7[2]	50.8	3.1
Over $20 to $25 Inclusive,	58	1,345 91	23 21	4,128	13,694	5,664	11 17[2]	48.1	41.4	2.3
Over $25 to $30 Inclusive,	611	17,388 25	28 46	32,328	131,428	45,355	12 00	42.2	34.5	24.0
Over $30 to $35 Inclusive,	666	21,825 21	32 77	36,038	168,700	50,515	12 00	36.6	29.9	26.1
Over $35 to $40 Inclusive,;	495	18,313 60	37 00	31,805	168,128	46,348	12 00	32.4	27.6	19.4
Over $40 to $45 Inclusive,	206	8,719 96	42 33	12,872	77,845	18,528	12 00	28.3	23.8	8.1
Over $45 to $50 Inclusive,	156	7,419 29	47 56	13,577	92,266	20,793	12 00	25.2	22.5	6.1
Over $50 to $55 Inclusive,	107	5,622 40	52 55	7,849	58,909	11,744	12 00	22.8	19.9	4.2
Over $55 to $60 Inclusive,	69	3,984 38	57 74	6,717	55,430	10,395	12 00	20.8	18.8	2.7
Over $60 to $65 Inclusive,	33	2,065 84	62 60	2,214	19,782	3.266	12 00	19.2	16.5	1.3
Over $65 to $70 Inclusive,	21	1,414 25	67 35	1,213	11,652	1,740	12 00	17.8	14.9	0.8
Over $70 to $75 Inclusive,	15	1,087 98	72 53	864	8,921	1,220	12 00	16.5	13.7	0.6
Over $75,	33	2,821 78	85 51	3.912	47.800	6,163	12 00	14.0	12.9	1.3

---

[1] Less than one tenth of one per cent.

[2] Includes some cases previous to January 1, 1920 when compensation was based on 50 per cent of wages.

TABLE NO. 5.

Temporary total disability accidents in Bituminous Coal Mining Industry compensated during the first six months of 1926, showing the relation of compensation to wages.

Weekly Wage Groups	Number of Cases	Total Weekly Wages	Average Weekly Wages	Actual Days Lost	Total Wages Lost	Total Compensation Paid	Average Compensation Paid Per Week	Per cent of Average Weekly Wages Returned by Compensation	Per cent of Total Wages Lost Returned by Compensation	Per cent Distribution
TOTAL,	6,554	$219,559 47	$33 50	317,365	$1,518 823	$432,053	$11 94	35.6	28.4	100.0
Under $6,										
$6 and under $10,	5	40 75	8 15	152	179	94	6 27	76.9	52.5	0.1
$10 to $20 Inclusive,	502	9,363 67	18 65	29,711	79,151	39,532	11 21	60.0	49.9	7.7
Over $20 to $25 Inclusive,	893	20,720 89	23 20	41,879	138,806	56,086	12 00	51.7	40.4	13.6
Over $25 to $30 Inclusive,	1,699	49,164 87	28 94	71,862	297,098	94,988	12 00	41.5	32.0	25.9
Over $30 to $35 Inclusive,	578	18,718 03	32 38	26,137	120,907	36,359	12 00	37.1	30.1	8.8
Over $35 to $40 Inclusive,	1,202	44,322 10	36 87	62,185	327,553	86,079	12 00	32.5	26.3	18.3
Over $40 to $45 Inclusive.	1,098	47,577 03	43 33	54,689	338,537	75,813	12 00	27.7	22.4	16.8
Over $45 to $50 Inclusive,	384	18,346 86	47 78	20,155	137,559	28,011	12 00	25.1	20.1	5.9
Over $50 to $55 Inclusive,	80	4,232 07	52 90	4,805	36,289	6,981	12 00	22.7	19.2	1.2
Over $55 to $60 Inclusive,	74	4,374 56	59 12	2,894	24,417	3,766	12 00	20.3	15.4	1.1
Over $60 to $65 Inclusive,	13	804 58	61 89	526	4,642	706	12 00	19.4	15.2	0.2
Over $65 to $70 Inclusive,	11	732 03	66 55	423	3.993	546	12 00	18.0	13.7	0.2
Over $76 to $75 Inclusive,	8	577 68	72 21	240	2,455	278	12 00	16.6	11.3	0.1
Over $75,	7	584 35	83 48	1,707	20,369	2,814	12 00	14.4	13.8	0.1

TABLE NO. 6.

Temporary total disability accidents in transportation and Public Utilities Industries compensated during the first six months of 1926, showing the relation of compensation to wages.

Weekly Wage Groups	Number of Cases	Total Weekly Wages	Average Weekly Wages	Actual Days Lost	Total Wages Lost	Total Compensation Paid	Average Compensation Paid Per Week	Per cent of Average Weekly Wages Returned by Compensation	Per cent of Total Wages Lost Returned by Compensation	Per cent Distribution
TOTAL,	1,357	$40,757 84	$30 03	56,222	$241,201	$72,706	$11 82	39.4	30.1	100.0
Under $6,	2	8 82	4 41	161	101	92	4 41	100.0	91.1	.1
$6 and under $10,	12	93 39	7 78	433	482	273	6 07	78.0	56.6	.9
$10 to $20 Inclusive,	148	2,638 67	17 82	7,261	18,479	9,025	10 93	60.0	48.8	10.9
Over $20 to $25 Inclusive,	339	7,926 82	23 35	11,685	38,971	14,402	12 00	51.4	37.0	25.0
Over $25 to $30 Inclusive,	284	7,956 54	28 01	11,649	46,581	15,371	12 00	42.8	33.0	20.9
Over $30 to $35 Inclusive,	214	7,039 37	32 89	9,514	44,698	12,914	12 00	36.5	29.0	15.8
Over $35 to $40 Inclusive,	154	5,759 20	37 39	6,025	32,194	7,692	12 00	32.1	23.9	11.3
Over $40 to $45 Inclusive,	123	5,238 25	42 58	5,781	35,171	7,906	12 00	28.2	22.5	9.1
Over $45 to $50 Inclusive,	43	2,044 95	47 55	1,798	12,219	2,377	12 00	25.2	19.5	3.2
Over $50 to $55 Inclusive,	29	1,499 48	51 71	1,331	9,825	1,807	12 00	23.2	18.4	2.1
Over $55 to $60 Inclusive,	7	404 85	57 83	434	3,585	624	12 00	20.8	17.4	.5
Over $60 to $65 Inclusive,	1	65 00	65 00	130	1,430	206	12 00	18.5	14.4	.1
Over $65 to $70 Inclusive	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Over $70 to $75 Inclusive,	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Over $75,	1	82 50	82 50	20	188	17	12 00	14.5	8.9	.1

TABLE NO. 7.

Temporary total disability accidents in Retail and Wholesale Trading Industries compensated during the first six months of 1926, showing the relation of compensation to wages.

Weekly Wage Groups	Number of Cases	Total Weekly Wages	Average Weekly Wages	Actual Days Lost	Total Wages Lost	Total Compensation Paid	Average Compensation Paid Per Week	Per cent of Average Weekly Wages Returned by Compensation	Per cent of Total Wages Lost Returned by Compensation	Per cent Distribution
TOTAL,	1,716	$43,575 07	$25 39	76,488	$277,437	$91,490	$11 02	43.4	33.0	100.0
Under $6,	22	84 91	3 86	1,278	706	590	3 86	100.0	83.6	1.3
$6 and under $10,	35	276 75	7 91	1,566	1,772	1,056	6 07	76.7	59.6	2.0
$10 to $20 Inclusive,	483	7,821 24	16 19	27,627	63,902	30,381	9 33	58.0[1]	58.0	28.1
Over $20 to $25 Inclusive,	452	10,707 57	23 69	17,763	60,125	22,926	12 00	50.7	38.1	26.3
Over $25 to $30 Inclusive,	353	10,006 09	28 35	12,872	52,136	16,254	12 00	42.3	31.2	20.6
Over $30 to $35 Inclusive,	176	5,923 79	33 66	6,815	32,785	8,794	12 00	35.7	26.8	10.3
Over $35 to $40 Inclusive,	92	3,543 23	38 51	3,493	19,216	4,472	12 00	31.2	23.3	5.4
Over $40 to $45 Inclusive,	41	1,783 12	43 49	1,601	9,959	2,065	12 00	27.6	20.7	2.4
Over $45 to $50 Inclusive,	35	1,713 66	48 96	1,718	11,995	2,372	12 00	24.5	19.8	2.0
Over $50 to $55 Inclusive,	2	110 00	55 00	276	2,145	440	12.00	21.8	20.0	0.1
Over $55 to $60 Inclusive,	17	999 71	58 81	1,030	8,645	1,484	12 00	20.4	17.2	1.0
Over $60 to $65 Inclusive,	4	255 00	63 75	135	1,211	166	12 00	18.8	13.7	0.2
Over $65 to $70 Inclusive,	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Over $70 to $75 Inclusive,	2	150 00	75 00	264	2,850	436	12 00	16.0	15.3	0.1
Over $75,	2	200 00	100 00	50	700	54	12 00	12.0	7.7	0.1

[1] Includes some cases previous to January 1, 1920 when compensation was based on 50 per cent of wages.

TABLE NO. 8.

Temporary total disability accidents in Miscellaneous Industries, compensated during the first six months of 1926, showing the relation of compensation to wages.

Weekly Wage Groups	Number of Cases	Total Weekly Wages	Average Weekly Wages	Actual Days Lost	Total Wages Lost	Total Compensation Paid	Average Compensation Paid Per Week	Per cent of Average Weekly Wages Returned by Compensation	Per cent of Total Wages Lost Returned by Compensation	Per cent Distribution
TOTAL,	3,330	$85,558 76	$25 69	163,580	$600,350	$210,900	$11 23	43.7	35.1	100.0
Under $6,	9	39 42	4 38	284	180	142	4 38	100.0	78.9	.3
$6 and Under $10,	71	568 71	8 01	3,145	3,596	2,174	6 25	78.0	60.5	2.1
$10 to $20 Inclusive,	871	14,211 34	16 32	46,532	108,479	51,837	9 59	58.8[1]	47.8	26.2
Over $20 to $25 Inclusive,	961	22,318 24	23 22	47,900	158,894	65,959	12 00	51.7	41.5	28.8
Over $25 to $30 Inclusive,	676	18,997 91	28 10	30,104	120,858	41,951	12 00	42.7	34.7	20.3
Over $30 to $35 Inclusive,	286	9,458 43	33 07	12,161	57,443	16,139	12 00	36.3	28.1	8.6
Over $35 to $40 Inclusive,	247	9,322 29	37 74	10,328	55,667	13,432	12 00	31.8	24.1	7.4
Over $40 to $45 Inclusive,	99	4,234 05	42 77	5,636	34,430	8,163	12 00	28.1	23.7	2.9
Over $45 to $50 Inclusive,	50	2,434 52	48 69	3,905	27,169	5,963	12 00	24.6	21.9	1.5
Over $50 to $55 Inclusive,	14	743 23	53 09	1,332	10,087	2,052	12 00	22.6	20.3	.4
Over $55 to $60 Inclusive,	9	526 15	58 46	632	5,261	938	12 00	20.5	17.8	.3
Over $60 to $65 Inclusive,	15	945 79	63 05	688	6,179	932	12 00	19.0	15.1	.5
Over $65 to $70 Inclusive,	6	407 53	67 92	297	2,853	390	12 00	17.7	13.7	.2
Over $70 to $75 Inclusive,	6	445 00	74 17	205	2,151	252	12 00	16.2	11.7	.2
Over $75,	10	906 15	90 62	431	5,618	576	12 00	13.2	10.3	.3

[1] Includes some cases previous to January 1, 1920 when compensation was based on 50 per cent of wages.

THE SERVICE RENDERED BY THE BEDDING SECTION LABORATORY

By Robert Houtz,
Bedding and Upholstery Section, Bureau of Inspection

The Bedding and Upholstery Section of the Bureau of Inspection has rendered a very great service to the citizens of Pennsylvania during the two years it has been enforcing the provisions of the Bedding and Upholstery law in that, it has practically assured to every one purchasing mattresses, comfortables, pillows and upholstered furniture of every kind, not only that the filling materials of these articles are clean and free from vermin, but that the statement of filling materials found attached to the articles is correct. Prior to the activity of this Section, the statements as to the nature of the filling materials could not be generally relied upon but now misstatements are rather the exception than the rule.

The trained eyes of the experienced inspectors readily detect open violations, but chemical tests and the microscope are needed where the adulteration has been made to resemble the true product. For that reason the inspection force has recently been strengthened by the employment of a chemist and the equipment of a laboratory.

One of the first problems given to the laboratory was to determine the true nature of a filling material in a mattress labeled "Kapok."

Now, Kapok is the official name of silk floss, and is the silky fiber found in large, hard-shelled pods growing on tropical trees. The best grades of Kapok are grown in Java, the commercial center for it, from which is exported annually about twenty-thousand tons.

The properties of Java Kapok make it ideal as a mattress filler, being very resilient and very light. It will not retain moisture and in addition is claimed to be vermin-proof.

In recent years when the price of Java Kapok climbed to thirty-two cents a pound, some manufacturers, for economic reasons, mixed with the Java Kapok other fibers that somewhat resembled Java Kapok but were lower in price. One of these has been tropical milkweed fiber and yellow cotton, the same shade as Java Kapok.

There is no objection under the provisions of the Bedding and Upholstery Law to these fibers being mixed with Java Kapok to lower the cost, provided the mattress is labeled properly, such as "50% Kapok and 50% cotton," or whatever the contents may be. Since the resultant mixtures resemble Java Kapok to such an extent that fiber experts refuse to pass judgment on them by sight alone, some manufacturers have taken advantage of this fact to label a mattress "100% Kapok" when it actually contains other added fibers

During the World War, government chemists used the same methods that we now employ in our laboratory to detect adulterations of the more expensive Java Kapok with milkweed fibers, cotton-tree fibers, and cotton fibers. Their work was not in connection with any mattress-filling materials but life-saving devices for the navy. Java Kapok has marked advantages over cork. It is more buoyant, supporting thirty-six times its own weight in water, and it does not retain water, or become water-logged. This explains why navy specifications for life-buoys and life-belts now call for pure Java Kapok instead of cork. When the buoyancy in water of any submitted material was less than thirty-six times its own weight, other various tests proved it to be not pure Java Kapok but adulterated with tropical milkweed fiber or cotton-tree fiber, which have buoyancy of only about ten times their weight in water.

These tests to distinguish the various fibers similar to Java Kapok are a chemical stain test, a comparison of the seeds, which are usually present, and a microscopical examination.

By employing these tests we found that the filling material of the mattress labeled "Kapok" did not give the chemical stain test for Java Kapok, did not have seeds resembling those of Java Kapok nor the appearance of Java Kapok under the microscope. On the other hand this filling material showed signs of containing milkweed when tested by means of the chemical stain. Examination of the seeds and a microscopical observation also emphasized this fact. In addition a certain amount of cotton was found to be added.

These findings were the basis of a court case which resulted in the fining of the defendant for mis-labeling.

We have detected mattresses labeled Kapok which have been adulterated with cotton in such proportions as ten, twenty-five, fifty and even eighty per cent. In a few cases the entire mattress has been 100 per cent low-grade cotton, bearing the Kapok label. The test we employ makes the finding of cotton in such a mixture as easy as detecting ink spots on a white linen shirt. The chemical used stains cotton black, leaving Kapok a light tan color.

Our attention was next directed to hair used in mattresses or upholstered material. The chief kinds are horsehair, cattle, and hog-hair. Just as Java Kapok is superior to other kapoks in quality and price, in like manner curled horsehair excels other hairs. It is manufactured from hair clipped from the manes and tails of live, healthy South American horses only and is curled by twisting into ropes and subjected to intense heat. This permanent curl is not removed even by thorough soaking in water. Resembling a mass of coiled springs the curled horsehair possesses marked resiliency, which is not found in the short, straight cattle-hair and hog-hair.

Many adulterations of pure curled horsehair have been detected in such mixtures as 75 per cent hog-hair (dyed black), and 25 per cent vegetable fiber (dyed black). The common vegetable fibers are the tampico fiber, African palm and sisal fibers. By chemical tests, we can dissolve either the hair, or the vegetable fiber to check up on the amount present; or with a black-colored mixture of hair and vegetable fiber, that resists detection by the eye, we can add chemical reagents that will stain the fiber a brilliant red leaving the hair black. The microscope is of valuable assistance in examining a supposed hair mixture to tell the true from the artificial.

At this time of the year an inspection drive of the filling material of woolen comforts is being made. One of the first samples received was one of adulteration. A large woolen mill in the western part of the State was making comforts labled: "100% Wool." Our chemical analysis proved it to contain 90 per cent wool and 10 per cent cotton. We are finding some wool comforts to contain as high as 90 per cent cotton. We add a strong mineral acid and an organic dye to the sample and any cotton fibers are immediately dissolved producing a red-violet coloration to the solution. This merely notes the presence of cotton, and another test dissolves the wool, leaving the cotton untouched, from which we determine the amount.

A new problem is the manufacture of artificial wool from wood. Only by chemical tests and by use of the microscope can we tell the true nature of this product.

The laboratory work which we have done, together with the field inspection work of this Section, has revealed the need of some standardization of filling materials, especially of cotton, kapok and hair The standardization of hair and kapok is not so difficult as the standardization of cotton with its many kinds and various grades. With this thought in mind conferences have been held with representatives of the bedding industry in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh to discuss the possibilities of accepting standards of these materials and to see if the standards which the United States Department of Agriculture have adopted might not be for the benefit of all in Pennsylvania. The manufacturers are almost of one accord in saying that if such standards could be made workable, they would be to their interest. So work along this line is progressing.

Possibly the greatest problem taken up by our laboratory is the enforcement of the law on sterilization. No used materials may be again used by the manufacturer of mattresses or upholstered furniture, and re-sold without first being sterilized according to a process approved by the Department of Labor and Industry. Approximately two-hundred metal-lined, air-tight compartments, called sterilizers are being used in the State by mattress and upholstery plants. This process is to protect the public from buying mattresses, the filling material of which might have come fresh from the dump, if it is possible or anything to come fresh from such a foul place.

When a new covering is put over an old mattress filling, the material must first be sterilized by the State-approved process which kills disease germs and vermin; and then it must be labeled: "Second-hand materials, sterilized and disinfected." The process is the burning of sulphur and the generation of formaldehyde, approved by the United States Board of Health.

While the law requires these sterilizers to be built and used, how do we know they are being used properly? Our laboratory has done two things to check up on them. First, it has produced a vigorous burning smoke-mixture to detect leaks in the sterilizers, and second it has produced a delicate dye solution that gives a color reaction when the chemical gases are present in the right proportions.

The smoke mixture we recalled from airplane-bomb work for the government a few years ago. The dye solution was the best of six solutions tried in the laboratory for these sterilizing gases. Now we can send our inspectors to the sterilizers for inspection. A smoke charge is lighted and the door closed. If there are any leaks present, the rapidly-generated smoke will find its way through. Sterilizers must be air-tight.

To check up whether the dealer is actually sterilizing as he should, the inspector calls before the sterilizing takes place and puts the dye solution in an open bottle on the floor, then leaves. The next day he calls again when the sterilization is supposed to have finished and the materials removed. He obtains the bottle, covers it and sends it back to the laboratory. Whether or not the gases have been generated in the right proportions this solution still remains colorless. But by adding other reagents and heating we soon tell whether or not proper sterilization has taken place, or a deep red coloration develops if the right amount of sulphur fumes and formaldehyde fumes have been present in the sterilizing room during the process.

The laboratory is prepared to analyze samples of filling materials sent in to the Department at Harrisburg by any interested persons. The laboratory work is not only for the benefit of the inspector in enforcing the provisions of the law, but the Department is more than pleased to analyze for manufacturers of articles covered by the law, the filling materials which they intend to use in order that they will have the proper information for correct labeling of the manufactured article. All of this service tends very definitely to insure to the purchaser of such articles that he is receiving the genuine materials and that he can depend on the materials being clean, sanitary, and worthy of being taken in to the home for use.

ACCIDENTS TO WORKING WOMEN IN PENNSYLVANIA COMPENSATED IN THE YEAR 1924

By Elizabeth S. Ziegler,
Bureau of Statistics

Accidents to working women in the course of one year's employment in Pennsylvania had never been separately analyzed until a recent study was made of accidents compensated[1] in the year 1924. It was assumed, and not without basis, that accidents to women were of far less numerical weight than accidents to men, and consequently accidents were reported without special reference to casualties to women. At the request of the Bureau of Women and Children, which felt that even though the number be few, accidents to women would disclose an inherent class of facts distinct from those shown by accidents to men, this study was made. In the course of the ensuing special tabulation of the total 78,774 accidents which were compensated in 1924, there emerged a group of 1,455 accidents to women 21 years and over. This group forms a separate report, since the accidents to girls under 21 years of age were included in the special bulletin, "An Analysis of Compensated Accidents to Minors for the year 1924", which is now in press, and which was summarized in the Department of Labor and Industry Bulletin for November 1926. The casualties to girls were one-third and those to women two-thirds of the more than 2,200 accidents to female workers compensated in that one year.

Proportion of Accidents to Women

Pennsylvania, as is well known, is the second largest employer of women in the United States. In fact, one of every six adult workers is a woman. Yet, only one of every thirty-three adult workers injured was a woman. A rough approximation, made from the census of 1920, excluding those industries[2] not coming under the benefits of the Workmen's Compensation Act, showed that where 32 of every 1,000 employed men were injured, only 4 of every 1,000 employed women sustained accidents. Even the exclusion of coal mining accidents, decreasing the rate for men from 32 to 24 per 1,000 employed does not detract from the fact that men sustained from six to eight times the proportion of accidents to women. Moreover, the accidents to women represented only slightly more than 2.0 per cent of the accidents to all adults. The explanation of this is, undoubtedly, that the men are employed in more hazardous occupations in all phases of industry, and the relative amount of severity bears out this explanation. Of the 1,455 accidents, more than 95.0 per cent resulted in temporary disability, 63, or 4.3 per cent in permanent partial disability, and seven, or .5 per cent in death. The injuries of women showed as much permanent disability as men, but relatively only one-fifth as much fatality. Deducting coal mining accidents again, the proportion of women's deaths was only one-third of men's. There were no fatalities of girls less than 18 years of age, and only two in the group from 18 to 20. Among the women, the trend showed more older women injured fatally than younger ones. Of the seven fatally injured, three were more than 65 years old, and the youngest was 35.

---

[1] No compensation is awarded unless there is time loss in excess of 10 calendar days. Payments are not retroactive.

[2] Agriculture and domestic service.

Industries

The industrial dispersion of accidents showed a wide difference for men and women. More than one-half of the accidents to women occurred in manufacturing plants, and one-fourth in mercantile establishments, hotels, and restaurants. A group termed "miscellaneous" comprised of employes of privately-owned institutions, clubs, etc., was charged with one-sixth of the accidents. Accidents to men, on the other hand, were led by two large groups in almost equal proportions: manufacturing and coal mining, with respectively 40.0 and 35.0 per cent. Construction and contracting, an almost negligible item among the accidents to women, accounted for 10.0 per cent of the accidents to men. The industries where women sustained relatively more accidents than men were textiles, clothing, food, paper and printing, tobacco, laundries, and leather and rubber goods in manufacturing; in stores, hotels and restaurants, municipalities, jobbers and warehouses, and in the miscellaneous group. In the accidents to women, manufacturing was responsible for 65.0 per cent of the permanent disability; and the miscellaneous group for 25.0 per cent of the permanent disability and for three of the seven deaths. Eight industries included 80.0 per cent of all the accidents to women, and nearly 90.0 per cent of the permanent disability. These industries, consequently, were examined in detail. (See table 1.) In the metals and metal products manufacture 14.0 per cent of the accidents resulted in permanent disability, in paper and printing 6.0 per cent, and in the miscellaeous group 7.0 per cent.

Cause of Accident

Nowhere in the comparison of accidents to men and women is there greater distinction between the two groups than in cause of accident. (See table 2.) The cause ranking first in the women's accidents, falls of persons which counted 475, or 33.0 per cent, was responsible for only 10.0 per cent of accidents to men. The second highest cause of women's accidents was machinery, with 375, or 25.0 per cent, and this class accounted for only 12.0 per cent of the men's. Again, bumping into and stepping on objects was charged with 9.0 per cent (125) of the accidents to women, but only 4.0 per cent of the accidents to men. The handling of objects, on the other hand, listed 15.0 per cent of the accidents to women, but more than 20.0 per cent of the accidents to men. There were two causes, whose weight was obviously due to transportation and coal mining, which, while contributing one-third of the accidents to men, amounted to only 5.0 per cent of the accidents to women. These were vehicles and falling objects.

Falls of Persons

Falls of persons, the largest single contributor to accidents to women, caused 5 of the 63 permanent injuries, and 2 of the 7 deaths. One-third of the 475 accidents occurred in manufactories, one-fourth in the miscellaneous group, one-fifth in mercantile establishments, and one-seventh in hotels and restaurants. One-half were falls on level, one-third from runways, floors, and stairs. While falls caused one-third of all women's accidents, in stores, and in institutions and clubs they caused 50.0 per cent, and in hotels and restaurants, 35.0 per cent of the injuries.

Machinery

Accidents to women from machinery were the second highest numerically, with 375, or 25.0 per cent. All but a few of these took place in connection with power working machines. No deaths resulted from these accidents, but they caused 70.0 per cent of all the permanent disabilities. Nearly 9 of every 10 of all these accidents and 4 of every 5 of the permanent disabilities occurred in manufacturing. Textiles listed 25.0 per cent of the power working machine accidents, clothing and metals 13.0 per cent each, and paper and printing 12.0 per cent. Of the permanent disability, metals and metal products counted 30.0 per cent (13), textiles 16.0 per cent (7), and paper and printing 12.0 per cent (5). Nine (9) permanent disabilities occurred in the miscellaneous class, or 20.0 per cent of the severe injuries.

The largest number of accidents due to one type of machine happened in connection with winding and twisting machines, which listed 45.0 per cent of the machine casualties. Accidents from this type caused only one-fifth of the permanent disability cases, however. Presses, the next in numerical order of accidents, caused 25.0 per cent of all machine injuries, but more than one-half (23) of those which resulted in permanent disability. In the paper and printing industries, one-half of the temporary disability, and four of the five permanent disability cases occurred to women working at presses. In metals and metal products 10 of the 14 permanent disability cases were caused by presses. Rolls accounted for 10.0 per cent and cutting machines for 9.0 per cent of the machine accidents. In general, 65.0

per cent of the women were injured at the point of operation. Between 8 and 9 of every 10 women injured were operating, starting or stopping their machines. Oiling and cleaning machines in motion accounted for 7.0 per cent of all the accidents, but in the case of food manufacture, 20.0 per cent were hurt in this manner.

In summary, power working machines caused 25.0 per cent of all the accidents to women, but 55.0 per cent of their accidents in paper and printing, 45.0 per cent of textiles, 45.0 per cent of metals, and 40.0 per cent of clothing manufacture accidents.

Handling Objects

The handling of objects, excluding hand trucks, counted 200 injuries, or 15.0 per cent, one-half of which were cuts, slivers, and infections. More than 50.0 per cent of the women hurt by this cause were working on objects, and one-third were lifting and carrying them. Five of the injuries resulted in permanent disability, one fatally. Handling objects caused one-fifth of the accidents in food manufacture, and one-fifth in hotels and restaurants.

Bumping into and Stepping on Objects

Relatively twice as many women as men were injured in this manner. Of the 125 women, or 9.0 per cent injured in this way, 40.0 per cent encountered fixed objects, 20.0 per cent sharp objects.

Hot and Corrosive Substances

Although charged with only 4.0 per cent of the accidents to women as a whole, hot and corrosive substances accounted for 15.0 per cent of the accidents taking place in hotels and restaurants.

Extent of Disability

Crushes and bruises were the kinds of injury sustained in almost one-third of the 1,455 cases, cuts and lacerations in one-fourth. Sprains and strains listed one-seventh, and fractures one-eighth. Punctures, while accounting for only 7.0 per cent, were responsible for two-fifths of the 152 showing infection development. Cuts and lacerations were charged with one-fifth of the blood poisoning. The blood poisoning percentage from women's injuries was 10.5 per cent, twice as many in proportion as in the men's cases. About 55.0 per cent of the injuries happened to the fingers, arms, and hands, and about 25.0 per cent to legs and feet. There were more than 200 trunk injuries, or 14.0 per cent. Of the 63 permanent injuries, three-fourths were finger and phalange losses, and 90.0 per cent were losses of fingers, hands, and arms. The average time lost from temporary disability was 50 days.

Wages and Compensation Awarded

The median average wage earned by the women for six months before their accidents was $15.48 a week. Of the 1,455 women

7.5 per cent earned less than $10.00 a week,
67.7 per cent earned from $10.01 to $19.99 a week, and
24.8 per cent earned more than $20.00 a week.

This means that 67.7 per cent received 60.0 per cent of their wages as compensation award, 7.5 per cent received the minimum compensation rate or their wages, and 24.8 per cent received less than 60.0 per cent of their wages. The average compensation awarded was $82: for fatality, $615; for permanent disability, $585; and for temporary disability, $56. Minors injured and compensated in the same year were awarded an average of $636 for permanent disability, and because women received lower wages than minors, for permanent disability injuries they received 8.0 per cent less compensation.

Conclusion

Analysis of accidents to women for this one year indicates that they are not alarmingly high in number or in proportion to employment. It does show, that women's accidents comprise a separate entity in the whole accident group, in that the industries where they occur and the causes connected with them are wholly distinct from accidents to men. In recognition of this distinction lies the point of departure both for accident-prevention and further analysis of the circumstances attending accidents by the Bureau of Women and Children and by organizations employing women throughout the State.

Table 1.—CAUSE DISPERSION OF ACCIDENTS TO WOMEN BY THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES IN WHICH THEY WERE INJURED

Cause	Industries								
	Percentage Distribution								
	Total	Textiles	Clothing	Food	Paper	Metals	Hotels	Mercantile	Miscellaneous
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Machinery	25.8	49.2	40.8	27.0	56.4	45.9	9.0	2.6	13.3
Vehicles	2.5	-------	.8	1.1	1.3	-------	1.7	1.1	.8
Explosions, Electricity	5.5	2.0	3.2	3.4	2.6	4.1	16.5	2.2	6.8
Falls of Persons	32.6	20.0	24.0	28.1	26.9	19.5	34.4	50.0	48.1
Bumping into Objects	9.0	8.2	7.2	7.9	3.8	10.2	10.2	14.4	7.3
Falling Objects	3.9	5.1	3.2	3.4	-------	1.0	2.3	7.5	2.6
Handling Objects	15.4	11.3	16.8	21.3	3.9	13.2	18.6	17.0	15.5
Hand Tools	2.7	2.1	1.6	3.4	2.6	2.0	5.1	3.1	1.7
Miscellaneous	2.6	2.1	2.4	4.4	2.5	4.1	2.2	2.1	3.9
Number of Cases	1,455	195	125	89	78	98	177	188	233

Table 2.—CAUSE OF ACCIDENTS TO ADULT WORKERS

Cause of Accident	Men		Women	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Total	67,349	100.0	1,455	100.0
Machinery	8,387	12.4	375	25.8
Vehicles	11,594	17.2	37	2.5
Explosions, Electricity, Hot Substances	4,260	6.2	80	5.5
Falls of Persons	7,169	10.6	474	32.6
Bumping into or Stepping on Objects	2,712	4.3	129	9.0
Falling Objects	11,015	16.4	58	3.9
Handling Objects	14,698	21.8	225	15.4
Hand Tools	5,563	8.2	39	2.7
Miscellaneous	1,951	2.9	38	2.6

MORE THAN A THOUSAND DAYS WITHOUT A LOST-TIME ACCIDENT

By J. M. Sandel

Director, Bureau of Industrial Standards.

Practically every meeting of safety men and every publication on safety reports some company that has made a new record for itself in the length of time it has operated without a lost-time accident. Accomplishments of this kind are becoming more frequent as management and workmen in small as well as large organizations appreciate the value of cooperative efforts.

The time that the majority of organizations are able to operate without a lost-time accident ranges from a few weeks or a few months to a year or longer. There are records of several departments within a plant operating several years without a lost-time accident, but the accomplishment of the pattern shop of the Lorain Steel Company of Johnstown, in operating more than a thousand days without a lost-time accident, is the longest record that has come to our attention in any wood-working shop.

All of us have heard much about no-accident records. Some persons attribute a period of six months or more without a lost-time accident to luck, or to poor business conditions, or to the fact that the particular shop has more than the average number of long-service employes. These elements cannot be disregarded, but in every case there is at least one other factor—that is the determination to conduct the work so that no accident will occur. Many a thinking workman realizes the loss he would sustain should an accident occur and takes precautions to avoid any accident. The foreman who wants to keep his production force intact and losses of all kinds at a minimum will insist that the men under his supervision take no chances at any time.

The extraordinary accomplishment in the pattern shop of the Lorain Steel Company could not have been except for the fact that the superintendent of the shop, J. E. Decker, and every man in the department kept everlastingly before them the desire to operate without an accident. All the supervisors had to keep in constant touch with the employes, be ready to correct any unsafe practices, and to send injured employes to the first-aid department for attention to every little cut and scratch. Mr. Decker and his foremen were well acquainted with the temperaments of the employes and knew where they could be trusted to work without sustaining an accident.

Every machine in the shop is protected by guards that have been designed by the men of the department. This is a refutation of the frequent contention that machines in a pattern shop cannot be operated with guards. On the day that I visited this plant, my arrival being entirely unexpected, every guard on machines was being used without any special effort on the part of the foreman to require the operators to use them. In other words, it was second nature for the men to use the guard; no man would have thought of starting the machine and feeding the stock through it without being sure that the guard was in place and operating. The guards are not a handicap to production and the making of patterns. On some of the operations the work could not be done as efficiently as it now is if there were no guards. When the subject of guards was suggested years ago to Mr. Decker, he personally did not sympathize with their use but was willing to try to see what could be developed so that they could continue to turn out the work required.

While the bulk of the credit for this unusual record must go to the superintendent, supervisors, and workmen of the pattern shop, D. C. Thomas, Safety Director of the Company, is entitled to recognition for the assistance he gave the pattern shop to solve the problems that were constantly coming up. His assistance and counsel were very much valued.

The most encouraging point about this thousand-day record is that it is possible of accomplishment everywhere. Here is a place where safety is an integral part of every job done in the shop. The fact that guards have been on the machines have prevented many accidents, but every man who is acquainted with the operation of any kind of an industrial shop knows that guards do not prevent more than twenty-five per cent of all accidents. The causes of the remainder of the accidents are entirely within the control of the management and the employes. Some hazards are entirely in the control of the employes, and some can be overcome by the management and the employes working together. The pattern shop of the Lorain Steel Company has succeeded because everyone of the elements that makes for success in safety work has been used for all it is worth and everyone has now received the benefits.

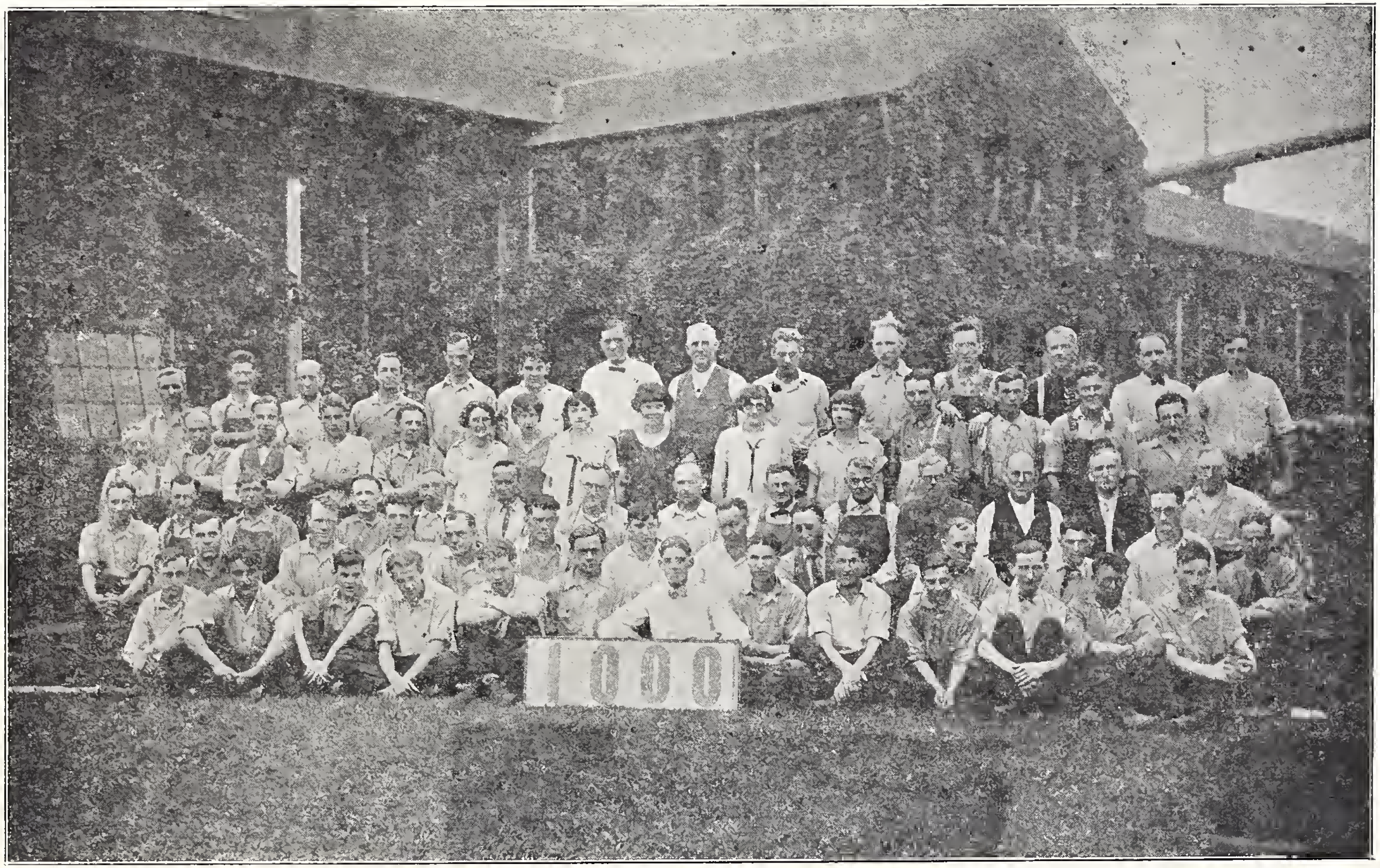


Fig. 1—EMPLOYES OF THE PATTERN SHOP OF THE LORAIN STEEL COMPANY, JOHNSTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA.

GUARDS FOR TUMBLING BARRELS

The accompanying picture shows guards that have been constructed for a battery of seventeen tumbling barrels at the Chestnut Street factory of the Jarecki Manufacturing Company at Erie. These guards comply with the regulations of the Department for the guarding of tumbling barrels.

The particular view shows one end of the battery with the barrels set back to back. The loading and unloading side of the barrels are guarded by a vertical gate that is counterweighted. The gate guides are worn-out boiler tubes four inches in diameter; the counter-weights for the gates travel inside the tubes. This provides excellent protection and enables easy access to the barrels when necessary.

The end sections of the guard are locked in place by tight fitting brackets. This can be accomplished by accurate measuring and by setting the bottoms of the guides (boiler tubes) in concrete. At the same time, the end sections can be removed to enable access for necessary repairs and maintenance work.

The cost of these guards was about $30.00 per barrel. John Osborn, Superintendent of the factory, stated that 4½ or 5-inch-boiler tubes that have an opening at the bottom large enough to remove a coun-

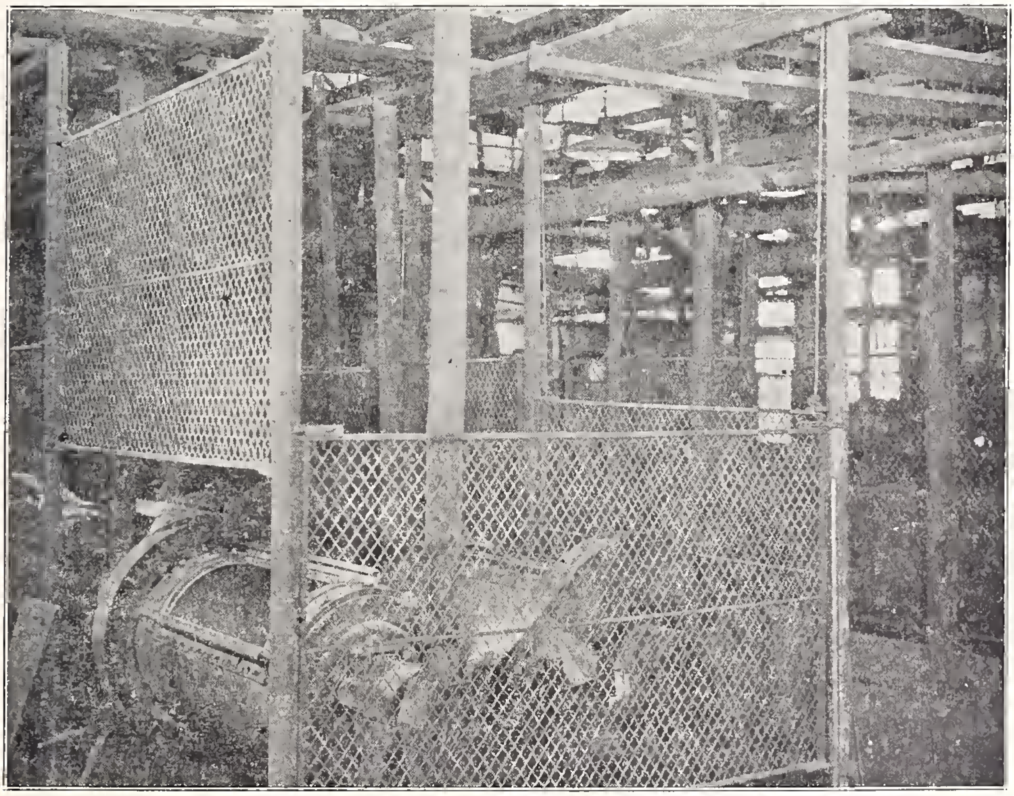


Fig. 2—TUMBLING BARREL GUARDS INSTALLED AT THE JARECKI MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

ter-weight, should the cable break, would be more satisfactory than the 4-inch tubes that have no hole in the bottom.

The guards were designed by J. R. Drozeski, Inspector of the Department of Labor and Industry, and were constructed in accordance with sketches prepared by him.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY ORGANIZATION

By Lewis A. De Blois

A Review

By Cyril Ainsworth

Director, Bureau of Inspection

Mr. De Blois' book on Industrial Safety Organization is without a doubt one of the finest contributions ever made to accident-prevention literature. The book will be found extremely useful to anyone connected with the safety movement because it is practical. Mr. De Blois's great experience is reflected in every chapter and he tells what experience has proved to be the best organization under specific conditions. The publisher's description of the book sets forth, in brief its content and aim.

> "A thorough practical discussion of the fundamentals and basic principles of safety organization. The book aims to furnish industrial executives with the information about the industrial safety movement and the essential principles of safety work needed for successful accident prevention. It aims also to provide safety engineers with a technique based on sound and logical principles."

After explaining to us what the accident situation is in the United States today, and pointing out the terrific amount of waste due to accidents, Mr. De Blois then explains what industrial safety accomplishes. He says it is his belief that the active work and influence of organizations and individuals are causing the accident rates based on working exposure to fall. This belief is clinched by the facts presented concerning the accident records of such large industries as the steel, railroads, cement, rubber, and chemical industries. These facts point out that there is overwhelming evidence of the success of accident-prevention efforts in hundreds of scattered and diverse industrial establishments.

Following a discussion of what may be considered the fundamental requirements for accident-prevention work, methods of investigating accidents and of analyzing them are pointed out. This is a valuable discussion, as very few people understand how to properly investigate an accident and know what action to take to prevent a recurrence

Fixing responsibility for an accident and then knowing what action to take against the persons responsible is another very important item discussed. Many opinions have been expressed on this point but Mr. De Blois simply presents the different points of view and, through the discussion, enables the reader to determine for himself what action he should take in individual cases.

No one conducting an accident-prevention campaign can hope to be successful if proper accident records are not maintained and statistics prepared to show the trend of the accidents and the results of the work. To enable one to know how to prepare such records and statistics, two chapters of the book are devoted.

Following these phases of accident-prevention work, the reader is led through a detailed discussion of methods of organizing and of explanation of the duties and functions of the different parts of the organization.

Of course, it isn't sufficient to simply create an organization. It must do something. How to initiate the movement, stimulate rivalry and maintain interest are questions which are continually raised and which are now answered completely by Mr. De Blois. This material, together with that which follows, covers such topics as safety rules; instruction in safety; the new-man problem, inherent in potential hazards; fundamental safety design; protective principles as outlined by national, state and insurance regulations; point of operation guarding; personal protection and eye protection, gives to the reader such a wealth of information in outline form that he can readily visualize the proper steps which should be taken to remove general hazards that may exist in the particular place of interest.

Any organization that actively engages in safety work very soon finds itself studying other activities which are closely related and which might assist the accident-prevention work. Physical examination of employes, mental and psychological examinations, medical and surgical service are some of the activities enumerated and outlined.

Items of particular interest to the manufacturer are the discussions of the relationship of safety and production. The equipment factor, the human factor, and general increase in production efficiency, are some of the points studied. No manufacturer would hesitate to say that safety pays after he had studied the principles outlined in this book and properly applied them.

In publishing this review, the Department of Labor and Industry desires to call the attention of the readers of its Monthly Bulletin to this outstanding contribution to the safety movement.

SUMMARY OF RECENT DECISIONS OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

Prepared by
Henry Temin, Staff, Workmen's Compensation Board

ACCIDENT

The claimant's work consisted of pressing a print upon pottery ware with her thumb. It became necessary to amputate the first phalanx of the thumb because of the decay of the bone. The claimant could not definitely determine the exact occasion of an injury, but her physician testified that the trouble started from a bruise to the finger due to her work.

The defense of occupational disease was overruled and an award was affirmed.

A-5080, Margaret Hanlon *v.* Shenango Pottery Co.
Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, September 8, 1926.

Where it is established that an accident occurred, it is unnecessary to show the precise manner in which that accident happened.

The decedent reported to work apparently well. During the day he began to limp and a fellow employe saw him holding his foot. On his return home, his wife found the foot was bruised. The physician attributed the condition of his foot to an injury. Death was due to septic poinsoning of the foot. Held, sufficient to prove an accident within the course of employment.

A-4977, Callie V. Hull *v.* U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Fdry. Co.
Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, September 8, 1926.
(Appeal taken to Common Pleas Court, Westmoreland County, No. 318 November Term, 1926.)

Claimant alleged that he suffered a strain to his back while moving heavy objects at work. The work he was doing was "the same as usual." An impartial physician to whom the Board referred the record testified that the claimant had a spinal condition due to infection and that anything would be sufficient to precipitate pain. Held, the alleged accident was so indefinite in character and its results, if established, so slight in its effect upon the ultimate development of disability, that it should not be considered an accident. Compensation disallowed.

A-4238, W. H. McWilliams *v.* Verona Steel Casting Co.
Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, September 16, 1926.

The referee found that the excessive heat and character of work which the claimant did on a certain day precipitated a rupture of the blood vessels producing death due to a hemorrhage of the cerebellum and made an award.

The decedent was employed as a stationary engineer. He had been suffering from arteriosclerosis for some time and on the day of his collapse had worked in the boiler room where the temperature was about 120 degrees. His physician was of the opinion that a heat stroke suffered by the decedent at work induced the hemorrhage. The award was affirmed. The Board distinguished the case from the case of Gansman v. Pearson, 284 Pa. 348 and remarked that the conclusion would not be affected by the fact that the work which the decedent was doing was not different from that which he ordinarily did.

A-4987, Margaret Ober v. U. P. Board of Publication.
Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, September 24, 1926.
(Appealed to Court of Common Pleas, Allegheny County, No. 58 January Term 1927.)

The decedent was found in the gangway of the mine where he was employed. He was in distress and could not talk. He pointed to a ladder which it had been necessary for him to descend and said the word "slipped." He died of cerebral hemorrhage four days later.

Held: a fair inference from the surrounding circumstances is that the decedent slipped while descending the ladder, causing violence to the physical structure of the body which precipitated the fatal attack of cerebral hemorrhage and an award was affirmed.

A-4811, Mrs. Emma Wertz v. State Workmen's Insurance Fund.
Opinion by Commissioner Houck, August 10, 1926.

APPEAL

The referee made an award in the case based on an injury on May 6, 1925. More than ten days after the award the insurance carrier of the employer asked leave to appeal on the ground that the referee's finding was based upon mistaken or fraudulent information on the part of the employer and employe and that the correct date of the accident was May 5, or one day before the policy went into effect.

The petition was allowed.
Misc-136, Christ Hodges v. Sun Baking Co.
Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, August 26, 1926.

COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT

The decedent was upon the roof of the defendant's plant and was crushed by a skylight which was lowered upon him. His place of work was at another location in the defendant's plant. He had complained of being hot and had gone to the roof, which was frequently done by the employes to get fresh air. The accident happened during the hours of employment.

Held: there was nothing to prove a virtual abandonment of his employment nor was he engaged in something wholly foreign thereto. An award was affirmed.

The fact that employes had been forbidden to go to the roof of the defendant's plant does not bar the employe from compensation for injuries sustained on the roof.

A-5157, Sarah Bradley v. Congoleum Mairn, Inc.
Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, August 17, 1926.
(Appeal taken to Common Pleas Court, Delaware County, No. 2144 June Term 1926.)

Decedent was employed as an engineer at a pumping station and every two weeks was given a day off. On these days he was subject to call. On one of these days, he was engaged in playing cards with his family when he arose from the table and said "he would be back in a minute." His body was found in the pumping station, death having been due to a fall on the premises. There was nothing to show why decedent was on the employer's premises at the time.

Held: he was not in the course of his employment at the time of the accident.

A-4090, Caroline Jensen v. Commissioner of the Water Works of Erie, Penna.
Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, September 16, 1926.

Decedent's work was driving a team for defendant who was a distributor of gasoline, etc. His instructions were to assist any motorist he met on the road who was in difficulty for the purpose of enhancing the good will of the community toward the defendant.

One day while on the premises of his employer, he was called by a man who had collapsed beside a telegraph pole which was more than 200 feet off the premises. While attempting to assist the man, the decedent was electrocuted by a charged wire.

Held: the decedent's acts were not in the furtherance of the business or affairs of the employer and compensation to his dependents was disallowed.

A-4908, Elizabeth Maroney v. Honesdale Milling Co.
Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, September 24, 1926.

The claimant, who was employed by the defendant as a school janitor stopped while on his way to the school building to ask for firewood for the school. He continued his journey to the school without getting the wood and was injured on his way.

Held: he was injured in the course of his employment.

A-5208, Jacob Portz v. State Workman's Insurance Fund.
Opinion by Commissioner Houck, August 4, 1926.

CASUAL RELATION

Decedent was assisting in unloading a car load of props, each weighing from 200 to 400 pounds. The hook used for lifting the props had not been placed in the center of weight and the decedent threw his weight on one end of the prop to balance it, and helped shove the prop over the side. He was found immediately thereafter at the bottom of the car and died in 20 minutes. Death was due to cerebral hemorrhage.

The Board held that the exertion of the decedent had a material and direct bearing upon the hemorrhage and made an award.

A-4416, Teresa Zborovian v. Suffolk Anthracite Collieries Co.
Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, September 16, 1926.
(Appeal taken to Common Pleas Court, Luzerne County, No. 2221 October Term 1926.)

DEPENDENCY

Alien non-resident children.

Alien non-resident children must prove actual dependency before an award may be made to them for the death of their father.

A-5126, Counsel General of Poland on behalf of Marianna Lulock (Culock) v. Delaware & Hudson Co.
Opinion by Commissioner Houck, August 17, 1926.

(Appeal taken to Court of Common Pleas, Luzerne County 1350 October Term 1926.)

Parent.

The claimant's son was in the habit of contributing money to his father. The father used this money and part of his own to support his alien non-resident wife and children. The Board held that the dependency of the father was created by his sending his earnings to his own dependents and he was not entitled to compensation on the death of his son, following Mastroianni v. Turner Const. Co. 4 Dep. Rep. 1756.

A-4838. Jose Py. Perez v. National Tube Co.
Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, August 13, 1926.
(Appeal taken to Court of Common Pleas, Allegheny County, No. 2240 October Term 1926.)

Alien non-resident widow.

Decedent left surviving him an alien non-resident widow. The widow had a small estate upon which she lived and apparently supported herself. There was testimony to the effect that fellow country-men returning from America had delivered money and clothing to the widow from her husband.

Held: although the widow was not entirely dependent upon her husband, she was dependent within the meaning of the Compensation Law.

A-2985. V. R. Savic, Consul General of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats & Slovenes, for the use of Jela Bobic v. Pittsburgh Gas Coal Co.
Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, September 1, 1926.
(Appeal taken to Court of Common Pleas, Indiana County.)

EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYE

Decedent had been engaged to do plastering and cement work on houses being erected by the defendant. The referee found that he was under the direction of one of the defendants who reserved the right to discharge decedent and concluded that the relationship of master and servant had been established. Held: while the relationship between the parties might have been construed as a matter of fact, either as that of master and servant or as principal and contractor, there was sufficient evidence to support the referee's finding.

Hearsay testimony which is not objected to, may be considered in determining whether an accident occurred.

A-4995. Mrs. Sarah McCarty v. Gearhart & Kehoe.
Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, September 24, 1926.
(Appeal taken to Common Pleas Court, Blair County, No. 68 June Term 1926.)

FINGER

Loss of more than one phalanx.

The claimant sustained an injury to the index finger of his right hand, which resulted in the amputation of the first distal phalanx and a small portion of the second phalanx. There must be a substantial loss of more than one phalanx to entitle the claimant to compensation for the loss of the entire finger.

Held: in the present case there was not a loss of a substantial part and compensation was awarded for the loss of one-half of the finger.

A-5021, John F. Hudak v. Peale, Peacock & Kerr.
Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, September 24, 1926.

FOOT

Where the claimant suffered a fracture of his leg below the knee and his disability arises from the condition of the limb below the knee he cannot recover more than compensation for the loss of use of his foot.

A-5189, Goet Matison v. Atlantic Big Vien Coal Co.
Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, August 14, 1926.

HAND

Loss of.

The claimant has lost the little, ring and middle fingers and the index finger is scarred and of no use, leaving only the thumb and remaining hand to be applied for industrial purposes. There is some limitation of motion in the thumb. There is no grasping power in the hand.

Held: this constituted loss of use of the hand.

A-5233, Jacob Godshall v. Baghurst Mfg. Co.
Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, September 2, 1926.

A claimant who has lost four fingers of his hand at the knuckle joints is entitled to an award for the loss of use of the hand without the necessity of medical testimony.

A-5115, Joseph B. Yannessa v. State Workmen's Insurance Fund.
Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, August 14, 1926.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE

The claimant was employed in the defendant's railroad yard and his duties were to keep the tracks of the yard clean. The yard was used for both intrastate and interstate commerce.

Held: the claimant was engaged in interstate commerce.

The claimant contended that the burden of showing interstate commerce is upon the defendant and after the defendant has shown this, the burden is shifted to prove intrastate commerce.

Held: the contention is unsound; the burden of proving intrastate commerce is upon the claimant.

A-5019, John F. Klotz v. Lehigh Valley R. R. Co.
Opinion by Commissioner Morrison, August 11, 1926.

The claimant sustained a hernia due to accidental injury while in the employ of the defendant railroad. The referee dismissed the claim on the ground that the claimant was engaged in interstate commerce. The defendant did not raise the question of interstate commerce either in the answer or at the hearing.

Disallowance affirmed. The burden is on the claimant to show he was not engaged in interstate commerce.

A-5064, Joseph Talarigo v. Pennsylvania R. R. Co.
Opinion by Commissioner Houck, August 17, 1926.

LIMITATION

The claim petition in this case was filed more than one year after the date of the accident. An employe of the defendant admitted knowledge of the accident and his failure to report it.

Held: this dereliction of duty on the part of another employe was not sufficient to toll the statute.

A-5043, Howard P. Barr v. Atlantic Refining Co.
Opinion by Commissioner Morrison, September 1, 1926.
(Appeal taken to Common Pleas Court, Philadelphia County No. 773 Sept. Term 1926.)

The claim petition was filed in this case by the alien non-resident wife of decedent two years after the decedents death. Claimant contended that she was a resident of a province which was occupied by an enemy army and that the province was one of the territories of military operations during the Russo-Polish War in 1920.

Held; the country in which she lived was not an enemy country of the United States and the statute was not tolled.

A-5199, Bronislawa Kormorowski v. D. L. & W. R. R. Co.
Opinion by Comissioner Houck, August 18, 1926.
(Appeal taken to Common Pleas Court, Luzerne County, No. 1518 October Term 1926.)

PARTIAL DISABILITY

The 300-week period for partial disability compensation dates from ten days after the beginning of such disability and not ten days after the accident.

A-5217, Robert Bambling v. State Workmen's Insurance Fund.
Opinion by Commissioner Morrison, August 13, 1926.

The referee found that the claimant was partially disabled to the extent of 20 per cent of his earning power. The testimony disclosed that the claimant had lost 20 per cent of the function of his hand.

Held: not sufficient proof of partial disability, which must be shown in terms of wage loss.

A-5037, Parolari Nijilio v. Lehigh Valley Coal Co.
Opinion by Commissioner Houck, August 17, 1926.

PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE

One hearing in this case was held in New York by agreement of the parties and the claimant with his attorney were present and made no objection. The claimant now contends that this hearing was illegal and void.

Held: this contention was without merit.

A-5169, Edward L. Chilson v. Kitchen & Blatchley.
Opinion by Commissioner Houck, August 18, 1926.
(Appeal taken to Common Pleas Court, Tioga County, No. 236 September Term 1926.)

On July 20, 1924 the claimant sustained an injury to his leg in Pennsylvania while in the employ of the defendant for which he received compensation under an open award. He procured employment in Virginia and sustained an injury there on February 24, 1925, for which he received compensation in accordance with the laws of Virginia. He made no mention at that time of the original injury.

The defendant in this case filed a petition to terminate on May 28, 1925. At this time, the claimant made no mention of the accident or compensation in Virginia and the referee made an award for the loss of use of his left leg.

On December 10, 1925, the defendant here filed a petition for review on the ground of fraud. The Board failed to find "fraud" but allowed the petition for review on the ground of "mistake" and terminated compensation as of December 10, 1925.

Compensation under any agreement or award is payable until the filing of a petition to terminate or modify which acts as a supersedeas.

A-5118, Pompy Floyd v. H. F. Stark.
Opinion by Commissioner Morrison, August 13, 1926.
(Appeal taken to Common Pleas Court, Westmoreland County, No. 1495 August Term 1926.)

On the basis of an agreement at the hearing, the referee made an order modifying the original agreement and providing payment for partial disability. Defendant appealed on the ground tnat the claimant did not agree to the finding upon which the order was based.

Held: the claimant is the only party who can object to the order on that ground.

A-5244, Jos. A. Fulk v. Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp.
Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, August 17, 1926.

TOTAL DISABILITY

The referee found that claimant had lost his right hand and the use of his left and awarded compensation for the loss of two hands.

Held: error, the referee having found that claimant had lost one hand and the use of the other, was bound to find that the claimant was totally disabled and it is for the Board to say when the loss of two hands is not total disability.

Where a claimant has only the thumb and little finger of his hand left and his physician testifies that the hand is 90 per cent useless and for industrial use, it is a 100 per cent loss, the claimant is entitled to an award for loss of use of the hand.

A-4955, John Gallagher v. State Workmen's Insurance Fund.
Opinion by Commissioner Morrison, August 12, 1926.

VIOLATION OF MINE LAWS

Decedent, aged 18 years, went into a flooded section of the mine to get some tools. An explosion occurred and he was killed. The entrance had been marked "Danger, keep out."

The Board found that decedent was acting in violation of the mine laws and disallowed compensation. The Board commented upon the fact that there was no evidence that the violation had been committed "knowingly and wilfully" and upon the fact that there was no evidence that decedent knew the law, but felt bound by the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Walcofski v. Lehigh Valley Coal Co. 278 Pa. 84.

A-4272, Vincent & Catherine Radici v. Hudson Coal Company.
Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, September 16, 1926.
(Appeal taken to Common Pleas Court, Luzerne County, No. 2283 October Term 1926.)

WAGES

A member of the National Guard who is ordered to report on July 25th, although his pay does not begin until next day and is injured on the 25th is entitled to compensation based on his rate of pay while in the service.

A-4830, A. Stanley Thompson v. Dept. of Attorney General (Penna. State National Guard.)
Opinion by Walnut, Chairman, August 9, 1926.

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED

MONTH	1922			1923			1924			1925			1926		
	FATAL	NON-FATAL	TOTAL	FATAL	NON-FATAL	TOTAL	FATAL	NON-FATAL	TOTAL	FATAL	NON-FATAL	TOTAL	FATAL	NON-FATAL	TOTAL
January	152	11,951	12,103	223	16,710	16.933	233	15,280	15,513	200	15,339	15,539	150	12,815	12,965
February	171	10,580	10,751	221	15,276	15,497	181	14,812	14,993	171	14,208	14.379	149	11,958	12,107
	323	*22,531*	*22,854*	*444*	*31,986*	*32,430*	*414*	*30,092*	*30,506*	*371*	*29,547*	*29,918*	*299*	*24,773*	*25,072*
March	172	12,582	12,754	222	15,653	15,875	212	15,989	16,201	158	15,517	15,675	185	15,606	15,791
	495	*35,113*	*35,608*	*666*	*47,639*	*48,305*	*626*	*46,081*	*46,707*	*529*	*45,064*	*45,593*	*484*	*40,379*	*40,863*
April	104	10,185	10,289	196	16,689	16,885	151	13,931	14,082	180	14,251	14,431	146	14,249	14,395
	599	*45,298*	*45,897*	*862*	*64,328*	*65,190*	*777*	*60,012*	*60,789*	*709*	*59,315*	*60,024*	*630*	*54,628*	*55,258*
May	116	9,572	9.688	226	17,384	17,610	157	13,940	14,097	170	14,523	14,693	172	14,521	14,693
	715	*54,870*	*55,585*	*1,088*	*81,712*	*82,800*	*934*	*73,952*	*74,886*	*879*	*73,838*	*74,717*	*802*	*69,149*	*69,951*
June	140	10,532	10,672	188	17,433	17,621	175	14,324	14,499	194	15,656	15.850	163	15,233	15,396
	855	*65,402*	*66,257*	*1,276*	*99,145*	*100,421*	*1,109*	*88,276*	*89,385*	*1,073*	*89,494*	*90,567*	*965*	*84,382*	*85,347*
July	124	10,263	10,387	221	17,749	17.970	185	14,917	15,102	178	16,440	16,618	195	15,586	15,781
	979	*75,665*	*76,644*	*1,497*	*116,894*	*118.391*	*1,294*	*103,193*	*104,487*	*1,251*	*105,934*	*107,185*	*1,160*	*99,968*	*101,128*
August	117	11,871	11,988	216	18,452	18.668	187	14,661	14,848	188	15.141	15,329	184	16,513	16,697
	1,096	*87,536*	*88,632*	*1,713*	*135,346*	*137,059*	*1,481*	*117,854*	*119,335*	*1,439*	*121,075*	*122,514*	*1,344*	*116,481*	*117,825*
September	138	12,307	12,445	173	15,504	15,677	167	14,230	14,397	141	14,428	14,569	233	15,866	16,099
	1,234	*99,843*	*101,077*	*1,886*	*150,850*	*152,736*	*1,648*	*132,084*	*133,732*	*1,580*	*135,503*	*137,083*	*1,577*	*132,347*	*133,924*
October	201	14,912	15,113	207	17,380	17,587	180	15,839	16,019	155	13,982	14,137			
	1,435	*114,755*	*116,190*	*2,093*	*168,230*	*170,323*	*1,828*	*147,923*	*149,751*	*1,735*	*149,485*	*151,220*			
November	260	14,824	15,084	163	15,532	15.695	194	13,389	13,583	133	12,273	12,406			
	1,695	*129,579*	*131,274*	*2,256*	*183,762*	*186,018*	*2,022*	*161,312*	*163,334*	*1,868*	*161,758*	*163,626*			
December	195	14,786	14,981	156	14,261	14,417	187	14,018	14,205	141	12.612	12,753			
Totals	*1,890*	*144,365*	*146,255*	*2,412*	*198,023*	*200,435*	*2,209*	*175,330*	*177,539*	*2,009*	*174,370*	*176,379*			

NOTE:—The figures in italics represent the cumulative totals by month under each classification.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

DIRECTORY OF OFFICES

MAIN OFFICES

Harrisburg:	Office of the Secretary, Industrial Board, Workmen's Compensation Board, Bureau of Employment, Bureau of Industrial Relations, Bureau of Industrial Standards, Bureau of Inspection, Bureau of Rehabilitation, Bureau of Statistics, Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, Bureau of Women and Children, State Workmen's Insurance Fund,

BRANCH OFFICES

Allentown:	Lehigh Valley State Employment Office, 529 Hamilton Street. State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 304 Colonial Building.
Altoona:	Cooperative State Employment Office, Post Office Building. Bureau of Inspection, Bureau of Rehabilitation, Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, Commerce Building. State Workmen's Insurance Fund, Central Trust Building.
Dubois:	Bureau of Rehabilitation, 311 Deposit National Bank Building.
Erie:	State Employment Office, 109 West Ninth Street.
Franklin:	State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 316 Franklin Trust Building.
Greensburg:	State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 309 Coulter Building.
Harrisburg:	State Employment Office, Second and Chestnut Streets.
Johnstown:	State Employment Office, 219 Market Street. State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 910 U. S. National Bank Building.
Kane:	Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, Kane Trust and Savings Building.
Lancaster:	Cooperative State Employment Office, Y. M. C. A. Building. Bureau of Inspection, Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, Woolworth Building.
McKeesport:	Cooperative State Employment Office, Y. M. C. A. Building.
Meadville:	Bureau of Inspection, Masonic Building.

New Castle: ....Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A., West Washington Street.

Oil City: ....Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building.

Philadelphia: ....State Employment Office, (Main Office),
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
1519 Arch Street.
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Workmen's Compensation Board,
Manhatten Building, Fourth and Walnut Streets.
State Employment Office for Women,
Bureau of Women and Children,
1924-26 Chestnut Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
1004 Commercial Trust Building.

Pittsburgh: ....Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Fulton Building.
State Employment Office,
622 Grant Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
401 Park Building.

Pottsville: ....Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
1 Ulmer Building.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
Baird Building.

Reading: ....State Employment Office,
108 North Fifth Street.

Scranton: ....State Employment Office,
116 Adams Avenue.
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
Union National Bank Building.

Sunbury: ....State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
Sunbury Trust and Safe Deposit Building.

Wilkes-Barre: ....Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Coal Exchange Building.

Williamsport: ....Bureau of Inspection,
707 First National Bank Building.
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
311 First National Bank Building.
Cooperative State Employment Office,
Y. M. C. A. Building.
343 West Fourth Street.

York: ....Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Central National Bank Building.

Note—State Employment offices are conducted in cooperation with the United States Employment Service.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

REVIEW OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT

October reports from State Employment offices show a total of 11,887 applicants for employment. Male applicants outnumbered female applicants more than 2 to 1. The use of the State Employment service by women, however, has been growing at a remarkable rate and the ratio of female to male applicants has increased from 1 to 3 to 1 to 2 during the last few months. Professional and technical employments are sought by a surprisingly large number of women and the October reports show that women applicants for this grade of work actually exceeded male applicants. Not only has the number of women applicants increased but employers have been eager to secure their services. The number of workers wanted by employers during October, 1925, was reported as 6,002 men and 1,548 women, while the reports for October, 1926, show that employers asked for 7,474 men and 3,056 women, showing a percentage gain in employment orders for October, 1925, over 1926, of 25 per cent for men, and 97 per cent for women.

Positions were secured for 5,484 men and 1,889 women during October. These placements represent 87 per cent and 79 per cent, respectively, of the numbers referred to positions by State Employment offices. The rates of applications to placements during October, 1926, was 161 to 100 which closely matches the ratio of October, 1925, which was 160 to 100, showing that employment conditions are much the same as last year.

Employment in the State as reported by 839 manufacturing establishments and 42 construction companies shows a net increase of 0.8 per cent in October over September. The gain for manufacturing firms alone was 1 per cent while employment in the construction industry was 5.7 per cent less than in September. Average weekly earnings in the manufacturing industry were 4.5 per cent higher than in September. Employment and wage reports for October are indicative of more than the usual fall season gains. Index numbers based on the 1923 monthly average show that employment in manufacturing establishments was higher for October, 1926, than for any month since December, 1923. The numbers also show that average weekly earnings for October, 1926, were the highest for any month since May, 1923.

Some rather important changes were noticed in several of the industry groups. Employment in the automobile manufacturing industry continued to slump and registered a 10 per cent drop from September. Average wages, however, increased slightly. Large companies reported poor business and sharp reductions in working forces were made. Quite the reverse was true of the smaller companies. For them slightly increased employment was the rule.

Manufacturers of electrical goods were very busy during October. Generally increased employment and some overtime was reported. Eighteen of the 19 firms reported increased average earnings that ranged from a few cents to as high as $4.00 per week more than in September.

The large wage gains in iron and steel forgings represent a return to normal operating time after summer dullness rather than increased wage rates. Full time operation during the balance of the year is anticipated.

Shipbuilding operations were active during October and a lot of overtime work is responsible for the substantial additions to pay envelopes.

Increased earnings for carpet and rug makers was general and those in and about Philadelphia fared especially well. Earnings in this destrict were from $1.50 to $5.50 per week higher than in September.

September wages in the hat manufacturing industry were abnormally high and the 12 per cent loss therefore does not mean so large a change from the average.

Full time operation in the silk industry for October as against operation interrupted by the observance of civil and religious holidays during September accounts for the increased earnings. A prosperous fall season was forecast by the reports. All textile and allied industries reported a good production month during October and while the increases are largely seasonal, they compare favorably with the corresponding period of last year.

Slightly increased employment was reported by manufacturers of leather products especially by those making gloves and leather novelties.

In the construction industry reports for October show a lessened activity for all three groups. Earnings in the street and highway construction group dropped far below the September level. A tendency to cut working time rather than to reduce forces is shown by this group. The losses are attributed to exhaustion of municipal and state funds used for street and road building purposes.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND COMPENSATION COSTS

During October, 1926, the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation received reports of 170 fatal and 16,389 non-fatal accidents occurring to workmen during the course of their employment. These brought the total of reported accidents for the first ten months of 1926 to 1,747 fatal and 148,736 non-fatal injuries. This ten-months total of accidents compared with reports for the corresponding months of 1925 shows an increase in 1926 of 12 fatal accidents and a reduction of 749 non-fatal injuries. An analysis of fatal accidents reported during October, 1926, shows that the mining industries reported the largest number, anthracite mines reporting 32 and bituminous mines 31 deaths. All manufacturing industries reported a total of 47 fatal accidents. These were followed by transportation with 18, construction industries with 13, public employment 9, public utilities 6, trading and quarrying 3 each, and miscellaneous industries 8.

Cause classifications of the 170 fatal accidents show that vehicular traffic was responsible for 51 fatalities distributed as follows: cars and engines 36, motor vehicles 11, horse drawn vehicles 2, and water craft 2. Four of the 11 motor deaths occurred in construction industries. Falling objects in mines and quarries caused 40 fatalities. Eighteen persons were killed by falls. Electric shock was the cause of 9 deaths, only 2 of which were to public utility employes. Other outstanding causes of fatal accidents were shown to be—explosions 8, falling objects outside of mines and quarries 6, power working machines 5, cranes and derricks 5, and elevators, handling objects, and hot and corrosive substances 4 each.

Although the accident totals for 10 months show but little change from last year, within the individual industry groups, however, some notable changes have taken place. In the construction and contracting industry, fatal accidents reported in 1926 are 33, or 15.6 per cent, less than last year. Manufacturing industries show a decrease og 3,381 non-fatal accidents, but a 4 per cent increase in fatalities. Because of changed classifications it is impossible to determine accurately the actual change for transportation and public utility companies but it is estimated that their accident total is 16 per cent less than last year. Accidents in retail stores and wholesale houses show considerable increase over last year due principally to their delivery and truckage service. Here, again, changed classifications between years prevent accurate comparisons but fatal accidents for this group have increased about 50 per cent and non-fatal accidents 25 per cent. The coal industries show the following changes:

	10 months 1926		10 months 1925		Per cent change	
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal
Anthracite coal	378	24,665	425	21,284	—11.1	+15.9
Bituminous coal	364	17,635	296	18,829	+30.0	— 6.3

In this connection, it must be remembered that anthracite mines were not in operation during the last 4 months of 1925 and a higher accident total in 1926 of course is expected. Also, that there were two mine disasters this year in the bituminous coal fields, one in February and one in August, which accounts in some measure for the increase in fatal accidents.

Compensation agreements were approved in 7,156 cases during October, 1926, involving awards totaling $987,188. Forty-six per cent of this amount was awarded on account of accidents resulting in death, 19 per cent on account of permanent injuries, and 35 per cent for temporary total disability. Compensation awards for the first ten months of 1926 total $10,656,584, or at the rate of more than a million dollars per month.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Accidents Occurring During Course of Employment Reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation

ACCIDENT REPORTS RECEIVED

1926	Fatal	Permanent Disability	Temporary Disability	Total
January	150	138	12,677	12,965
February	149	123	11,835	12,107
March	185	202	15,404	15,791
April	146	143	14,106	14,395
May	172	165	14,356	14,693
June	163	142	15,091	15,396
July	195	174	15,412	15,781
August	184	158	16,355	16,697
September	233	181	15,685	16,099
October	170	167	16,222	16,559
Total	1,747	1,593	147,143	150,483
1925				
November	133	131	12,142	12,406
December	143	144	12,468	12,755
*Grand Total	26,447	9,288	1,951,430	1,987 165

AGREEMENTS APPROVED

1926	Fatal	Permanent Disability	Temporary Disability	Total
January	150	287	5,848	6,285
February	105	257	4,479	4,841
March	161	334	5,862	6,357
April	134	339	0,295	6,768
May	147	264	5,826	6,237
June	143	321	6,077	6,541
July	124	281	5,768	6,173
August	170	281	0,535	6,992
September	179	290	5,012	5,481
October	153	267	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	1,472	2,921	58,438	62,831
1925				
November	173	253	6,917	6,343
December	132	333	5,341	5,806
*Grand Total	21,397	19,842	714,455	755,694

Compiled from Records in the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation

COMPENSATION AWARDED AND PAID

1926	AWARDED			
	Total Compensation Awarded	Fatal Compensation Awarded	Permanent Disability Compensation Awarded	Temporary Disability Compensation Awarded
January	$1,043,269	$362,749	$288,235	$392,285
February	860,267	320,937	223,523	315,807
March	1,227,873	491,084	357,591	379,198
April	1,097,350	359,512	319,392	418,446
May	1,032,140	406,243	278,324	347,573
June	1,059,713	368,385	304,730	386,598
July	949,519	330,807	244,261	374,451
August	1,174,190	538,537	260,857	374,796
September	1,225,075	622,938	287,105	315,032
October	987,188	457,284	191,136	338,768
Total	$10,656,584	$4,258,476	$2,755,154	$3,642,954
1925				
November	$1,049,036	$472,598	$210,207	$366,231
December	1,029,383	358,989	301,817	368,577
*Grand Total	$119,309,398	$58,610,331	$24,025,624	$36,673,443

1926	PAID			
	Total Compensation Paid	Fatal Compensation Paid	Permanent Disability Compensation Paid	Temporary Disability Compensation Paid
January	$962,679	$275,824	$294,570	$392,285
February	768,985	262,555	190,623	315,807
March	1,115,853	398,655	338,000	379,193
April	1,015,851	299,268	298,137	418,446
May	863,508	249,517	266,418	847,573
June	1,025,039	383,923	254,518	386,598
July	939,189	298,707	266,031	374,451
August	863,901	238,184	250,921	374,796
September	857,469	308,133	234,304	315,032
October	877,597	278,827	260,002	338,768
Total	$9,290,071	$2,993,593	$2,653,524	$3,642,954
1925				
November	$920,541	$279,680	$274,630	$366,231
December	866,702	226,604	271,521	368,577
*Grand Total	$80,105,940	$24,684,001	$18,748,496	$36,673,443

PERMANENT INJURIES**

1926	Loss of Legs		Loss of Arms		Loss of Hands		Loss of Feet		Loss of Eyes	
	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded
January	11	$28,475	3	$7,740	19	$37,807	15	$28,355	53	$79,570
February	11	26,688	7	18,060	13	26,166	11	19,538	26	41,000
March	14	36,706	11	28,844	27	50,497	24	43,786	51	78,677
April	9	23,170	6	15,480	20	38,614	21	39,064	51	76,027
May	11	26,789	10	25,723	19	39,555	19	32,650	44	68,685
June	14	34,800	10	24,970	18	35,361	17	29,862	53	78,284
July	8	20,212	6	14,101	18	34,737	11	18,249	41	60,409
August	9	20,055	8	17,639	24	47,577	12	20,953	43	68,692
September	14	35,912	6	14,793	20	43,391	11	19,768	48	75.043
October	4	10,062	5	12,814	10	19,827	9	16,184	40	56,724
Total	105	$262,869	72	$180,164	188	$373,532	150	$268,409	450	$683,111
1925										
November	4	10,062	6	13,629	10	20,650	12	22,804	33	45,587
December	8	19,577	9	21,965	27	58,148	16	28,455	57	81,764
*Grand Total	1,182	$2,377,288	820	$1,798,157	2,592	$4,648,982	1,516	$2,468,969	6,335	$8,694,370

PERMANENT INJURIES**—(Continued)

1926	Loss of Fingers		Loss of Phalanges		Miscellaneous		Total	
	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	Amt. Awarded	Amt. Paid
January	140	$48,520	92	$18,143	19	$39,625	$288,235	$294,570
February	141	48,947	106	18,402	12	24,722	223,523	190,623
March	150	52,856	96	18,804	21	47,421	357,591	338,000
April	146	51,185	120	22,297	21	53,555	319,392	298,137
May	109	38,187	80	15,895	11	30,840	278,324	266,418
June	146	50,354	111	19,284	16	31,815	304,730	254,518
July	120	42,104	113	22,577	15	31,872	244,261	266,031
August	117	40,610	109	19,887	10	25,444	260,857	250,921
September	127	40,877	107	20.709	19	36.612	287,105	234.304
October	123	41,938	112	19,679	11	13,908	191,136	260,002
Total	1,319	$455,578	1.046	$195.677	155	$335,814	$2.755,154	$2,653,524
1925								
November	113	39,426	106	20,779	17	37,270	210.207	274,630
December	139	46,957	130	22,098	7	22,853	301,817	271,521
*Grand Total	5,029	$1,718,575	4,222	$788,378	632	$1,530,905	$24,025,624	$18,748,496

*Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.

**Multiple losses separated respectively.

NOTE: The above table presents changes in a number of items from similar tables previously published. The changes have been made as information received subsequent to the publication of former tables made such corrections necessary.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

ACTIVITIES OF STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

October, 1926

(FIVE WEEKS)

Industries	Persons applying for positions			Persons asked for by employers			Persons sent to positions			Persons receiving positions			Number of employers served		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
GRAND TOTAL	11,887	8,059	3,828	10,530	7,474	3,056	8,656	6,270	2,386	7,383	5,484	1,899	4,073	2,188	1,885
Total: Industrial Group[1] (Skilled Workers)	3,901	2,686	1,215	3,514	2,463	1,051	2,470	1,758	712	1,941	1,444	497	1,165	692	473
Building and Construction	682	682	--------	551	551	--------	461	461	--------	385	385	--------	233	233	--------
Shipbuilding	80	80	--------	50	50	--------	54	54	--------	46	40	--------	23	23	--------
Chemicals and Allied Products	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Clay, Glass and Stone Products	--------	--------	--------	3	3	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Clothing	71	2	69	57	11	46	33	2	31	23	2	21	31	6	25
Textiles	76	47	29	239	118	121	57	36	21	56	35	21	70	30	40
Food and Kindred Products	62	5	57	157	8	149	62	4	58	50	4	46	39	8	36
Leather, Rubber and Composition Goods	19	12	7	56	22	34	19	12	7	15	9	6	15	6	9
Lumber, Woodwork and Furniture	8	8	--------	23	23	--------	7	7	--------	7	7	--------	10	10	--------
Paper and Printing	44	7	37	65	12	53	44	6	38	30	3	27	25	4	21
Metals and Metal Products	1,065	1,034	31	964	884	80	810	770	34	684	655	29	240	216	24
Mines and Quarries	107	107	--------	478	478	--------	107	107	--------	93	93	--------	11	11	--------
Transportation and Public Utilities	357	261	96	220	170	50	189	147	42	126	97	29	87	65	22
Hotels and Restaurants	196	50	146	140	27	113	114	27	87	86	22	64	105	25	80
Wholesale and Retail Trade	243	77	166	229	23	206	158	32	126	116	19	97	70	19	57
Miscellaneous	891	314	577	282	83	199	355	87	268	224	67	157	200	41	159
Total: Other Groups	7,986	5,373	2,613	7,010	5,011	2,005	6,186	4,512	1,674	5,442	4,040	1,402	2,908	1,496	1,412
Professional and Technical	555	263	292	234	118	116	214	108	106	149	84	65	142	70	72
Agriculture	41	41	--------	41	41	--------	35	35	--------	32	32	--------	13	13	--------
Semi Skilled	2,384	1,220	1,164	1,740	687	1,053	1,583	776	807	1,208	597	611	983	382	601
Unskilled	3,775	3,556	219	3,983	3,903	80	3,393	3,311	82	3,138	3,066	72	942	880	62
Casual and Day Workers[2]	1,231	293	938	1,018	262	750	961	282	679	915	261	654	828	151	677
July, 1926	9,273	6,674	2,599	6,659	4,991	1,668	6,364	4,790	1,574	5,370	4,126	1,244	2,970	1,705	1,271
August, 1926	9,955	6,941	3,014	6,805	5,010	1,705	6,604	5,049	1,555	5,542	4,326	1,216	2,935	1,642	1,293
September, 1926 (5 weeks)	14,365	9,850	4,515	11,645	8,035	3,610	10,359	7,790	2,569	8,780	6,730	2,050	4,436	2,485	1,951
October, 1925	10,926	8,465	2,461	7,550	6,002	1,518	7,803	6,315	1,488	6,796	5,505	1,291	------[3]	------[3]	------[3]
October, 1924	14,446	10,061	4,385	9,011	6,985	2,026	8,872	7,000	1,872	7,771	6,082	1,689	--------	--------	--------
October, 1923	21,799	17,854	3,945	18,328	15,136	3,192	15,733	13,606	2,127	14,486	12,588	1,898	--------	--------	--------
Per cent of Applicants Placed, October, 1926	62.	68.	50.	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Per cent of Openings Filled, October, 1926	--------	--------	--------	70.	73.	62.	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Per cent Referred to Positions, Placed October, 1926	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	85.	87.	79.	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------

---

[1] New classification adopted, July 1, 1926.
[2] The placement of each casual and day worker is recorded for only one placement per week.
[3] Comparative data not available.

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN PENNSYLVANIA

Group and Industry	No. of Plants Reporting	Number of wage earners—week ended			Total weekly wages—week ended			Average weekly earnings—week ended		
		Oct. 15, 1926	Sept. 15, 1926	Per cent Change	Oct. 15, 1926	Sept. 15, 1926	Per cent Change	Oct. 15, 1926	Sept. 15, 1926	Per cent Change
ALL INDUSTRIES (45)	881	307,482	305,072	+ 0.8	$8,220,231	$7,808,170	+ 5.3	$26.73	$25.59	+ 4.5
METAL MANUFACTURES:	290	155,938	155,393	+ 0.4	4,492,411	4,235,523	+ 6.1	28.81	27.26	+ 5.7
Automobiles, bodies, and parts	19	6,140	6,852	—10.4	171,553	185,653	— 7.6	27.94	27.09	+ 3.1
Car construction and repair	20	20,456	20,367	+ 0.4	606,316	570,340	+ 6.3	29.64	28.00	+ 5.9
Electrical machinery and apparatus	19	11,166	10,070	+10.9	276,916	225,664	+22.7	24.80	22.41	+10.7
Engines, machines, and machine tools	39	11,939	11,970	— 0.3	361,661	334,124	+ 8.2	30.29	27.91	+ 8.5
Foundries and machine shops	58	9,503	9,599	— 1.0	288,592	275,342	+ 4.8	30.37	28.68	+ 5.0
Heating appliances and apparatus	14	3,653	3,617	+ 1.0	113,157	105,936	+ 6.8	30.98	29.29	+ 5.8
Iron and steel blast furnaces	12	13,418	13,207	+ 1.6	374,763	356,794	+ 5.0	27.93	27.02	+ 3.4
Iron and steel forgings	12	3,538	3,510	+ 0.8	93,535	79,882	+17.1	26.44	22.76	+16.2
Steel works and rolling mills	36	41,910	41,798	+ 0.8	1,236,770	1,200,153	+ 3.1	29.51	28.71	+ 2.8
Structural iron works	17	5,105	5,205	— 3.0	146,673	138,540	+ 5.9	28.73	26.31	+ 9.2
Miscellaneous iron and steel products	25	20,027	20,479	— 2.2	570,699	548,538	+ 4.0	28.50	26.79	+ 5.4
Shipbuilding	3	6,375	5,930	+ 7.5	183,720	148,105	+24.0	28.82	24.98	+15.4
Hardware	8	1,790	1,821	— 1.7	45,138	45,093	+ 0.1	25.22	24.76	+ 1.9
Non-ferrous metals	8	918	908	+ 1.1	22,912	21,353	+ 7.3	24.96	23.52	+ 5.1
TEXTILE PRODUCTS:	171	58,573	56,577	+ 3.5	1,332,122	1,232,386	+ 8.1	22.74	21.78	+ 4.4
Carpets and rugs	10	2,965	2,948	+ 0.6	77,308	68,622	+12.7	26.07	23.28	+12.0
Clothing	33	5,134	5,183	— 0.9	96,118	96,814	— 0.7	18.72	18.68	+ 0.2
Hats, felt and other	6	4,330	4,335	— 0.1	121,475	138,466	—12.3	28.05	31.94	—12.2
Cotton goods	16	4,405	4,301	+ 2.4	102,377	97,004	+ 5.5	23.24	22.55	+ 3.1
Silk goods	42	19,877	19,281	+ 3.1	394,650	344,379	+14.6	19.85	17.86	+11.1
Woolens and worsteds	14	5,803	5,283	+ 9.8	139,419	118,226	+17.0	24.03	22.38	+ 7.4
Knit goods and hosiery	40	14,076	13,345	+ 5.5	347,233	319,773	+ 8.0	24.67	23.96	+ 3.0
Dyeing and finishing textiles	10	1,983	1,901	+ 4.3	53,542	49,102	+ 9.0	27.00	25.83	+ 4.5
FOODS AND TOBACCO:	111	24,267	23,712	+ 2.3	509,698	482,421	+ 5.7	21.00	20.35	+ 3.2
Bakeries	36	4,709	4,602	+ 2.8	137,709	132,011	+ 4.3	29.24	28.69	+ 1.9
Canneries	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Confectionery and ice cream	23	6,072	5,806	+ 4.6	129,641	122,614	+ 5.7	21.35	21.12	+ 1.1
Slaughtering and meat packing	14	2,130	2,085	+ 2.2	64,032	59,444	+ 7.7	30.06	28.51	+ 5.4
Cigars and tobacco	38	11,356	11,219	+ 1.2	178,316	168,352	+ 5.9	15.70	15.01	+ 4.6
BUILDING MATERIALS:	70	21,595	21,442	+ 0.7	647,103	616,195	+ 5.0	29.97	28.74	+ 4.3
Brick, tile, and terra cotta products	28	4,581	4,568	+ 0.3	118,806	114,867	+ 3.4	25.93	25.15	+ 3.1
Cement	14	7,898	7,967	— 0.9	256,205	250,840	+ 2.1	32.44	31.48	+ 3.0
Glass	24	8,250	8,125	+ 1.5	247,699	229,015	+ 8.1	30.02	28.19	+ 0.5
Pottery	4	866	782	+10.7	24,393	21,443	+13.8	28.17	27.42	+ 2.7
CONSTRUCTION AND CONTRACTING:	42	8,560	9,086	— 5.7	238,430	263,056	— 9.4	27.83	28.05	— 3.9
Buildings	24	3,942	4,191	— 5.9	130,582	140,017	— 6.7	33.13	33.41	— 0.8
Street and highway	4	1,207	1,302	— 7.3	18,209	28,290	—35.0	15.09	21.73	—30.6
General	14	3,417	3,593	— 4.0	86,639	94,749	— 5.4	26.23	26.37	— 0.5
CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS:	35	10,439	10,601	— 1.5	294,626	282,524	+ 4.3	28.22	26.65	+ 5.9
Chemical and drugs	21	1,342	1,300	+ 3.2	36,056	34,080	+ 5.8	26.87	26.22	+ 2.5
Paints and varnishes	8	1,097	1,162	— 5.6	30,209	28,752	+ 5.1	27.54	24.74	+11.8
Petroleum refining	6	8,000	8,139	— 1.7	228,361	210,692	+ 3.9	28.55	26.99	+ 5.8
MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES:	162	28,104	28,261	— 0.6	705,841	696,065	+ 1.4	25.12	24.63	+ 2.0
Lumber and planing mill products	28	4,258	4,306	— 1.1	91,088	89,501	+ 1.8	21.39	20.79	+ 2.9
Furniture	20	2,440	2,346	+ 4.0	61,440	56,625	+ 8.5	25.18	24.14	+ 4.3
Leather tanning	18	5,433	5,730	— 5.2	142,427	146,504	— 2.8	26.22	25.57	+ 2.5
Leather products	9	601	543	+10.7	12,434	11,158	+11.4	20.69	20.55	+ 0.7
Boots and shoes	23	4,068	4,068	0.0	77,042	78,278	— 0.4	19.10	19.24	— 0.4
Paper and pulp products	19	5,025	5,010	+ 0.2	126,781	124,423	+ 1.9	25.23	24.81	+ 1.7
Printing and publishing	39	3,932	3,894	+ 1.0	133,718	129,296	+ 3.4	34.01	33.20	+ 2.4
Rubber tires and goods	3	918	928	— 1.1	26,510	27,347	— 3.0	28.88	29.47	— 2.0
Novelties and jewelry	3	1,429	1,430	— 0.1	33,495	32,933	+ 1.7	23.44	23.03	+ 1.8

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Accidents Occurring During Course of Employment Reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation During October, 1926.

Cause	Total of All Industries		CONSTRUCTION				Contracting		Chemicals and Allied Products		Clay, Glass and Stone Products		Clothing Manufacture		Food and Kindred Products		Leather, Rubber and Composition Goods		Lumber, Wood and Their Products		Paper and Printing Industries		Textiles		METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS														COAL MINES				TRANSPORTA-TION				Public Utilities		Quarries and Mines Other Than Coal		Miscellaneous Industries		Hotels and Restaurants		TRADING				State and Municipal	
			Building		Other																				Total		Blast Furnaces and Steel Works		Rolling Mills		Foundries and Machine Shops		Fabrication		Car Repair Shops		Automobile Service Stations		Anthracite		Bituminous		Steam Railroads		Other										Retail		Wholesale			
*	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF
Total of All Causes,	170	16,389	5	930	5	471	3	447	2	261	3	408	---	148	5	469	---	157	3	357	---	201	3	273	31	3,811	10	167	7	625	3	695	11	1,355	---	801	---	168	32	3,129	31	2,109	16	751	2	218	6	265	3	279	8	638	---	117	3	516	---	133	9	301
Machinery,	5	1,715	---	34	---	42	---	16	---	12	---	52	---	70	---	60	---	41	---	134	---	74	---	103	3	754	---	6	1	126	---	149	2	370	---	82	---	21	1	62	1	85	---	2	---	4	---	9	---	18	---	102	---	5	---	18	---	3	---	18
Boilers,	1	10	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	5	---	1	---	---	---	2	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Pumps, Compressors & Prime Movers,	3	49	---	3	---	1	---	3	1	4	---	6	---	---	1	1	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	1	9	---	1	1	1	---	1	---	5	---	1	---	---	---	4	---	6	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	2	---	2	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	4
Transmission,	2	16	---	1	---	1	1	2	---	2	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	1	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Elevators,	4	69	---	7	---	2	---	1	---	3	---	2	---	---	1	5	---	3	---	1	---	2	---	7	2	14	1	---	---	---	---	2	1	9	---	2	---	1	---	6	---	2	---	1	---	1	---	---	1	2	---	2	---	2	---	1	---	4	---	1
Cranes and Derricks,	5	341	1	18	---	22	---	40	---	10	---	3	---	---	---	4	---	4	---	3	---	1	---	---	2	196	1	12	1	48	---	50	---	68	---	13	---	5	---	10	---	4	---	4	---	3	1	---	---	9	1	6	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	2
Cars and Engines,	36	2,121	---	8	---	6	---	11	---	4	---	32	---	1	1	7	---	---	---	7	---	1	---	1	7	230	3	14	3	13	1	10	---	26	---	106	---	1	5	708	8	623	15	366	---	23	---	6	---	42	---	12	---	---	---	20	---	7	---	6
Motor Vehicles,	11	837	1	42	2	36	1	35	---	24	1	3	---	3	1	64	---	3	---	15	---	10	---	4	---	103	---	2	---	1	---	8	---	22	---	8	---	62	---	9	---	6	---	18	1	96	1	41	1	21	2	91	---	6	---	108	---	26	---	73
Horse Vehicles,	2	143	---	3	---	3	---	8	---	4	---	4	---	---	---	37	---	---	---	16	---	---	---	1	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	5	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	1	28	---	---	1	15	---	3	---	10
Hand Trucks,	1	327	---	10	---	5	---	16	---	7	1	25	---	1	---	10	---	6	---	7	---	12	---	10	---	123	---	5	---	27	---	19	---	47	---	24	---	1	---	2	---	---	---	48	---	10	---	7	---	---	---	7	---	---	---	7	---	13	---	1
Water Craft,	2	17	---	---	---	2	---	10	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
Handling Objects,	4	3,067	---	188	---	94	---	73	---	60	---	112	---	19	---	109	---	32	1	58	---	29	---	38	2	900	---	26	---	162	---	191	2	316	---	188	---	17	---	544	1	248	---	110	---	34	---	58	---	48	---	105	---	28	---	115	---	33	---	32
Hand Tools,	1	1,501	---	87	---	47	---	44	---	22	---	22	---	12	---	40	---	8	1	39	---	9	---	14	---	339	---	10	---	40	---	41	---	91	---	125	---	32	---	354	---	229	---	62	---	7	---	25	---	27	---	35	---	14	---	42	---	9	---	14
Electricity,	9	107	---	3	1	3	---	---	---	1	---	3	---	1	---	1	---	1	---	2	---	---	---	2	1	28	---	1	---	7	---	2	1	15	---	3	---	---	---	19	2	22	---	1	---	5	2	8	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	2	---	1	3	1
Explosives and Explosions,	8	143	---	---	---	4	---	3	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	2	1	---	12	---	3	---	---	---	1	---	3	---	3	---	2	3	82	---	15	---	2	---	---	---	2	1	7	1	5	---	2	1	3	---	---	---	2
Hot and Corrosive Substances,	4	535	---	30	---	33	---	15	---	33	---	13	---	3	1	14	---	13	---	5	---	8	---	6	2	240	1	29	---	30	1	88	---	56	---	32	---	5	---	26	---	13	---	15	---	3	---	13	---	2	1	18	---	13	---	7	---	---	---	12
Falling Objects,	6	812	---	89	1	41	---	58	---	16	---	31	---	2	---	19	---	7	1	30	---	13	---	13	2	276	1	18	---	70	---	42	1	104	---	39	---	3	---	63	---	25	---	14	---	8	1	18	---	6	---	35	---	4	---	22	---	9	1	13
Falling Objects (Mines & Quarries),	40	1,409	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	21	731	17	619	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	57	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	2
Fall of Persons	18	1,590	3	215	1	71	---	51	1	30	1	54	---	18	---	58	---	18	---	21	---	26	---	42	6	274	2	18	1	49	1	50	2	102	---	47	---	8	2	221	1	75	1	56	---	5	---	40	---	23	---	100	---	35	1	87	---	16	1	51
Stepping Upon or Striking Against Objects,	3	1,054	---	178	---	50	---	47	---	18	---	30	---	16	---	26	---	15	---	14	---	10	1	22	1	206	---	15	---	38	---	22	1	87	---	38	---	6	---	170	---	80	---	14	1	6	---	22	---	6	---	44	---	7	---	53	---	7		13
Miscellaneous Causes,	5	526	---	14	---	8	1	13	---	11	---	13	---	2	---	11	---	4	---	7	---	2	---	7	1	99	1	6	---	13	---	17	---	29	---	30	---	4	---	115	---	48	---	37	---	9	---	14	---	8	2	43	---	1	---	13	---	2		42

*F.=Fatal. N.F.=Non-Fatal.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Compensated Accidents During the First Nine Months of 1926, Compiled From Records in the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation.

Cause	Total of all Industries		CONSTRUCTION				Contracting		Chemicals and Allied Products		Clay, Glass and Stone Products		Clothing Manufacture		Food and Kindred Products		Leather, Rubber and Composition Goods		Lumber, Wood and Their Products		Paper and Printing Industries		Textiles		METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS														COAL MINES				TRANSPORTATION				Public Utilities		Quarries and Mines Other Than Coal		Miscellaneous Industries		Hotels and Restaurants		TRADING				State and Municipal	
			Building		Other																				Total		Blast Furnaces and Steel Works		Rolling Mills		Foundries and Machine Shops		Fabrication		Car Repair Shops		Automobile Service Stations		Anthracite		Bituminous		Steam Railroads		Other										Retail		Wholesale			
*	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F
Total of All Causes,	1,319	54,356	64	3,647	13	1,484	41	1,193	33	1,012	19	1,507	3	553	25	1,788	6	462	20	1,673	7	868	7	999	200	13,894	36	831	57	2,785	27	2,558	51	4,804	25	2,227	4	689	274	5,863	326	9,491	31	392	25	748	35	968	24	969	38	2,376	2	535	31	1,971	10	584	55	1,079
Machinery,	52	5,956	1	124	---	101	3	41	---	50	1	170	--	249	2	200	--	140	4	563	1	294	2	399	25	2,529	1	18	12	479	3	433	6	1,313	3	267	--	19	3	112	6	424	----	3	---	9	---	26	1	38	1	288	--	34	2	100	---	19	---	43
Boilers,	9	31	---	2	---	2	---	---	1	---	---	1	--	---	---	2	--	---	---	---	--	---	--	---	3	14	---	---	2	3	---	1	---	2	1	8	--	---	2	2	1	1	----	---	---	1	---	1	---	1	---	1	--	2	---	---	1	---	1	1
Pumps, Compressors & Prime Movers,	6	273	---	21	---	17	1	25	4	33	---	8	--	---	---	10	--	3	---	3	--	4	--	2	1	37	---	4	1	14	---	7	---	10	---	2	--	---	---	23	----	24	----	1	---	5	---	12	---	5	---	18	--	1	---	3	---	1	---	17
Transmission,	4	39	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	4	---	2	--	---	---	---	--	1	1	1	--	2	--	1	----	12	---	2	---	5	---	1	---	4	---	---	--	---	---	5	----	5	----	---	---	---	---	1	1	3	---	---	--	---	1	1	---	---	---	---
Elevators,	28	333	3	30	---	6	---	6	---	9	---	5	1	15	3	28	--	4	---	11	--	11	--	15	3	45	---	---	1	2	---	7	2	31	---	3	--	2	3	23	4	11	----	---	1	3	1	4	---	2	4	39	--	11	2	37	2	16	1	2
Cranes and Derricks,	66	1,538	8	105	3	63	4	124	3	37	2	29	--	1	---	19	--	5	---	8	1	8	--	2	35	945	8	86	11	265	4	186	10	208	2	104	--	6	1	30	----	29	1	14	2	18	1	12	1	37	---	30	--	---	2	12	---	3	2	7
Cars and Engines,	200	6,324	---	44	4	37	2	47	1	36	3	153	--	2	---	14	--	8	---	44	--	16	--	4	39	719	10	85	8	132	4	28	5	112	12	359	--	3	45	1,456	54	3,112	27	175	12	113	---	34	6	153	5	69	--	---	---	53	2	20	---	15
Motor Vehicles,	92	3,059	9	174	9	120	4	159	3	76	1	31	--	11	5	247	1	10	4	63	1	47	1	21	5	526	---	4	---	20	1	21	3	119	---	35	1	327	1	13	1	32	----	9	5	206	3	117	1	35	9	370	--	7	8	421	4	131	17	233
Horse Vehicles,	14	792	---	18	---	19	2	73	---	25	---	12	--	1	1	135	--	9	2	99	--	2	--	1	1	10	---	---	---	---	---	6	1	4	---	---	--	---	1	5	1	27	----	---	---	5	---	5	---	10	4	139	--	2	1	91	---	13	1	99
Hand Trucks,	6	1,151	---	57	---	17	--	58	---	30	1	103	--	4	1	41	--	10	---	26	--	55	--	25	2	538	---	25	1	115	---	94	---	183	1	119	--	2	----	6	----	8	----	21	---	19	1	17	---	7	---	47	--	5	---	27	---	24	1	3
Water Craft,	9	41	---	1	---	7	4	11	--	2	---	---	--	---	---	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	2	3	---	---	1	3	---	---	1	---	---	---	--	---	---	---	----	---	----	---	2	7	--	---	---	3	---	3	--	---	1	---	---	---	---	1
Handling Objects,	39	10,136	1	763	1	319	---	281	1	220	2	433	--	98	3	373	1	103	2	287		156	--	147	14	3,207	2	146	2	674	3	752	3	1,136	4	516	--	73	5	958	2	950	----	60	---	120	---	182	---	172	---	421	--	121	1	391	---	159	4	125
Hand Tools,	11	4,061	---	275	---	121	---	124	---	97	---	73	--	22	---	113	--	23	1	195	-	33	--	44	5	1,017	---	53	---	166	1	136	3	279	---	276	1	107	1	471	2	820	----	26	---	41	---	76	---	109	1	111	--	40	1	129	---	17	---	84
Electricity,	45	275	---	9	8	3	1	2	---	1	1	9	--	1	---	4	--	2	---	1	--	3	--	3	2	60	---	3	1	11	---	6	1	28	---	11	--	1	2	28	7	70	----	---	1	18	21	43	---	6	---	4	--	---	1	5	---	2	1	1
Explosives and Explosions,	155	614	2	16	3	9	5	30	9	21	1	6	--	2	---	6	2	2	---	2	--	2	--	5	2	84	1	5	---	8	---	13	1	21	---	13	--	24	45	226	72	108	----	---	1	4	1	24	6	25	2	18	1	6	2	4	---	---	1	14
Hot and Corrosive Substances,	51	1,907	1	139	1	57	2	23	4	100	---	55	1	17	3	84	1	23	---	16	--	29	2	38	18	883	6	171	5	128	1	364	4	119	1	71	1	30	12	52	1	74	----	8	--	14	---	41	---	16	2	78	1	89	---	29	---	8	2	34
Falling Objects,	48	3,101	5	389	5	157	7	200	1	60	1	114	--	17	---	94	--	20	4	114	--	29	--	32	14	1,259	1	85	5	313	3	209	4	443	1	191	--	18	3	65	----	78	----	18	---	34	2	71	---	66	1	80	--	24	1	88	---	34	4	58
Falling Objects (Mines & Quarries),	306	4,730	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	---	---	---	--	---	---	---	--	---	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	---	136	1,579	166	3,003	----	---	---	---	---	---	4	153	---	---	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Fall of Persons,	128	6,470	30	1,106	9	291	5	187	6	159	3	184	--	69	6	256	--	66	1	161	2	121	1	169	24	1,164	6	101	6	261	6	165	6	428	--	168	--	41	6	442	5	365	2	45	--	85	3	238	4	83	6	429	--	141	5	392	1	92	9	222
Stepping Upon or Striking Against Objects,	12	2,369	2	315	--	101	---	69	---	33	---	88	1	12	---	91	--	28	1	53	--	13	--	72	2	566	---	25	---	150	1	106	1	201	---	59	--	25	1	221	---	194	--	8	-	29	---	41	---	23	2	110	--	41	1	125	---	32	2	44
Miscellaneous Causes,	38	1,150	2	59	---	33	---	30	---	19	3	31	--	2	1	71	1	5	---	26	--	13	1	19	3	186	1	18	1	36	---	23	---	73	---	25	1	11	7	146	4	161	1	4	1	17	2	23	---	22	1	121	--	11	2	63	---	13	9	75

*F.=Fatal. N.F.=Non-Fatal.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Amounts Paid and Awarded Due to Compensated Accidents During the First Nine Months of 1926, Compiled from Records in the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation.

Cause	Total of all Industries	CONSTRUCTION		Contracting	Chemical and Allied Products	Clay, Glass and Stone Products	Clothing Manufacture	Food and Kindred Products	Leather, Rubber and Composition Goods	Lumber, Wood and their Products	Paper and Printing Industries	Textiles	METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS							COAL MINES		TRANSPORTATION		Public Utilities	Quarries and Mines Other Than Coal	Miscellaneous Industries	Hotels and Restaurants	TRADING		State and Municipal
		Building	Other										Total	Blast Furnaces and Steel Works	Rolling Mills	Foundries and Machine Shops	Fabrication	Car Repair Shops	Automobile Service Stations	Anthracite	Bituminous	Steam Railroads	Other					Retail	Wholesale	
Total of All Causes,	$9,669,396	$563,102	$267,587	$276,289	$211,085	$183,926	$31,483	$223,480	$71,776	$233,416	$116,793	$128,946	$1,949,602	$232,440	$481,175	$288,705	$613,263	$264,019	$70,000	$1,593,019	$2,237,903	$152,394	$132,869	$192,005	$198,214	$311,239	$34,441	$216,927	$64,839	$278,061
Machinery,	1,086,916	27,998	10,631	7,897	9,878	33,333	12,877	46,692	26,846	92,800	48,929	55,793	475,857	8,375	132,583	68,535	212,389	50,046	3,929	29,577	110,390	474	2,864	7,939	11,255	38,200	2,995	17,007	4,659	12,025
Boilers,	27,085	73	—65		3,700	72		140			881		9,065		5,516	28	635	2,886		2,809	2,779		28	18	76	22	26		4,119	3,337
Pumps, Compressors and Prime Movers,	78,460	2,731	929	7,454	15,361	870		3,358	—583	2,120	2,200	784	17,727	166	10,804	3,803	2,732	222		6,786	8,562	50	370	1,014	698	4,329	210	411	20	3,059
Transmission,	24,664		8	3,500	—57	—2,936		—264	1,960	770	494	176	12,210	2,574	8,078	1,500	58			502	1,044			12	6,105			1,131		
Elevators	112,184	14,067	1,074	312	4,753	88	3,618	9,709	109	3,455	1,293	260	11,708	—1,825	3,481	776	8,974	131	168	13,490	15,798		3,002	3,042	108	12,750	462	3,362	4,831	4,893
Cranes and Derricks,	405,260	29,401	23,022	20,385	13,385	9,023	10	2,304	136	1,637	5,221	2,530	243,609	41,861	84,731	31,001	60,602	24,338	376	4,062	7,620	9,696	6,904	18	9,442	2,207		9,509	152	4,986
Cars and Engines,	1,384,051	2,896	9,544	16,663	5,175	22,900	29	—814	330	1,862	405	2,624	235,770	65,016	53,014	11,171	25,837	80,688	44	296,685	546,604	117,594	55,722	3,129	40,439	19,521		3,838	2,363	772
Motor Vehicles,	461,998	34,913	35,622	28,550	12,296	5,628	591	26,644	3,063	13,866	1,241	4,888	53,653	128	1,017	7,780	15,226	1,550	27,952	4,761	10,815	1,054	25,418	13,474	6,865	55,038	627	38,878	20,362	63,751
Horse Vehicles,	121,210	1,260	1,805	17,420	2,921	1,922	2	15,480	24	12,882	38	82	332			160	172			5,409	3,031	—20	261	860	465	25,057	158	10,883	720	20,218
Hand Trucks,	84,774	3,192	562	2,932	1,251	5,912	58	9,706	1,296	2,715	7,075	1,053	33,672	944	11,234	7,991	8,233	5,162	108	234	192	2,846	—146	3,802	277	6,039	159	812	813	322
Water Craft,	40,508	30	8,974	20,233	16								8,517		5,671		2,846				—741		2,971		264	142		100		2
Handling Objects,	722,869	56,608	22,248	16,287	14,356	31,209	4,374	37,814	7,149	21,556	22,545	9,937	231,868	26,631	39,890	46,972	72,027	39,360	6,988	66,391	60,208	2,862	13,638	10,031	10,049	31,451	4,650	24,122	7,571	15,945
Hand Tools,	521,762	42,622	17,634	11,942	16,180	5,531	1,040	7,302	3,855	15,798	5,250	4,838	138,267	5,062	12,363	17,622	60,828	21,486	20,906	70,163	94,926	3,693	2,960	7,980	22,898	12,575	1,506	14,881	2,302	17,619
Electricity,	161,383	348	13,941	4,950	2	2,724	360	—108	50	2,580	18	2,064	7,216	2,187	4,826	140	—397	442	18	3,128	33,281		3,374	79,401	4,133	154		1,512	52	2,200
Explosives and Explosions,	786,860	10,972	16,120	33,954	28,915	6,654	88	227	6,322	3,018	92	305	23,347	5,975	529	1,259	10,891	2,674	2,016	238,766	339,443		3,319	6,201	31,639	17,182	266	4,091		5,940
Hot and Corrosive Substances,	293,969	17,084	1,681	5,474	27,582	5,529	660	10,992	6,694	436	2,473	11,019	109,598	26,185	29,144	27,503	18,061	7,587	1,118	44,241	8,806	298	444	2,591	2,092	12,815	6,530	3,097	4,175	9,658
Falling Objects,	366,085	52,698	32,342	40,904	6,902	12,937	2,082	4,662	675	23,646	1,344	2,588	113,883	9,593	31,301	24,837	36,068	11,511	573	13,619	6,604	786	2,480	11,444	3,731	3,474	2,793	10,904	1,635	13,952
Falling Objects (Mines and Quarries),	1,636,561																			697,242	914,064				25,171					84
Fall of Persons,	992,698	235,332	50,046	29,891	34,964	27,884	3,791	33,002	8,970	18,416	11,983	25,701	171,708	33,456	35,716	26,478	61,436	13,136	1,486	57,181	43,732	5,127	4,098	36,159	12,525	50,115	9,858	50,715	8,986	53,511
Stepping Upon or Striking Against Objects,	139,155	16,866	6,415	2,603	901	2,844	2,293	4,665	1,270	10,449	1,499	2,447	31,029	684	6,477	7,621	13,023	1,920	1,304	9,542	9,813	492	1,530	1,784	565	8,768	3,596	11,422	2,376	5,986
Miscellaneous Causes,	220,994	14,006	6,054	4,929	2,601	11,802	393	11,969	3,610	5,410	3,812	1,857	20,566	5,428	4,800	2,928	3,619	777	3,014	28,431	20,932	7,442	3,632	3,103	9,417	11,400	605	10,252	—297	39,801

Minus quantity represents deduction made because of change in status of case.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Time Loss in Days Due to Compensated Accidents During The First Nine Months of 1926, Compiled from Records in the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation.

Cause	Total of all Industries	CONSTRUCTION		Contracting	Chemical and Allied Products	Clay, Glass and Stone Products	Clothing Manufacture	Food and Kindred Products	Leather, Rubber and Composition Goods	Lumber, Wood and their Products	Paper and Printing Industries	Textiles	METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS							COAL MINES		TRANSPORTATION		Public Utilities	Quarries and Mines Other Than Coal	Miscellaneous Industries	Hotels and Restaurants	TRADING		State and Municipal
		Building	Other										Total	Blast Furnaces and Steel Works	Rolling Mills	Foundries and Machine Shops	Fabrication	Car Repair Shops	Automobile Service Stations	Anthracite	Bituminous	Steam Railroads	Other					Retail	Wholesale	
Total of All Causes,	13,933,903	763,601	400,298	420,849	317,291	237,477	16,239	329,046	100,020	339,967	154,317	179,092	2,681,650	346,118	678,864	399,366	813,312	322,229	86,770	2,330,052	3,100,974	251,100	213,656	303,511	291,979	461,723	50,576	374,627	104,949	480,906
Machinery,	1,504,056	41,318	10,691	23,041	13,368	43,984	13,748	64,397	32,708	131,026	72,388	79,078	654,457	11,600	196,815	96,146	279,505	65,637	4,724	42,368	133,484	456	3,902	10,907	17,471	55,359	3,431	37,033	6,550	12,801
Boilers,	56,871	65	25	---	7,800	52	---	101	---	---	---	---	18,451	---	12,062	26	52	6,311	---	12,029	6,024	---	26	20	54	22	37	---	6,000	6,165
Pumps, Compressors and Prime Movers,	112,855	1,888	785	11,022	29,028	755	---	5,597	328	3,038	3,087	647	22,179	136	11,882	5,722	4,105	334	---	10,268	11,324	39	449	876	552	6,475	300	268	21	3,929
Transmission,	42,391	---	14	6,000	—12	65	---	—719	3,000	6,014	308	112	14,230	1,520	10,838	1,800	72	---	---	340	888	---	---	16	6,083	---	---	6,052	---	---
Elevators	212,315	19,839	684	236	3,348	99	6,952	21,416	114	5,130	6,567	831	25,261	---	6,153	493	18,365	133	117	21,505	25,306	---	6,333	6,353	83	26,816	428	16,375	12,560	6,046
Cranes and Derricks,	646,593	64,161	37,243	16,957	21,601	15,009	15	2,271	128	1,628	6,225	4,481	353,775	65,188	118,377	45,817	91,087	32,381	895	10,359	10,490	7,995	12,990	6,610	9,009	1,616	---	17,095	117	13,518
Cars and Engines,	2,034,676	2,122	27,622	25,194	10,595	37,968	38	452	274	2,181	392	4,555	363,188	102,697	68,946	25,480	51,200	114,812	53	454,816	689,284	211,308	88,512	2,431	57,526	38,819	---	3,656	12,931	812
Motor Vehicles,	771,184	63,157	64,119	10,425	22,529	7,940	473	48,190	6,464	29,855	8,546	7,342	64,068	112	735	6,812	22,857	1,272	32,280	7,268	8,615	724	40,887	22,829	9,021	80,029	480	73,694	33,953	129,366
Horse Vehicles,	176,161	1,294	1,112	26,165	1,867	1,238	11	21,658	24	19,823	42	57	6,237	---	---	152	6,085	---	---	6,210	8,900	---	201	491	380	42,376	111	14,743	549	22,372
Hand Trucks,	109,166	2,110	191	2,247	1,089	10,162	73	10,719	1,013	2,140	8,759	1,059	41,330	1,011	16,971	6,502	7,013	9,720	83	193	140	2,017	563	6,383	233	10,292	167	812	706	6,168
Water Craft,	63,683	27	2,565	29,011	28	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,455	---	6,455	---	6,000	---	---	---	---	---	12,289	---	184	113	---	6,000	---	11
Handling Objects,	822,416	53,615	21,543	13,192	19,923	32,543	3,901	46,313	10,497	29,670	18,511	8,716	278,020	29,652	48,131	[illegible]	89,088	45,682	6,111	74,962	61,707	2,419	16,617	9,117	11,807	33,773	5,068	27,559	6,505	33,015
Hand Tools,	589,191	47,925	16,894	12,401	11,884	6,134	865	6,478	5,270	22,368	5,209	5,228	160,481	5,115	12,812	23,268	73,953	20,759	24,214	78,298	104,940	4,250	3,094	8,770	28,644	18,087	1,422	17,927	2,863	19,669
Electricity,	319,130	301	18,269	9,067	11	6,217	220	104	48	4,500	36	1,233	16,780	3,670	6,233	144	6,350	363	20	14,399	46,280	---	7,099	142,931	6,628	129	---	6,129	49	9,000
Explosives and Explosions,	1,154,826	11,647	19,373	37,528	64,615	8,781	71	192	12,092	3,620	73	233	26,263	6,154	1,381	2,090	12,939	2,612	1,087	349,223	496,550	---	6,086	8,856	57,668	14,986	6,160	12,282	---	15,537
Hot and Corrosive Substances,	143,583	19,810	7,526	12,510	39,815	2,376	6,198	21,478	6,757	411	2,297	16,487	170,240	52,115	46,587	27,692	27,533	8,621	7,692	73,870	8,293	250	391	2,827	2,290	16,477	9,378	2,881	6,196	14,495
Falling Objects,	513,558	69,125	41,906	70,126	8,503	11,502	2,388	3,061	603	36,148	1,073	5,525	152,211	12,102	44,749	38,353	44,221	12,298	488	23,505	6,000	631	1,771	19,158	3,054	8,776	3,413	16,376	1,298	26,682
Falling Objects (Mines and Quarries),	2,436,129	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,019,891	1,375,533	---	---	---	40,646	---	---	---	---	59
Fall of Persons,	1,391,712	315,671	84,339	46,921	54,838	50,836	3,261	58,240	13,251	24,372	16,958	34,557	239,180	47,582	50,112	48,051	83,302	8,803	1,330	62,045	60,010	14,314	3,333	40,654	26,830	74,447	13,040	80,014	10,623	83,915
Stepping Upon or Striking Against Objects,	177,740	21,598	1,969	2,328	841	2,497	7,836	4,228	1,160	9,478	1,711	2,561	32,578	629	5,271	8,866	11,709	1,823	1,270	11,971	8,040	560	1,180	1,402	556	17,573	6,517	19,171	3,657	13,128
Miscellaneous Causes,	355,077	21,045	6,188	6,168	2,620	18,989	—51	11,240	6,259	8,565	2,102	6,527	30,275	6,495	8,991	2,869	1,846	668	6,406	56,532	39,076	6,101	7,963	12,730	13,260	14,658	624	16,560	371	64,212

Minus quantity represents deduction made because of change in status of case.
Fatal and permanent injuries weighted according to scale of time losses for weighting industrial accident disabilities recommended by the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions.
For explanation of use see Labor and Industry, Vol. XIII No. 8, or Bulletin No. 276 of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

050 Locked case

Labor and industry, 1926.

DATE	ISSUED TO